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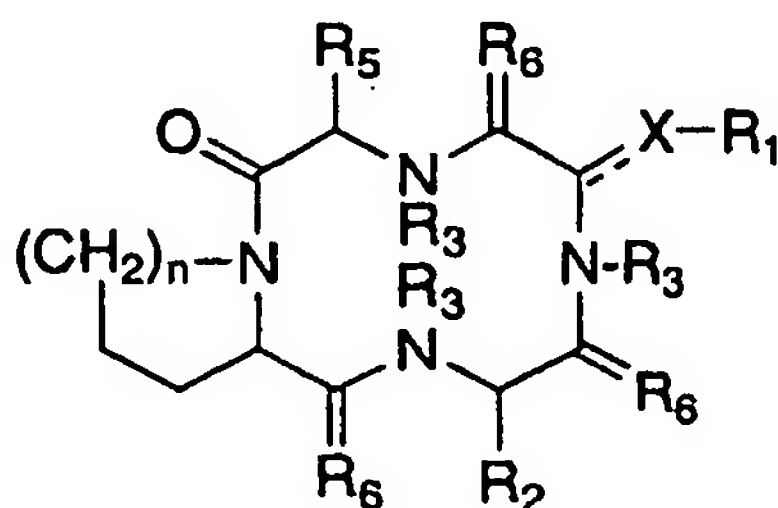
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(54) Title: APICIDIN-DERIVED CYCLIC TETRAPEPTIDES



(I)

(57) Abstract: Cyclic tetrapeptide compounds derived from
apicidin therapeutically inhibit histone deacetylase activity and
are represented by Formula (I).

WO 01/07042 A1

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

APICIDIN-DERIVED CYCLIC TETRAPEPTIDES

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to anti-protozoal agents. In particular, the present invention relates to cyclic tetrapeptide compounds derived from apicidin that therapeutically inhibit histone deacetylase activity by protozoa.

10

Related background

Parasitic protozoa are responsible for a wide variety of infections in man and animals. Many of the diseases are life threatening to the host and cause considerable economic loss in animal husbandry. Malaria remains a significant health threat to humans despite massive international attempts to eradicate the disease. Trypanosomiasis such as i) Chagas disease caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi* and ii) African sleeping sickness caused by *T. brucei* are not uncommon in Africa and South America. Furthermore, opportunistic infections, caused by *Pneumocystis carinii*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, and *Cryptosporidium* sp., in immunocompromised hosts are becoming increasingly significant in developed countries.

15

A protozoal infection of great economic importance is coccidiosis, a widespread disease of domesticated animals produced by infections by protozoa of the genus *Eimeria*. Some of the most significant of *Eimeria* species are those in poultry, namely *E. tenella*, *E. acervulina*, *E. necatrix*, *E. praecox*, *E. mitis*, *E. brunetti* and *E. maxima*. Coccidiosis can cause high levels of morbidity and mortality in poultry, resulting in extreme economic losses.

20

In some protozoal diseases, such as Chagas disease, there is no satisfactory treatment. In other protozoal diseases, drug-resistant strains of the protozoa may develop or have developed. Accordingly, there exists a continued need to identify new and effective anti-protozoal drugs. However, antiparasitic drug discovery has been, for the most part, a random and laborious process - through biological screening of natural products and synthetic compounds against a panel of parasites. Drug discovery can be greatly facilitated and made more directed if a specific target of antiprotozoal drugs can be identified, and incorporated into the screening process.

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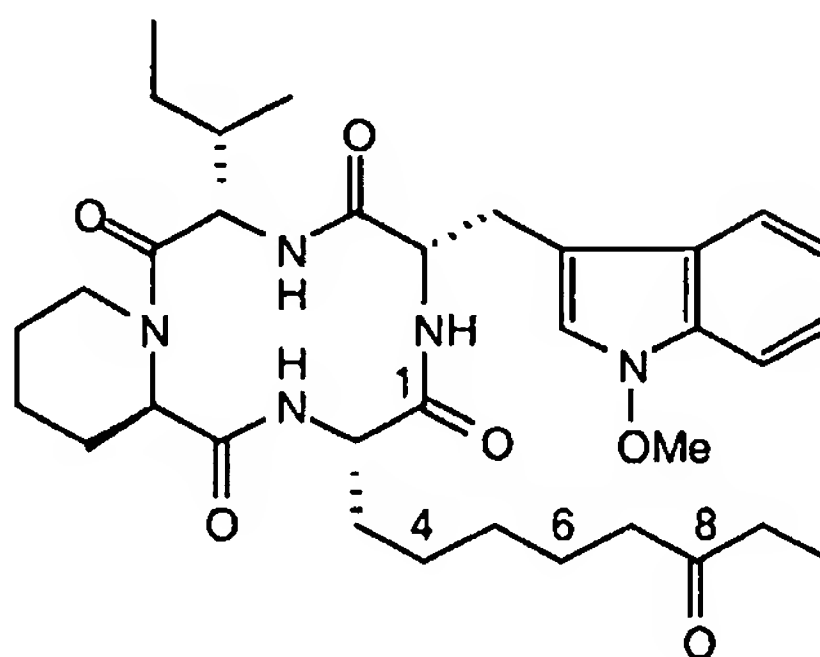
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Histone deacetylase ("HDA") and histone acetyltransferase ("HAT") together control the net level of acetylation of histones. Inhibition of the action of HDA results in the accumulation of hyperacetylated histones, which in turn is implicated in a variety of cellular responses, including altered gene expression, cell differentiation and cell-cycle arrest. Recently, trichostatin A and trapoxin A have been reported as reversible and irreversible inhibitors, respectively, of mammalian HDA (see e.g., Yoshida et al., *BioAssays*, 17(5), 423-430 (1995)). Trichostatin A has also been reported to inhibit partially purified yeast HDA (Sanchez del Pino et al., *Biochem. J.*, 303, 723-729 (1994)). Trichostatin A is an antifungal antibiotic and has been shown i) to have anti-trichomonal activity as well as cell differentiating activity in murine erythroleukemia cells, and ii) the ability to induce phenotypic reversion in *sis*-transformed fibroblast cells (see e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,218,478; Yoshida et al., *BioAssays*, 17(5), 423-430 (1995); and references cited therein). Trapoxin A, a cyclic tetrapeptide, induces morphological reversion of *v-sis*-transformed NIH3T3 cells (Yoshida and Sugita, *Jap. J. Cancer Res.*, 83(4), 324-328 (1992)).

HDA inhibition as a target for cancer research is described in Saito et al., *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, 96, 4592-4597(1999); Bernardi et al., *Amino Acids* 6, 315-318 (1994); and R.E. Shute et al., *J. Med. Chem.* 30, 71-78 (1987).

U.S. Patent No. 5,620,953 describes novel cyclic tetrapeptides, including apicidin. Apicidin [*cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl)] is a broad-spectrum antiprotozoal, antifungal and antineoplastic agent isolated from the fermentation culture of *Fusarium* fungus. The structure of apicidin is shown below:



25

Nevertheless, there remains a need to develop novel antiprotozoic compounds. The present inventors have found that a number of cyclic tetrapeptides

derived from apicidin, structurally related to trapoxin A, are inhibitors of histone deacetylase and possess antiprotozoal activity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to novel cyclic tetrapeptides and pharmaceutical compositions containing the tetrapeptides. The invention also concerns a method for treating protozoal infections by administering to a host suffering from protozoal infection a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits histone deacetylase. Additionally, the invention relates to the use of
10 known cyclic tetrapeptides to inhibit histone deacetylase activity and effective as antiprotozoal agents.

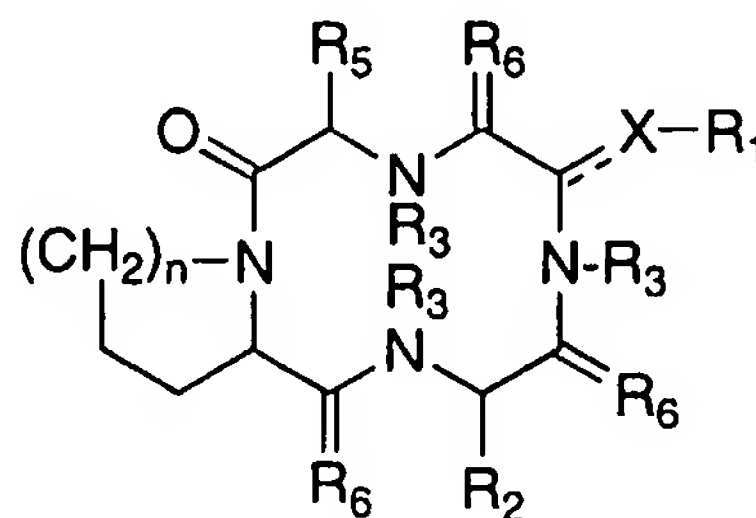
 This invention relates i) to new antiprotozoal, antifungal and antineoplastic agents related to apicidin, ii) to processes for preparation of such novel agents, iii) to compositions containing such novel agents, iv) to the use of such novel
15 agents in the treatment of parasitic infections, including malaria, in human and animals and v) the use of such novel agents in treating cancer.

 In treating cancer the compounds of this invention can be used as cytostatic compounds, as agents in treating abnormal cell differentiation or proliferation, as agents against tumor growth, or as antimetabolic agents for cancer
20 chemotherapy.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

 In one aspect, according to one embodiment, the present invention relates to a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I shown below:

25



I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| 5 | X is | (1) $-\text{CH}_2-$,
(2) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$,
(3) $-\text{CH}(\text{OR}^a)-$,
(4) $=\text{CH}-$, or
(5) not present; |
| 10 | n is | (1) one, or
(2) two; |
| 15 | R ₁ is | (1) R ₇ ,
(2) C(O)R ₇ ,
(3) CN,
(4) CO ₂ R ^b ,
(5) C(O)N(OR ^b)R ^c ,
(6) C(O)NR ^c R ^d ,
(7) NHCO ₂ R ^b ,
(8) NHC(O)NR ^c R ^d ,
(9) (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OR ^a ,
(10) (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OCO ₂ R ^b ,
(11) (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OC(O)NR ^c R ^d ,
(12) C(O)NR ^c NR ^c R ^d ,
(13) C(O)NR ^c SO ₂ R ^b ,
(14) OS(O) _{ni} R ₇ ,
(15) NR ^b S(O) _{ni} R ₇ , wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
(16) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C ₁ -C ₅ alkyl, C ₂ -C ₅ alkenyl, C ₁ -C ₅ perfluoroalkyl, NR ^c R ^d , oxo, thiono, OR ^a , S(O) _{ni} R ^a (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R ^a , C(O)NR ^c R ^d , cyano, (C ₀ -C ₆ alkyl)aryl, CO ₂ R ^b , or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or |
| 20 | | |
| 25 | | |
| 30 | | |

- nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- (17) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- (18) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent;
- 25 R_2 is
- (1) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkyl,
- (2) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl,
- (3) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkynyl, or
- (4) $(CH_2)_{nii}-O-(CH_2)_{mii}$ wherein $nii, mii = 0$ to 7,
- wherein the optional substituents on the alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl are 1 to 8 groups and each group independently is

- 5
- (a) CO_2R^a ,
 (b) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^b$,
 (c) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{R}^c$,
 (d) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (e) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (f) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{SO}_2\text{R}^7$,
 (g) $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8\text{cycloalkyl}$,
 (h) $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_5\text{alkenyl}$,
- 10
- (i) cyano,
 (j) $=\text{NOR}^a$,
 (k) $=\text{NNR}^b\text{R}^c$,
 (l) $=\text{NNR}^b\text{S}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}^7$,
 (m) $\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^b\text{R}^c$,
 (n) $\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^7$,
- 15
- (o) $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{R}^c$,
 (p) $\text{NR}^c\text{CO}_2\text{R}^b$,
 (q) $\text{NR}^c\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (r) $\text{NR}^c\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (s) $\text{NR}^c\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^7$,
- 20
- (t) $\text{NR}^b\text{S}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}^7$,
 (u) $\text{NR}^c\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$,
 (v) $\text{NR}^c\text{C}(\text{S})\text{R}^7$,
 (x) $\text{NR}^c\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$,
 (y) $\text{NR}^c\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$,
- 25
- (z) $\text{NR}^c\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$,
 (aa) $\text{NR}^c\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{R}^7$,
 (bb) $\text{NR}^c\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OR}^a)\text{R}^7$,
 (cc) NY^1Y^2 , wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are independently
 H or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{alkyl}$,
- 30
- (dd) NO_2 ,
 (ee) $\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^b$,
 (ff) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}\text{alkanoylamino}$,
 (gg) OR^a ,
 (hh) $\text{OS}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}^7$,

- 5 (ii) oxo,
 (jj) OCO_2R^b ,
 (kk) $\text{OC(O)NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (ll) $\text{P(O)(OR}^a)_2$,
 (mm) $\text{P(O)(OR}^a)\text{R}_7$,
 (nn) SC(O)R_7 ,
 (oo) $\text{S(O)}_{n_i}\text{R}_7$,
 (pp) SR_7 ,
 (qq) $\text{S(O)}_{n_i}\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 10 (rr) $\text{NR}^c\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$,
 (ss) diazo,
 (tt) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ perfluoroalkyl,
 (uu) $\text{B(O)(OR}^a)_2$,
 (vv) halogen,
 15 (ww) aryl($\text{C}_0\text{-C}_5$ alkyl), wherein the aryl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^f , or
 (xx) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or
 20 nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^f , and the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated;

R_3 each independently is

- 25 (1) hydrogen,
 (2) halogen,
 (3) OR^a ,
 (4) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl, or
 (5) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ aryl;

30

- R_5 is (1) isopropyl, or
 (2) sec-butyl;

R_6 each independently is

- (1) O,
 (2) S, or
 (3) H;
- 5 R₇ is (1) hydrogen,
 (2) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₀alkyl,
 (3) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₀alkenyl,
 (4) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₀alkynyl,
 (5) optionally substituted C₃-C₈cycloalkyl,
 10 (6) optionally substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkenyl,
 (7) optionally substituted aryl,
 wherein the optional substituents on the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,
 cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl and aryl are 1 to 4 groups, and each group
 independently is
- 15 (a) C₁-C₅alkyl,
 (b) X¹-C₁-C₁₀alkyl, wherein X¹ is O or S(O)_{ni},
 (c) C₃-C₈cycloalkyl,
 (d) hydroxy,
 (e) halogen,
 20 (f) cyano,
 (g) carboxy,
 (h) NY¹Y², wherein Y¹ and Y² are independently
 H or C₁-C₁₀alkyl,
 (i) nitro,
 25 (j) C₁-C₁₀alkanoylamino,
 (k) aroyl amino wherein the aroyl is optionally
 substituted with 1 to 3 groups wherein each group independently is
 R^{f1}, wherein R^{f1} is defined by any of the definitions below for R^f
 except for (14), (26), (27), and (32),
- 30 (l) oxo,
 (m) aryl C₀-C₅alkyl wherein the aryl is optionally
 substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is
 R^{f1},
 (n) C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl,

- (o) $N(OR^b)C(O)R_{7'}$, wherein $R_{7'}$ is any of the above definitions of R_7 from (1) to (7)(n), and below of R_7 from (8) to (12), or
- (p) $NR^cC(O)R_{7'}$,
- 5 (8) a 5- to 10-membered heterocycle containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen and the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, each group independently is R^{f1} , and the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated,
- 10 (9) a benzene ring fused to a 5- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen and the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, each group independently is R^{f1} , and the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated,
- 15 (10) a 5- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 5- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom in either heterocyclic ring independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen and the second heterocyclic ring is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, each group independently is R^{f1} , and each heterocycle independently may be saturated or partly unsaturated,
- 20 (11) a benzene ring fused to a C₃-C₈cycloalkyl ring, wherein the cycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups each independently being R^{f1} , and the cycloalkyl ring may be saturated or partly unsaturated, or
- 25 (12) a 5- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, the heterocyclic ring is fused to a C₃-C₈cycloalkyl ring, wherein the cycloalkyl ring is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups each independently being R^{f1} , and the cycloalkyl ring may be saturated or partly unsaturated,
- 30
- R^a is
- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) optionally substituted C₁-C₁₀alkyl,

- 5 (3) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₀alkenyl,
 (4) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₀alkynyl,
 (5) optionally substituted C₁-C₁₀alkanoyl,
 (6) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₀alkenoyl,
 (7) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₀alkynoyl,
 (8) optionally substituted aroyl,
 (9) optionally substituted aryl,
 (10) optionally substituted C₃-C₇cycloalkanoyl,
 (11) optionally substituted C₅-C₇cycloalkenoyl,
 10 (12) optionally substituted C₁-C₁₀alkylsulfonyl,
 (13) optionally substituted C₃-C₈cycloalkyl,
 (14) optionally substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkenyl,
 wherein the optional substituents on the C₁-C₁₀alkyl, C₃-C₁₀alkenyl,
 C₃-C₁₀alkynyl, C₁-C₁₀alkanoyl, C₃-C₁₀alkenoyl, C₃-C₁₀alkynoyl,
 15 aroyl, aryl, C₃-C₇cycloalkanoyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkenoyl, C₁-
 C₁₀alkylsulfonyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl and C₅-C₈cycloalkenyl are from 1
 to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is hydroxy, C₁-
 C₆alkoxy, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, aryl C₁-C₃alkoxy, NR^xR^x, CO₂R^b,
 CONR^cR^d, or halogen,
 20 (15) C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl,
 (16) arylsulfonyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups,
 wherein each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-
 C₅perfluoroalkyl, nitro, halogen or cyano,
 (17) a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4
 25 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen,
 wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups,
 wherein each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₁-C₅alkenyl, C₁-
 C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, and
 wherein the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated, or
 30 (18) OP(O)(OR^b)₂;

R^b is

- (1) H,
 (2) optionally substituted aryl,
 (3) optionally substituted C₁-C₁₀alkyl,

- (4) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₀alkenyl,
 (5) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₀alkynyl,
 (6) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₅cycloalkyl,
 (7) optionally substituted C₅-C₁₀cycloalkenyl, or
 5 (8) optionally substituted 5- to 10-membered heterocycle
 containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom independently
 is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen,
 wherein the optional substituents on the aryl, C₁-C₁₀alkyl, C₃-
 C₁₀alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀alkynyl, C₃-C₁₅cycloalkyl, C₅-C₁₀cycloalkenyl,
 10 or 5- to 10-membered heterocycle are from 1 to 10 groups, wherein
 each group independently is
- (a) hydroxy,
 (b) C₁-C₆alkyl,
 (c) oxo,
 15 (d) SO₂NR^xR^x,
 (e) aryl C₁-C₆alkoxy,
 (f) hydroxy C₁-C₆alkyl,
 (g) C₁-C₁₂alkoxy,
 (h) hydroxy C₁-C₆alkoxy,
 20 (i) amino C₁-C₆alkoxy,
 (j) cyano,
 (k) mercapto,
 (l) (C₁-C₆alkyl)-S(O)_{ni}-(C₀-C₆alkyl),
 (m) C₃-C₇cycloalkyl optionally substituted with 1 to
 25 4 groups, wherein each group independently is R^e,
 (n) C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl,
 (o) halogen,
 (p) C₁-C₅alkanoyloxy,
 (q) C(O)NR^xR^x,
 30 (r) CO₂Rⁱ,
 (s) formyl,
 (t) -NR^xR^x,
 (u) 5 to 9-membered heterocycle, which may be
 saturated or partially unsaturated, containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms,

wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen,
and the heterocycle is optionally substituted with 1 to 5 groups,
wherein each group independently is R^e,

5 (v) optionally substituted aryl, wherein the optional
substituents are 1,2-methylenedioxy or 1 to 5
groups, wherein each group independently is R^e,

(x) optionally substituted aryl C₁-C₃alkoxy,
wherein the optional substituents are 1,2-methylenedioxy or 1 to 5
groups, wherein each group independently is R^e, or
10 (y) C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl;

R^c and R^d are independently selected from R^b; or R^c and R^d together with the N to
which they are attached form a 3- to 10-membered ring containing 0 to
2 additional heteroatoms, each additional heteroatom independently
15 being oxygen, nitrogen, or (O)_ni substituted sulfur, wherein the ring is
optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group
independently is R^g, hydroxy, thioxy, or oxo;

R^e is

20 (1) halogen,
(2) C₁-C₇alkyl,
(3) C₁-C₃perfluoroalkyl,
(4) -S(O)_mRⁱ,
(5) cyano,
(6) nitro,
25 (7) RⁱO(CH₂)_v-,
(8) RⁱCO₂(CH₂)_v-,
(9) RⁱOCO(CH₂)_v,
(10) optionally substituted aryl wherein the optional substituents
are from 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is halogen,
30 C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, or hydroxy,
(11) SO₂NR^xR^x,
(12) CO₂R^x, or
(13) NR^xR^x;

- R^f is
- (1) C₁-C₄alkyl,
 - (2) X¹-C₁-C₄alkyl, wherein X¹ is O or S(O)_{mi},
 - (3) C₂-C₄alkenyl,
 - (4) C₂-C₄ alkynyl,
 - 5 (5) C₁-C₃perfluoroalkyl,
 - (6) NY³Y⁴, wherein Y³ and Y⁴ are each independently hydrogen, C₁-C₅alkyl, or SO₂R^b,
 - (7) hydroxy,
 - (8) halogen,
 - 10 (9) C₁-C₅alkanoyl amino,
 - (10) (C₀-C₄alkyl)CO₂R^a,
 - (11) (C₀-C₄alkyl)C(O)NR^bR^c,
 - (12) (C₀-C₄alkyl)NY⁵Y⁶ wherein Y⁵ and Y⁶ together with the N to which they are attached form a 3- to 7-membered ring containing 0 to 2 additional heteroatoms, wherein the additional heteroatoms independently are oxygen, nitrogen, or (O)_{mi} substituted sulfur, wherein the ring is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^e or oxo,
 - 15 (13) (C₀-C₄alkyl)NO₂,
 - (14) (C₀-C₄alkyl)C(O)R⁷,
 - (15) (C₀-C₄alkyl)CN,
 - (16) oxo,
 - (17) (C₀-C₄alkyl)C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 - 20 (18) (C₀-C₄alkyl)C(O)NR^cR^d,
 - (19) (C₀-C₄alkyl)NHC(O)OR^b,
 - (20) (C₀-C₄alkyl)NHC(O)NR^cR^d,
 - (21) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OR^a,
 - (22) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OCO₂R^b,
 - 25 (23) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OC(O)NR^cR^d,
 - (24) (C₀-C₄alkyl)C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d,
 - (25) (C₀-C₄alkyl)C(O)NR^cSO₂R^b,
 - (26) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OS(O)_{ni}R⁷,
 - 30 (27) (C₀-C₄alkyl)NR^bS(O)_{ni}R⁷,

- 5
- (28) C₀-C₄alkyl halogen,
 - (29) (C₀-C₄alkyl) SR^a,
 - (30) P(O)(OR^a)₂,
 - (31) C₀-C₄alkyl azide,
 - (32) C₀-C₄aryl substituted with from 1 to 4 groups, wherein each group independently is S(O)₂R⁷, or
 - (33) C₀-C₄aryl where the aryl group is optionally substituted from 1 to 4 groups, wherein each group independently is CO₂R^b, C(O)NR^cR^d, NO₂, halogen, OC(O)R^a, OR^a or C₁-C₄alkyl;
- 10
- R^g and R^h together with the N to which they are attached form a 3- to 7-membered ring containing 0 to 2 additional heteroatoms, wherein each additional heteroatom independently is oxygen, nitrogen, or (O)_{mi} substituted sulfur, and the ring is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein
- 15
- each group independently is R^e or oxo; or

R^g and R^h are each independently

- (1) hydrogen,
 - (2) C₁-C₆alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, amino, or CO₂Rⁱ,
 - (3) aryl optionally substituted with halogen, 1,2-methylenedioxy, C₁-C₇alkoxy, C₁-C₇alkyl, or C₁-C₃perfluoroalkyl,
 - (4) aryl C₁-C₆alkyl, wherein the aryl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₃perfluoroalkyl or 1,2-methylenedioxy,
 - (5) C₁-C₅alkoxycarbonyl,
 - (6) C₁-C₅alkanoyl,
 - (7) C₁-C₅alkanoyl C₁-C₆alkyl,
 - (8) arylC₁-C₅alkoxycarbonyl,
 - (9) aminocarbonyl,
 - (10) (C₁-C₅monoalkyl)aminocarbonyl,
 - (11) (C₁-C₅dialkyl)aminocarbonyl, or
 - (12) CO₂R^b;
- 20
- 25
- 30

Rⁱ is (1) hydrogen,

- (2) C₁-C₃perfluoroalkyl,
 (3) C₁-C₆alkyl, or
 (4) optionally substituted aryl C₀-C₆alkyl, wherein the aryl
 optional substituents are from 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group
 independently is halogen, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, or hydroxy;

R^x is a C₁-C₄alkyl;

m is 0 to 2;

mi is 0 to 2;

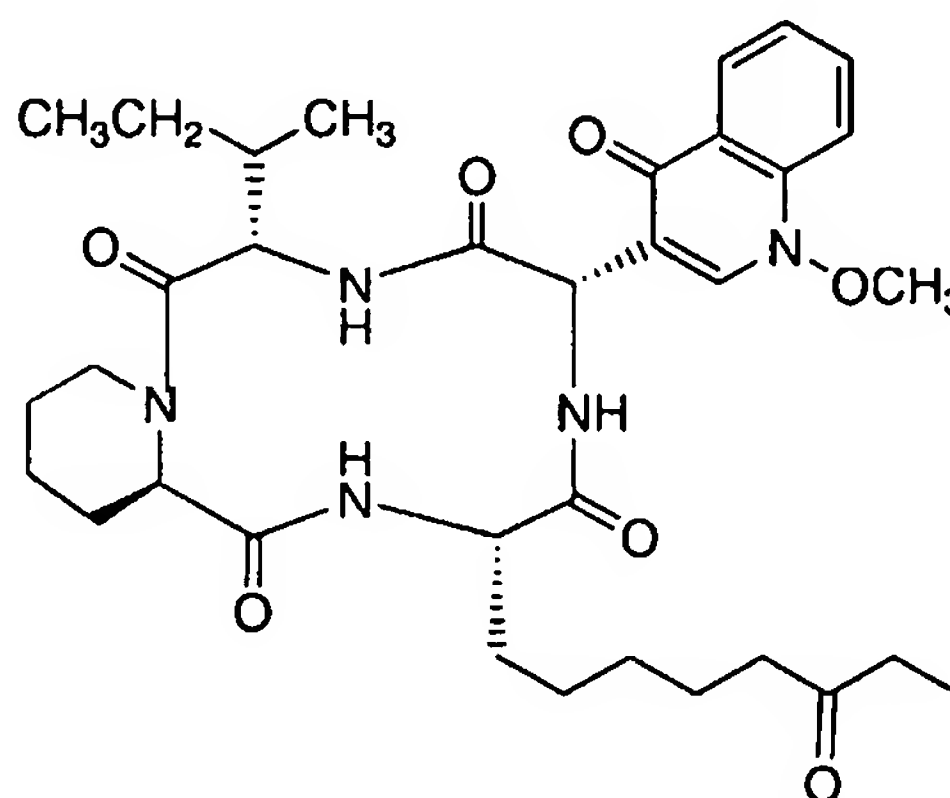
ni is 0 to 2;

mii is 0 to 7;

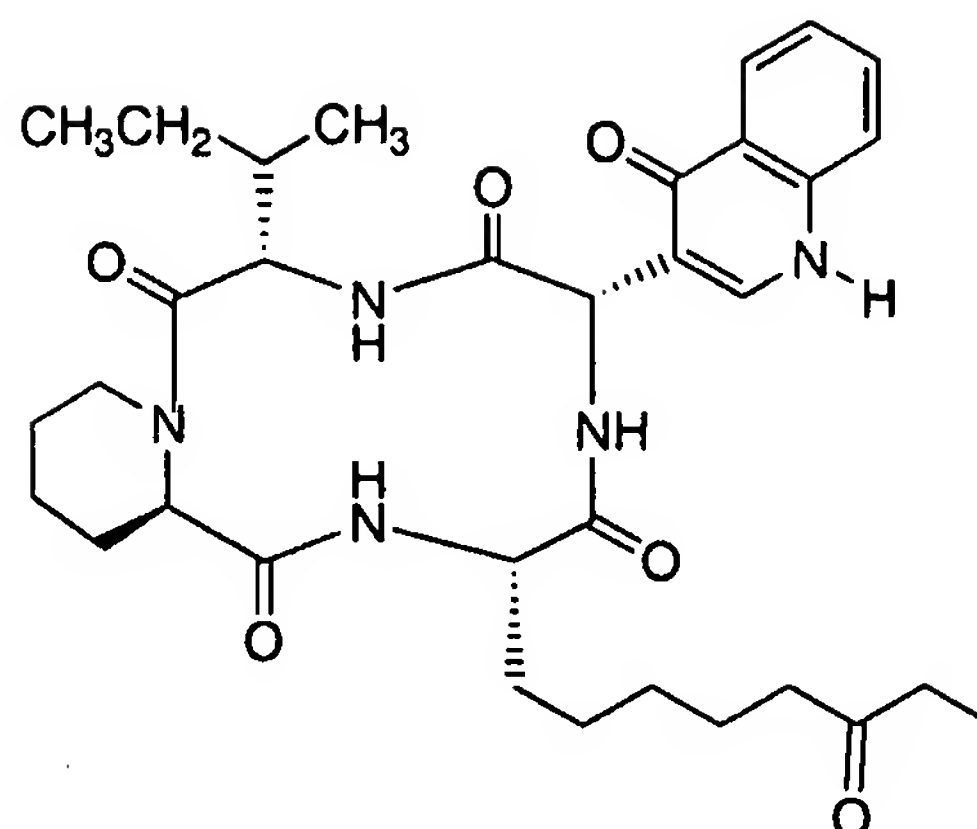
nii is 0 to 7;

v is 0 to 3; and

excluding apicidin, N-desmethoxy apicidin and compounds represented by the
 following chemical Formula IIA and Formula IIB:



IIA



IIB

5

Within this embodiment, the novel cyclic tetrapeptide of this invention includes a genus of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| 10 | X is | (1) $-\text{CH}_2-$,
(2) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$,
(3) $-\text{CH}(\text{OR}^a)-$,
(4) $=\text{CH}-$, or
(5) not present; and |
| 15 | R ₁ is | (1) R ₇ ,
(2) C(O)R ₇ ,
(3) CN,
(4) CO ₂ R ^b ,
(5) C(O)N(OR ^b)R ^c ,
(6) C(O)NR ^c R ^d ,
(7) NHCO ₂ R ^b ,
(8) NHC(O)NR ^c R ^d ,
(9) (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OR ^a ,
(10) (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OCO ₂ R ^b , |

20

- (11) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OC(O)NR^cR^d,
- (12) C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d,
- (13) C(O)NR^cSO₂R^b,
- (13) OS(O)_{ni}R⁷,
- 5 (14) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R⁷, wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
- (15) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{ni}R^a (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- 10 (16) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- 15 (17) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is
- 20
- 25
- 30

oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

Within this genus there is a class of compounds represented by

- 5 Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:
 X is (1) -CH₂-,
 (2) -C(O)-,
 (3) -CH(OR^a)-,
 (4) =CH-, or
 10 (5) not present;
 R₁ is (1) R₇,
 (2) C(O)R₇,
 (3) CN,
 (4) CO₂R^b,
 15 (5) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 (6) C(O)NR^cR^d,
 (7) NHCO₂R^b,
 (8) NHC(O)NR^cR^d,
 (9) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OR^a,
 20 (10) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OCO₂R^b,
 (11) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OC(O)NR^cR^d,
 (12) C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d,
 (13) C(O)NR^cSO₂R^b,
 (14) OS(O)_{ni}R₇,
 25 (15) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R₇, wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
 (16) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4
 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each
 group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-
 C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{ni}R^a
 30 (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-
 C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be
 saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein
 the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or

- nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- (17) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- (18) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent; and
- R_2 is
- (1) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkyl,
- (2) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl,
- (3) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkynyl, or
- (4) $(CH_2)_{nii}-O-(CH_2)_{mii}$ wherein $nii, mii = 0$ to 7,
- wherein the optional substituents on the C_2 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, and C_2 - C_{12} alkynyl are 1 to 8 groups and each group independently is
- (a) CO_2R^a ,
- (b) $C(O)R^b$,
- (c) $C(O)N(OR^b)R^c$,
- (d) $C(O)NR^cR^d$,
- (e) $C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d$,

- | | | |
|----|------|---|
| | (f) | $C(O)NR^cSO_2R_7$, |
| | (g) | C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, |
| | (h) | C_2-C_5 alkenyl, |
| | (i) | cyano, |
| 5 | (j) | $=NOR^a$, |
| | (k) | $=NNR^bR^c$, |
| | (l) | $=NNR^bS(O)_{n_i}R_7$, |
| | (m) | $N(OR^b)C(O)NR^bR^c$, |
| | (n) | $N(OR^b)C(O)R_7$, |
| 10 | (o) | $NHC(O)N(OR^b)R^c$, |
| | (p) | $NR^cCO_2R^b$, |
| | (q) | $NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d$, |
| | (r) | $NR^cC(S)NR^cR^d$, |
| | (s) | $NR^cC(O)R_7$, |
| 15 | (t) | $NR^bS(O)_{n_i}R_7$, |
| | (u) | $NR^cCH_2CO_2R^a$, |
| | (v) | $NR^cC(S)R_7$, |
| | (x) | $NR^cC(O)CH_2OH$, |
| | (y) | $NR^cC(O)CH_2SH$, |
| 20 | (z) | $NR^cCH_2CO_2R^a$, |
| | (aa) | $NR^cCH_2CH(OH)R_7$, |
| | (bb) | $NR^cP(O)(OR^a)R_7$, |
| | (cc) | NY^1Y^2 , wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are independently
H or C_1-C_{10} alkyl, |
| 25 | (dd) | NO_2 , |
| | (ee) | $N(OR^b)C(O)R^b$, |
| | (ff) | C_1-C_{10} alkanoylamino, |
| | (gg) | OR^a , |
| | (hh) | $OS(O)_{n_i}R_7$, |
| 30 | (ii) | oxo, |
| | (jj) | OCO_2R^b , |
| | (kk) | $OC(O)NR^cR^d$, |
| | (ll) | $P(O)(OR^a)_2$, |
| | (mm) | $P(O)(OR^a)R_7$, |

- 5 (nn) SC(O)R₇,
 (oo) S(O)_{ni}R₇,
 (pp) SR₇,
 (qq) S(O)_{ni}NR^cR^d,
 (rr) NR^cCH₂CO₂R^a,
 (ss) diazo,
 (tt) C₁-C₅ perfluoroalkyl,
 (uu) B(O)(OR^a)OR^a,
 (vv) halogen,
 10 (ww) aryl(C₀-C₅alkyl), wherein the aryl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^f, or
 (xx) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom
 15 independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^f, and the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated.

20

Within the above class of compounds, there is a subclass of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein n is 1 or 2.

25

Within this genus there is another class of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

- X is (1) -CH₂-,
 (2) -C(O)-, or
 (3) not present; and
 30 R₁ is (1) R₇,
 (2) C(O)R₇,
 (3) CN,
 (4) CO₂R^b,
 (5) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,

- 5
- (6) $C(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (7) $NHCO_2R^b$,
 (8) $NHC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (9) $(C_0-C_4alkyl)OR^a$,
 (10) $(C_0-C_4alkyl)OCO_2R^b$,
 (11) $(C_0-C_4alkyl)OC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (12) $C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d$,
 (13) $C(O)NR^cSO_2R^b$,
 (14) $OS(O)_{ni}R^7$,
 10 (15) $NR^bS(O)_{ni}R^7$, wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
 (16) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C_1-C_5alkyl , $C_2-C_5alkenyl$, $C_1-C_5perfluoroalkyl$, NR^cR^d , oxo, thiono, OR^a , $S(O)_{ni}R^a$ (where $ni = 0, 1$ or 2), $C(O)R^a$, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, $(C_0-C_6alkyl)aryl$, CO_2R^b , or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
 15
 20 (17) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C_1-C_5alkyl , $C_2-C_5alkenyl$, $C_1-C_5perfluoroalkyl$, amino, oxo, thiono, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
 25
 30 (18) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1

5 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

10 Within the above class of compounds, there is a subclass of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein n is 1 or 2.

Within this genus there is yet another class of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

- 15 X is (1) -CH₂-,
 (2) -C(O)-, or
 (3) not present; and
 R₁ is (1) R₇,
 (2) C(O)R₇,
 20 (3) CO₂R^b,
 (4) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 (5) C(O)NR^cR^d,
 (6) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{n_i}R^a (where n_i = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
 25
 30 (7) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by

1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or

(8) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

20

Within the above class of compounds, there is a subclass of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein n is 1 or 2.

25

Within this genus there is yet another class of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---|
| X is | (1) | -CH ₂ -, |
| | (2) | -C(O)-, or |
| | (3) | not present; |
| 30 R ₁ is | (1) | R ₇ , |
| | (2) | C(O)R ₇ , |
| | (3) | CO ₂ R ^b , |
| | (4) | C(O)N(OR ^b)R ^c , |
| | (5) | C(O)NR ^c R ^d , |

- 5 (6) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{n_i}R^a (where n_i = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- 10 (7) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- 15 (8) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent; and
- 20 R₂ is (1) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkyl,
- (2) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkenyl,
- (3) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkynyl, or
- 25 (4) (CH₂)_{n_{ii}}-O-(CH₂)_{m_{ii}} wherein n_{ii}, m_{ii} = 0 to 7,
- 30
- 35

wherein the optional substituents on the C₂-C₁₂alkyl, C₂-C₁₂alkenyl, and C₂-C₁₂alkynyl are 1 to 5 groups and each group independently is

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| | (a) | CO ₂ R ^a , |
| | (b) | C(O)R ^b , |
| 5 | (c) | C(O)N(OR ^b)R ^c , |
| | (d) | C(O)NR ^c R ^d , |
| | (e) | C(O)NR ^c NR ^c R ^d , |
| | (f) | C(O)NR ^c SO ₂ R ₇ , |
| | (g) | C ₃ -C ₈ cycloalkyl, |
| 10 | (h) | C ₂ -C ₅ alkenyl, |
| | (i) | cyano, |
| | (j) | =NOR ^a , |
| | (k) | =NNR ^b R ^c , |
| | (l) | =NNR ^b S(O) _{ni} R ₇ , |
| 15 | (m) | N(OR ^b)C(O)NR ^b R ^c , |
| | (n) | N(OR ^b)C(O)R ₇ , |
| | (o) | NHC(O)N(OR ^b)R ^c , |
| | (p) | NR ^c CO ₂ R ^b , |
| | (q) | NR ^c C(O)NR ^c R ^d , |
| 20 | (r) | NR ^c C(S)NR ^c R ^d , |
| | (s) | NR ^c C(O)R ₇ , |
| | (t) | NR ^b S(O) _{ni} R ₇ , |
| | (u) | NR ^c CH ₂ CO ₂ R ^a , |
| | (v) | NR ^c C(S)R ₇ , |
| 25 | (x) | NR ^c C(O)CH ₂ OH, |
| | (y) | NR ^c C(O)CH ₂ SH, |
| | (z) | NR ^c CH ₂ CO ₂ R ^a , |
| | (aa) | NR ^c CH ₂ CH(OH)R ₇ , |
| | (bb) | NR ^c P(O)(OR ^a)R ₇ , |
| 30 | (cc) | NY ¹ Y ² , wherein Y ¹ and Y ² are independently
H or methyl, |
| | (dd) | NO ₂ , |
| | (ee) | N(OR ^b)C(O)R ^b , |
| | (ff) | C ₁ -C ₃ alkanoylamino, |

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| | (gg) | OR ^a , |
| | (hh) | OS(O) _{ni} R ₇ , |
| | (ii) | oxo, |
| | (jj) | OCO ₂ R ^b , |
| 5 | (kk) | OC(O)NR ^c R ^d , |
| | (ll) | P(O)(OR ^a) ₂ , |
| | (mm) | P(O)(OR ^a)R ₇ , |
| | (nn) | SC(O)R ₇ , |
| | (oo) | S(O) _{ni} R ₇ , |
| 10 | (pp) | SR ₇ , |
| | (qq) | S(O) _{ni} NR ^c R ^d , |
| | (rr) | NR ^c CH ₂ CO ₂ R ^a , |
| | (ss) | diazo, |
| | (tt) | C ₁ -C ₅ perfluoroalkyl, |
| 15 | (uu) | B(O)(OR ^a)OR ^a , |
| | (vv) | halogen, |
| | (ww) | aryl(C ₀ -C ₅ alkyl), wherein the aryl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R ^f , or |
| 20 | (xx) | a 3- to 6-membered heterocycle containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R ^f , and the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated. |
| 25 | | |

Within the above class of compounds, there is a subclass of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein n is 1 or 2.

Within this embodiment there is a second genus of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein: R₃ each independently is

(1) hydrogen,
(2) halogen,
(3) OR^a,
(4) C₁-C₄alkyl, or
5 (5) C₁-C₄aryl; and
R^a is (1) hydrogen,
(2) optionally substituted C₁-C₆alkyl,
(3) optionally substituted C₃-C₆alkenyl,
(4) optionally substituted C₂-C₄alkanoyl,
10 (5) optionally substituted C₃-C₄alkenoyl,
(6) optionally substituted aroyl,
(7) optionally substituted aryl,
(8) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkanoyl,
(9) optionally substituted C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl,
15 (10) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkyl,
(11) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl,
wherein the optional substituents on the C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₆alkenyl,
C₂-C₄alkanoyl, C₃-C₄alkenoyl, aroyl, aryl, C₅-C₆cycloalkanoyl, C₁-
C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₅-C₆cycloalkyl and C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl are from 1
20 to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is hydroxy, methoxy,
aryl methoxy, NR^xR^x, CO₂R^b, CONR^cR^d, or halogen,
(12) CF₃,
(13) arylsulfonyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups,
wherein each group independently is methyl, CF₃, nitro,
25 halogen or cyano, or
(14) a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 3
heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is oxygen, sulfur or
nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted
by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is
30 methyl, CF₃, NMe₂, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or
halogen, and wherein the heterocycle may be saturated or
partly unsaturated.

Within this second genus is a class of compounds represented by
 Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:
 R₃ each independently is

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 5 | (1) | hydrogen, |
| | (2) | halogen, |
| | (3) | OR ^a , |
| | (4) | C ₁ -C ₄ alkyl, or |
| | (5) | C ₁ -C ₄ aryl; |
| 10 | R ^a is | (1) hydrogen, |
| | (2) | optionally substituted C ₁ -C ₆ alkyl, |
| | (6) | optionally substituted C ₃ -C ₆ alkenyl, |
| | (7) | optionally substituted C ₂ -C ₄ alkanoyl, |
| | (5) | optionally substituted C ₃ -C ₄ alkenoyl, |
| | (6) | optionally substituted aroyl, |
| 15 | (7) | optionally substituted aryl, |
| | (8) | optionally substituted C ₅ -C ₆ cycloalkanoyl, |
| | (9) | optionally substituted C ₁ -C ₄ alkylsulfonyl, |
| | (10) | optionally substituted C ₅ -C ₆ cycloalkyl, |
| | (11) | optionally substituted C ₅ -C ₆ cycloalkenyl, |
| 20 | wherein the optional substituents on the C ₁ -C ₆ alkyl, C ₃ -C ₆ alkenyl, C ₂ -C ₄ alkanoyl, C ₃ -C ₄ alkenoyl, aroyl, aryl, C ₅ -C ₆ cycloalkanoyl, C ₁ -C ₄ alkylsulfonyl, C ₅ -C ₆ cycloalkyl and C ₅ -C ₆ cycloalkenyl are from 1 to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is hydroxy, methoxy, aryl methoxy, NR ^x R ^x , CO ₂ R ^b , CONR ^c R ^d , or halogen, | |
| 25 | (12) | CF ₃ , |
| | (13) | arylsulfonyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is methyl, CF ₃ , nitro, halogen or cyano, or |
| 30 | (14) | a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is methyl, CF ₃ , NMe ₂ , C(O)NR ^c R ^d , cyano, CO ₂ R ^b or |

- halogen, and wherein the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated.
- 5 X is (1) $-\text{CH}_2-$,
 (2) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$,
 (3) $=\text{CH}-$, or
 (4) not present; and
- 10 R₁ is (1) R₇,
 (2) C(O)R₇,
 (3) CN,
 (4) CO₂R^b,
 (5) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 (6) C(O)NR^cR^d,
 (7) NHCO₂R^b,
 (8) NHC(O)NR^cR^d,
 15 (9) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OR^a,
 (10) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OCO₂R^b,
 (11) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OC(O)NR^cR^d,
 (12) C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d,
 (13) C(O)NR^cSO₂R^b,
 20 (14) OS(O)_{ni}R₇,
 (15) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R₇, wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
 (16) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4
 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each
 group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-
 25 C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{ni}R^a
 (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-
 C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be
 saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein
 the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or
 30 nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c
 substituent,
 (17) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic
 ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by
 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-

5 C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or

10 (18) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each

15 heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

20 Within the above class of compounds, there is a subclass of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein n is 1 or 2.

25 Within this second genus is a class of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:
R³ each independently is

- 30 (1) hydrogen,
(2) halogen,
(3) OR^a,
(4) C₁-C₄alkyl, or
(5) C₁-C₄aryl;);
- R^a is (1) hydrogen,
(2) optionally substituted C₁-C₆alkyl,
(3) optionally substituted C₃-C₆alkenyl,

- 5 (4) optionally substituted C₂-C₄alkanoyl,
 (5) optionally substituted C₃-C₄alkenoyl,
 (6) optionally substituted aroyl,
 (7) optionally substituted aryl,
 (8) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkanoyl,
 (9) optionally substituted C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl,
 (10) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkyl,
 (11) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl,
 wherein the optional substituents on the C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₆alkenyl,
 10 C₂-C₄alkanoyl, C₃-C₄alkenoyl, aroyl, aryl, C₅-C₆cycloalkanoyl, C₁-
 C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₅-C₆cycloalkyl and C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl are from 1
 to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is hydroxy, methoxy,
 aryl methoxy, NR^aR^a, CO₂R^b, CONR^cR^d, or halogen,
 (12) CF₃,
 15 (13) arylsulfonyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups,
 wherein each group independently is methyl, CF₃, nitro,
 halogen or cyano, or
 (14) a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 3
 20 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is oxygen, sulfur or
 nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted
 by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is
 methyl, CF₃, NMe₂, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or
 halogen, and wherein the heterocycle may be saturated or
 partly unsaturated;
 25 X is (1) -CH₂-,
 (2) -C(O)-,
 (3) =CH-, or
 (4) not present; and
 R₁ is (1) R₇,
 30 (2) C(O)R₇,
 (9) CO₂R^b,
 (10) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 (11) C(O)NR^cR^d,

- 5 (12) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{n_i}R^a (where n_i = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- 10 (13) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- 15 (14) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.
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- 25
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Within the above class of compounds, there is a subclass of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein n is 1 or 2.

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Within this embodiment there is a third genus of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein: R₆ each independently is

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 5 | (1) | O, |
| | (2) | S, or |
| | (3) | H; |
| | X is (1) | -CH ₂ -, |
| | (2) | -C(O)-, |
| 10 | (3) | =CH-, or |
| | (4) | not present; and |
| | R ₁ is (1) | R ₇ , |
| | (2) | C(O)R ₇ , |
| | (3) | CN, |
| 15 | (4) | CO ₂ R ^b , |
| | (5) | C(O)N(OR ^b)R ^c , |
| | (6) | C(O)NR ^c R ^d , |
| | (7) | NHCO ₂ R ^b , |
| | (8) | NHC(O)NR ^c R ^d , |
| 20 | (9) | (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OR ^a , |
| | (10) | (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OCO ₂ R ^b , |
| | (11) | (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OC(O)NR ^c R ^d , |
| | (12) | C(O)NR ^c NR ^c R ^d , |
| | (13) | C(O)NR ^c SO ₂ R ^b , |
| 25 | (14) | OS(O) _{ni} R ₇ , |
| | (15) | NR ^b S(O) _{ni} R ₇ , wherein ni is from 0 to 2, |
| | (16) | a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 |
| | | heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each |
| 30 | | group independently is C ₁ -C ₅ alkyl, C ₂ -C ₅ alkenyl, C ₁ - |
| | | C ₅ perfluoroalkyl, NR ^c R ^d , oxo, thiono, OR ^a , S(O) _{ni} R ^a |
| | | (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R ^a , C(O)NR ^c R ^d , cyano, (C ₀ - |
| | | C ₆ alkyl)aryl, CO ₂ R ^b , or halogen, and each group may be |
| | | saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein |
| | | the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or |

- nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- (17) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- (18) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

Within this third genus is a class of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein n is 1 or 2.

Within this third genus is a class of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

R₃ each independently is

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) OR^a,
- (4) C₁-C₄alkyl, or

- (5) C₁-C₄aryl;
- R₆ each independently is
- 5 X is (1) O,
(2) S, or
(3) H;
- (1) -CH₂-,
(2) -C(O)-,
(3) =CH-, or
(4) not present; and
- 10 R₁ is (1) R₇,
(2) C(O)R₇,
(3) CN,
(4) CO₂R^b,
(5) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
15 (6) C(O)NR^cR^d,
(7) NHCO₂R^b,
(8) NHC(O)NR^cR^d,
(9) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OR^a,
(10) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OCO₂R^b,
20 (11) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OC(O)NR^cR^d,
(12) C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d,
(13) C(O)NR^cSO₂R^b,
(14) OS(O)_{ni}R₇,
(15) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R₇, wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
25 (16) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4
heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each
group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-
C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{ni}R^a
(where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-
30 C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be
saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein
the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or
nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c
substituent,

- 5 (17) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- 10 (18) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.
- 15
- 20

Within the above class of compounds, there is a subclass of compounds represented by Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein n is 1 or 2.

25

In one aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein X is preferably -CH₂-.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein X is preferably -C(O)-.

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In still another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein X is preferably not present.

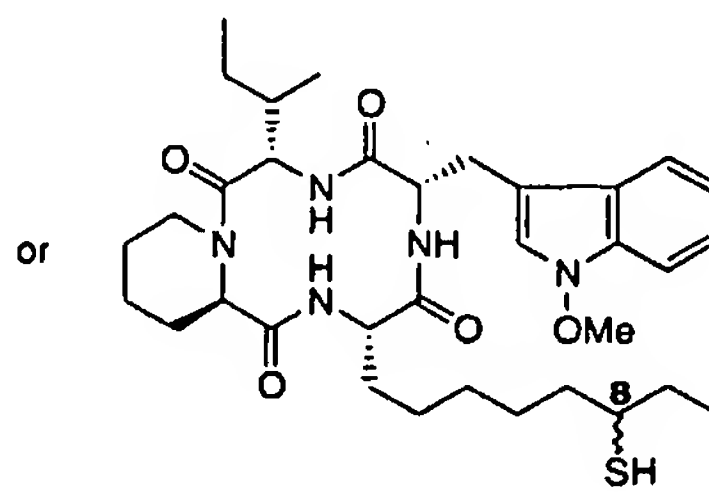
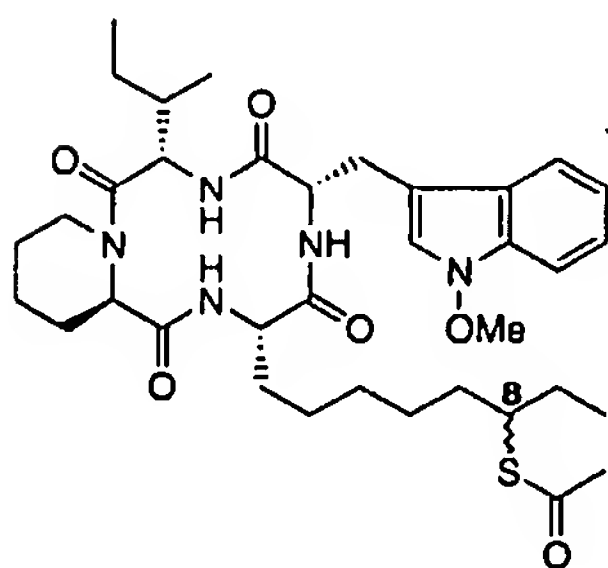
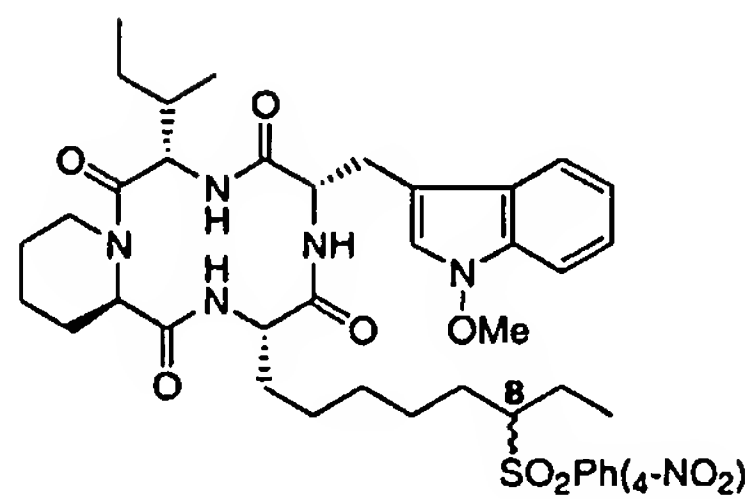
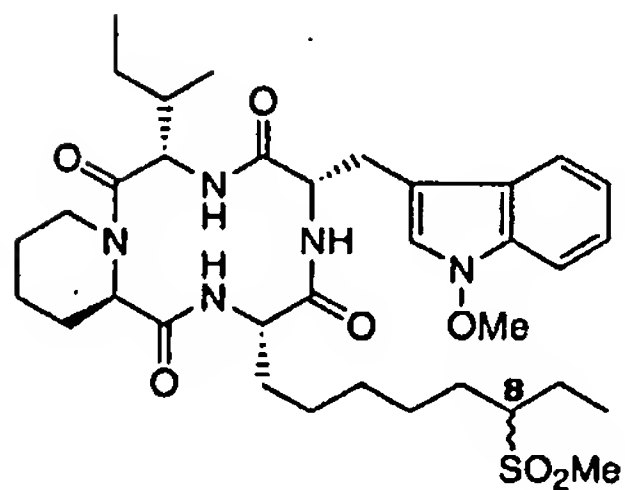
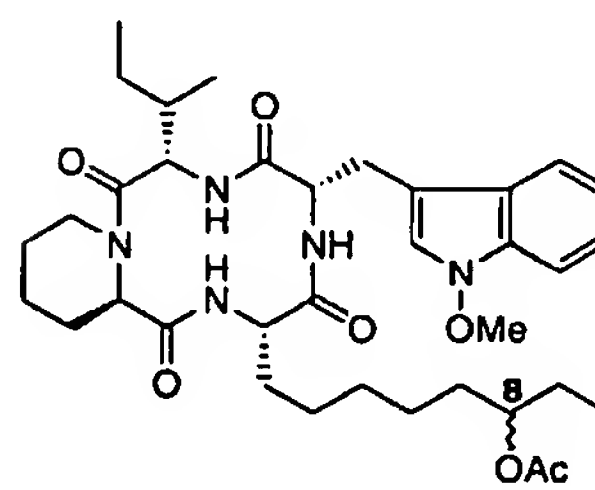
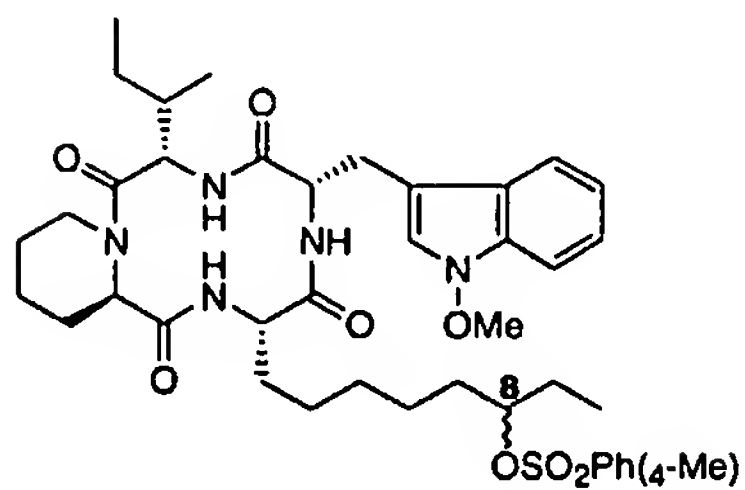
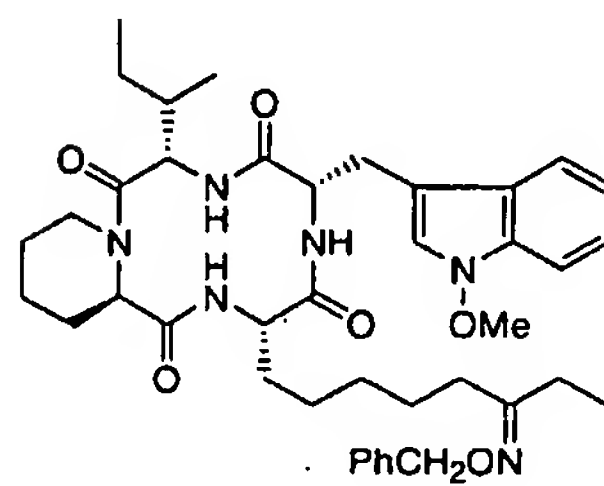
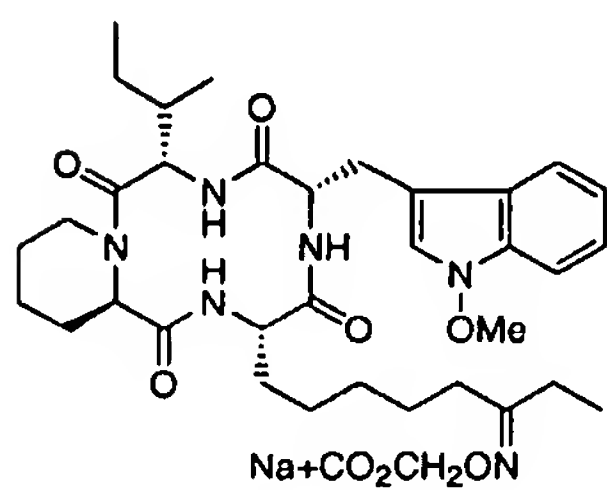
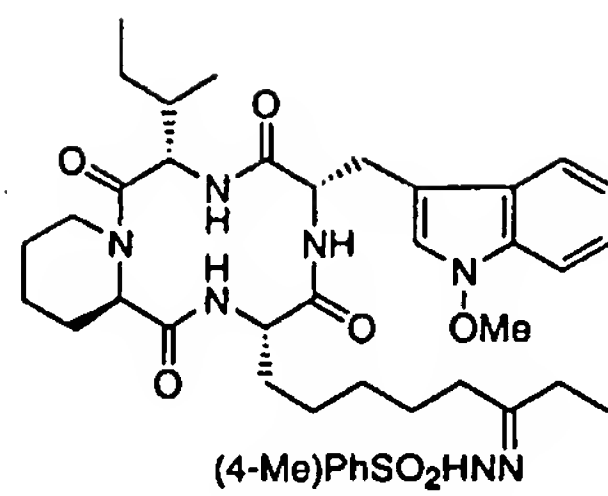
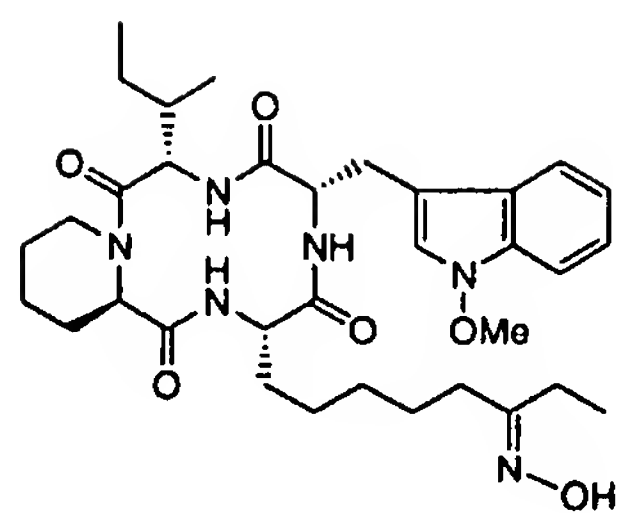
In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein R₁ is preferably a 3- to 8-membered

heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{ni}R^a (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly
5 unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

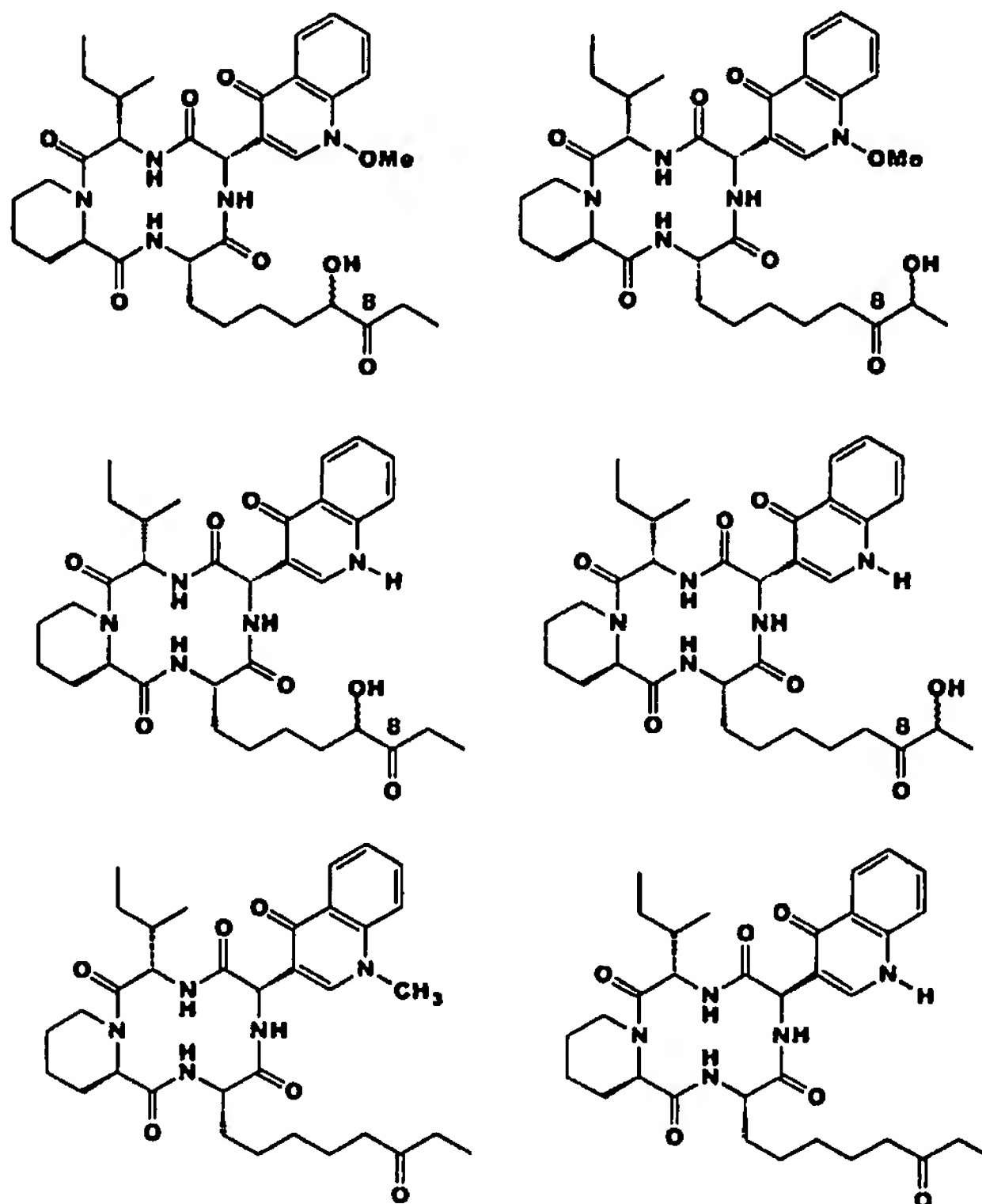
In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein R₁ is preferably a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally
10 substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is
15 attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide

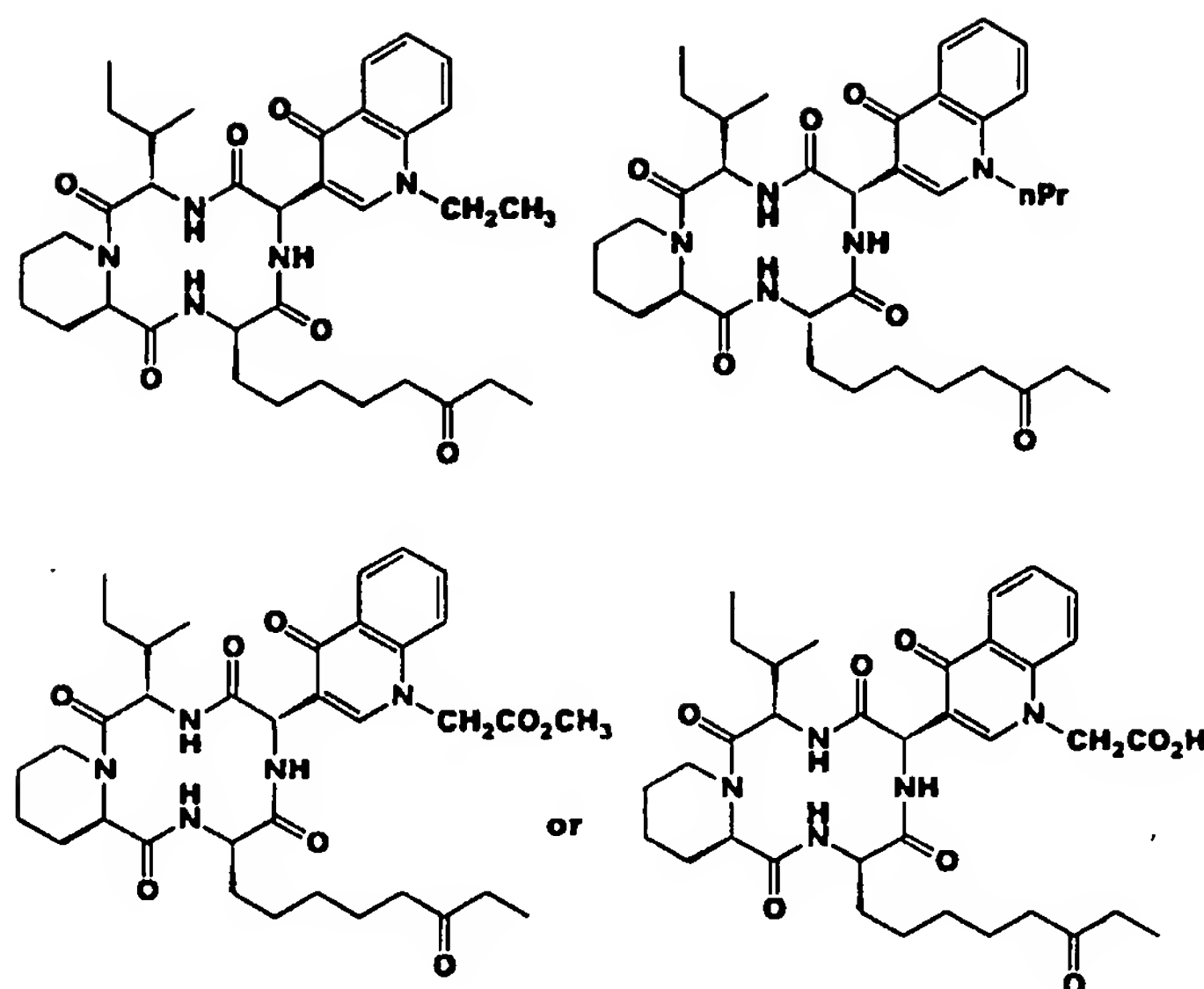
In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein R₁ is preferably a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently
20 optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

25 In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 2, 3a, 3b, 3d, 10, 11, 12d, 12e, 17, or 18:

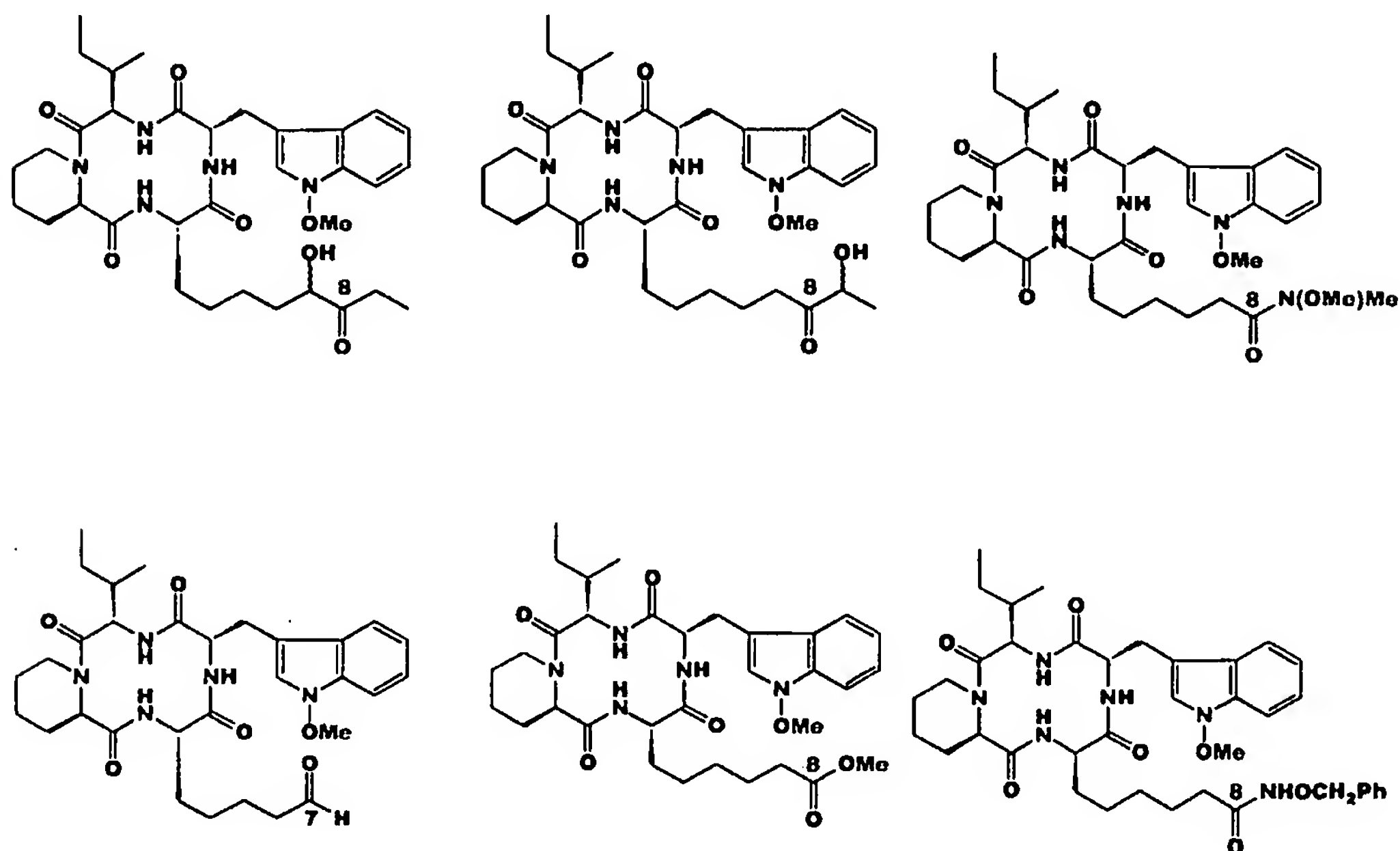


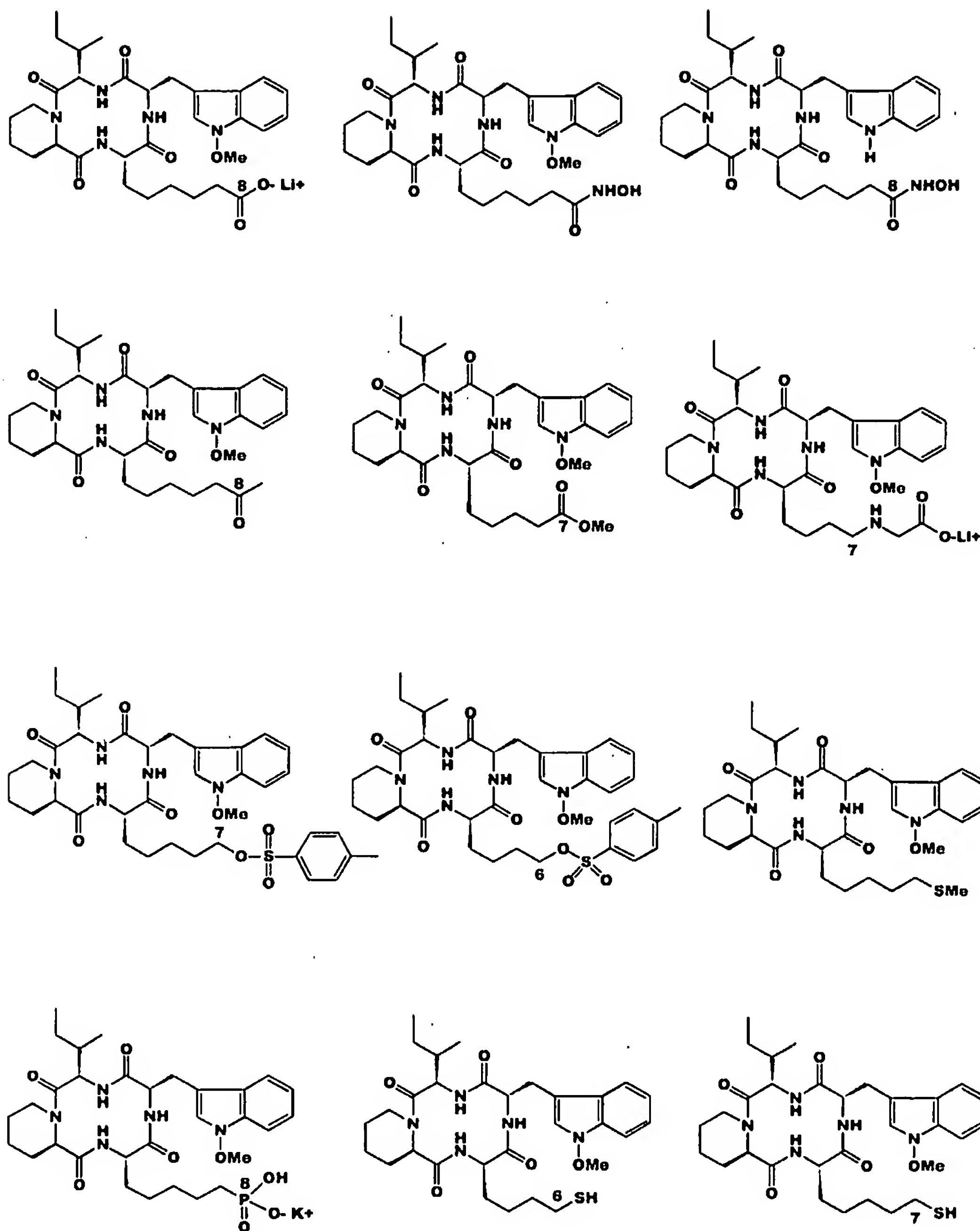
In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 22a, 22b, 23a, 23b, 145, 146c, 146d, 146e, 146f, or 147:



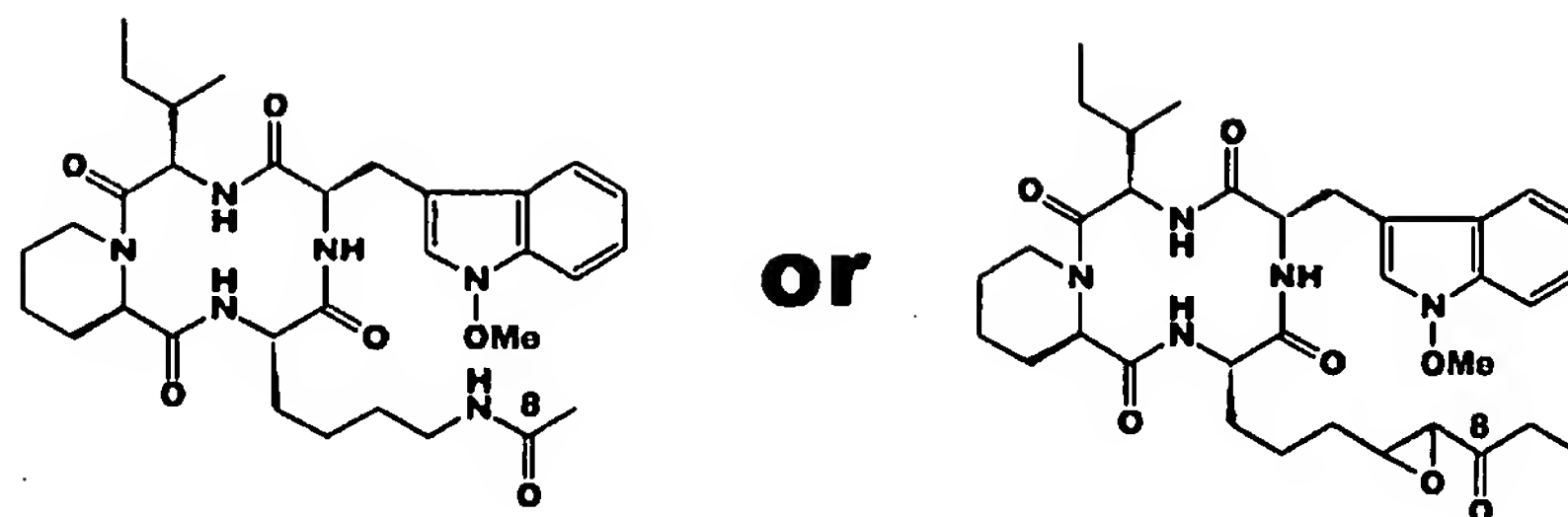


In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 21a, 21b, 24a, 24b, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 37, 39, 43, 44, 46, 51, 56a, 63, 64, or 67:

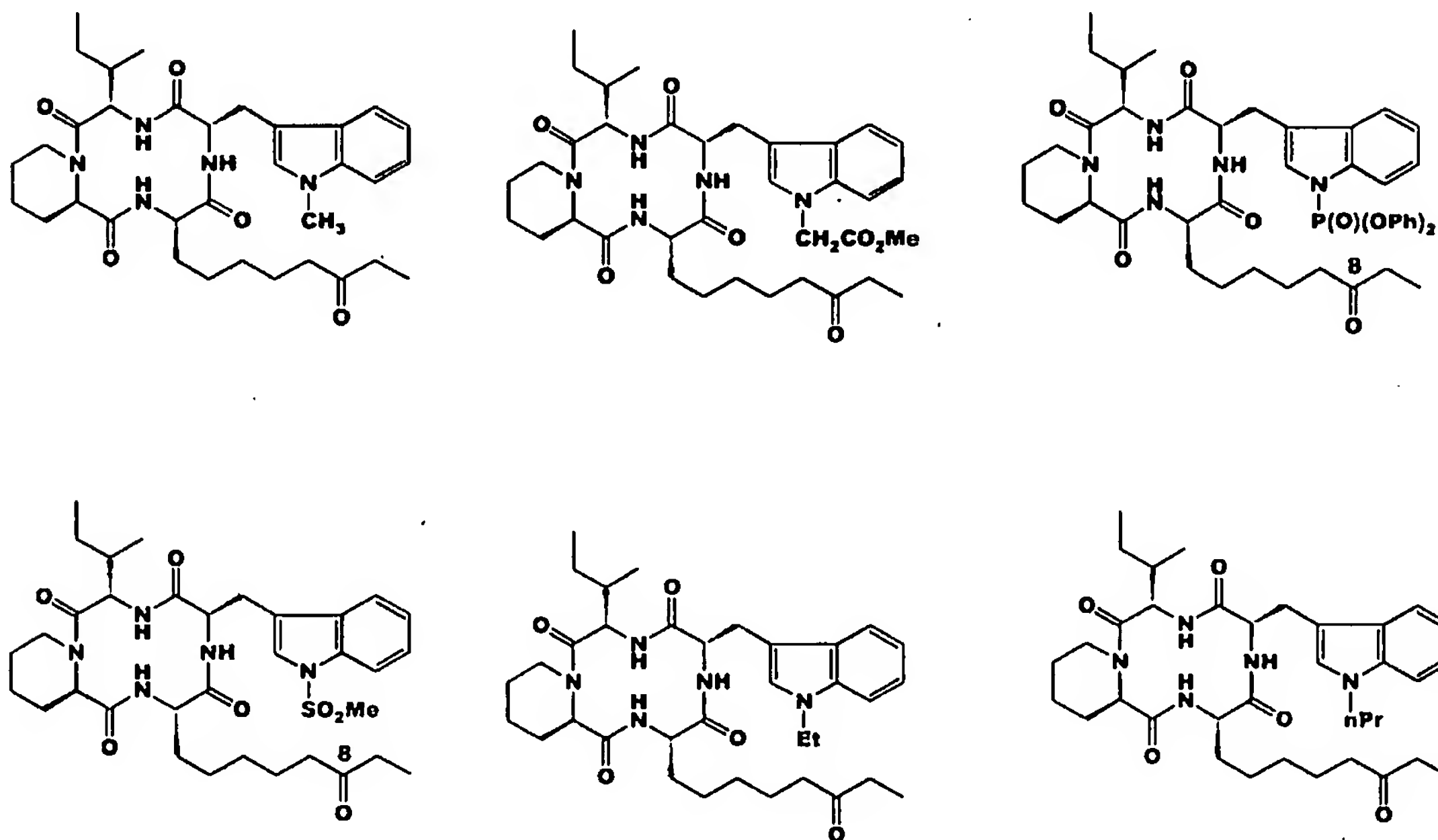




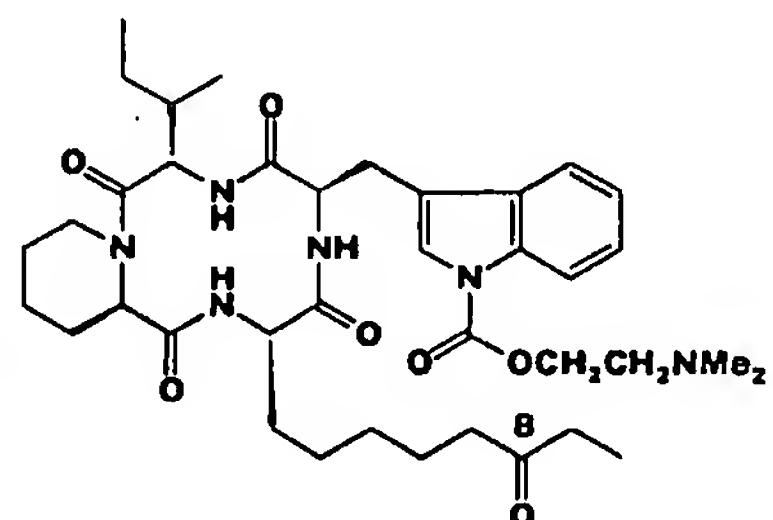
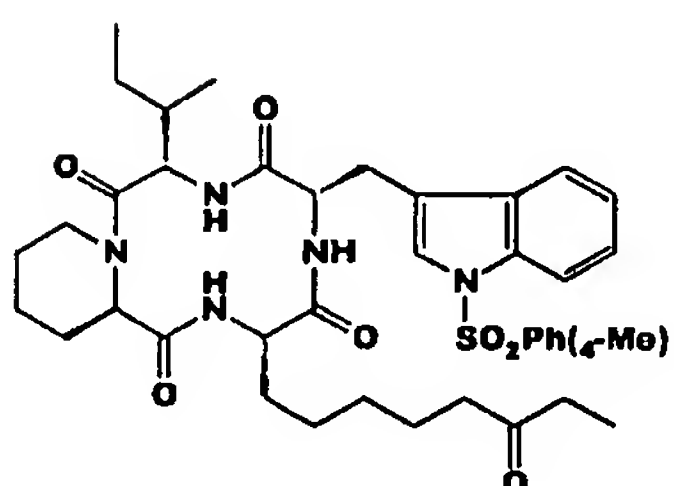
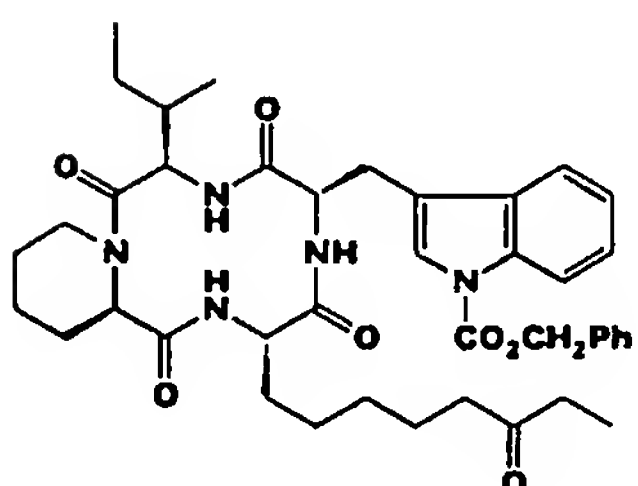
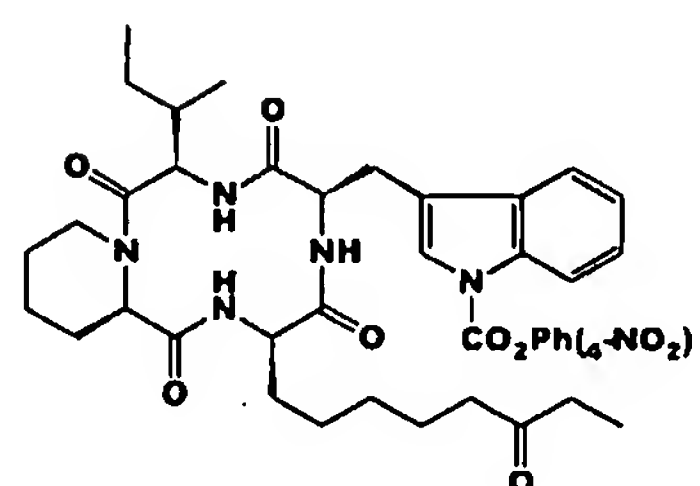
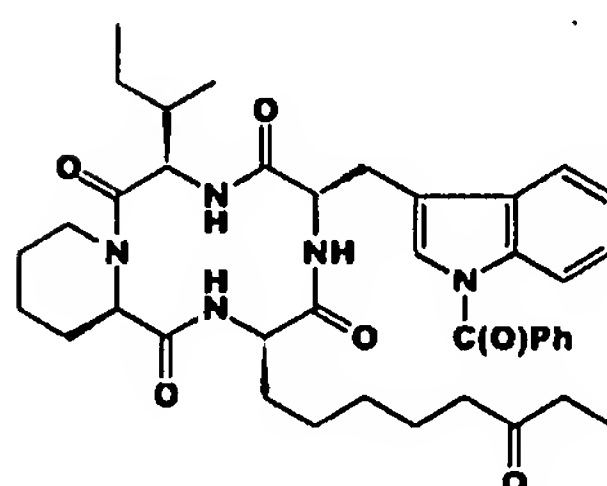
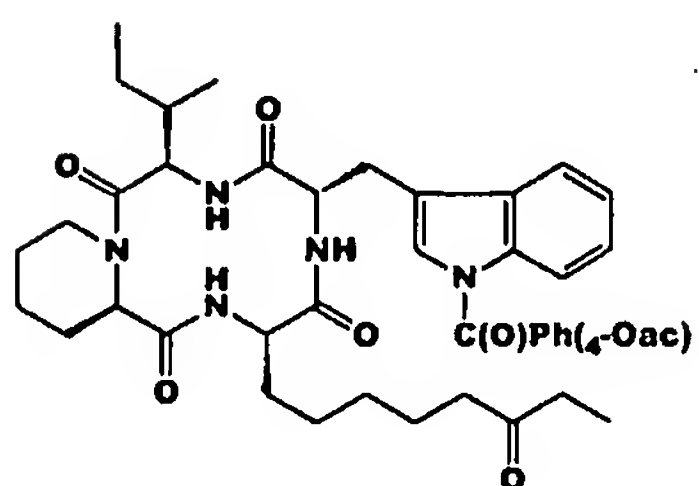
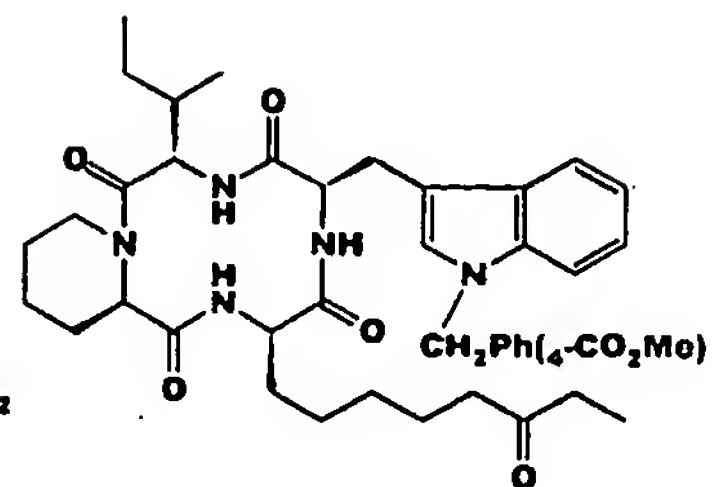
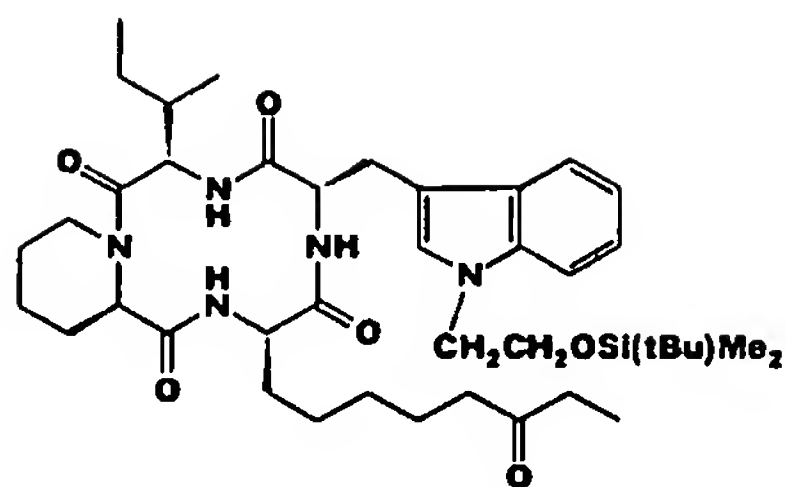
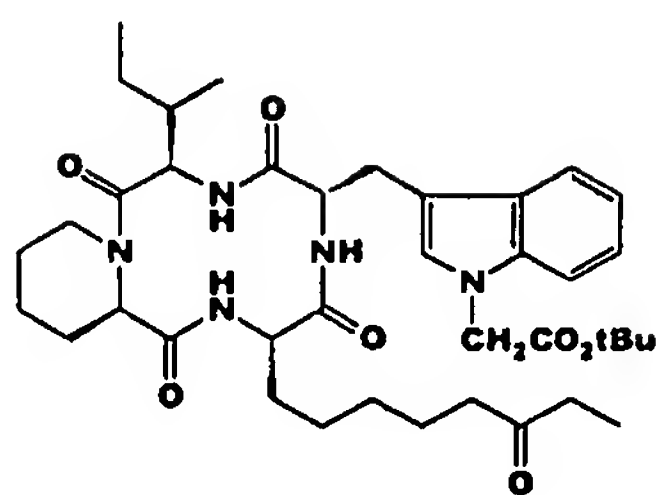
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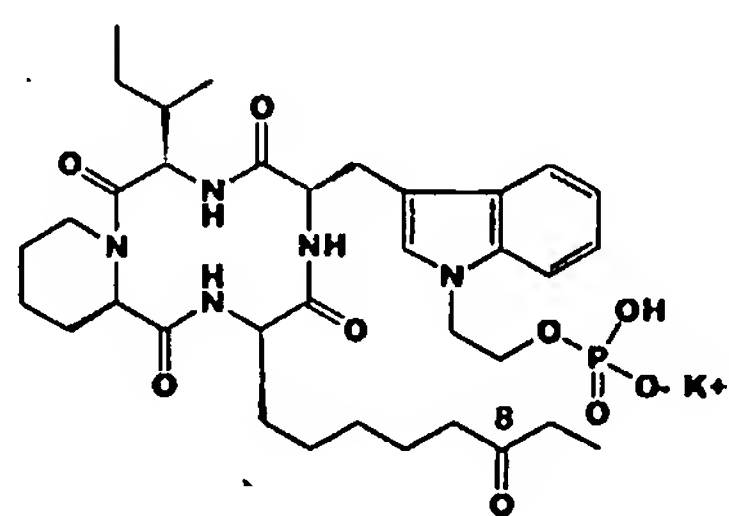
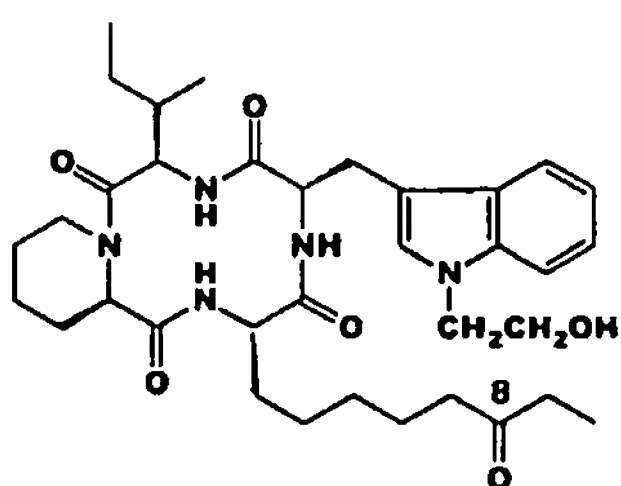
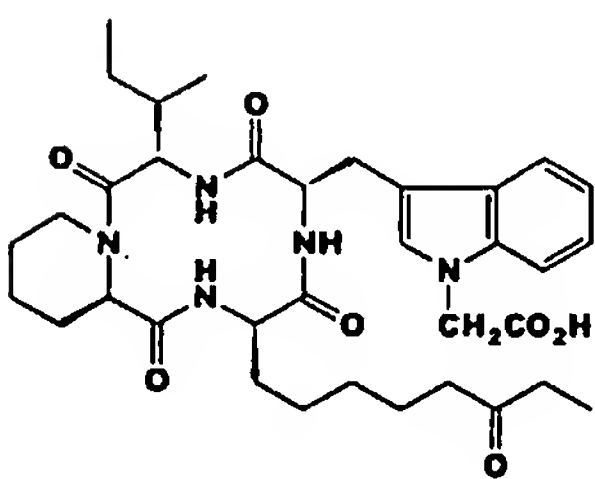
In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic
 5 tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 69, 70, 72,
 73, 74a, 74b, 74c, 74d, 74e, 74f, 74g, 74h, 74i, 74j, 75, 79, 91, 93, 97, 98, 129a, or
 129b:

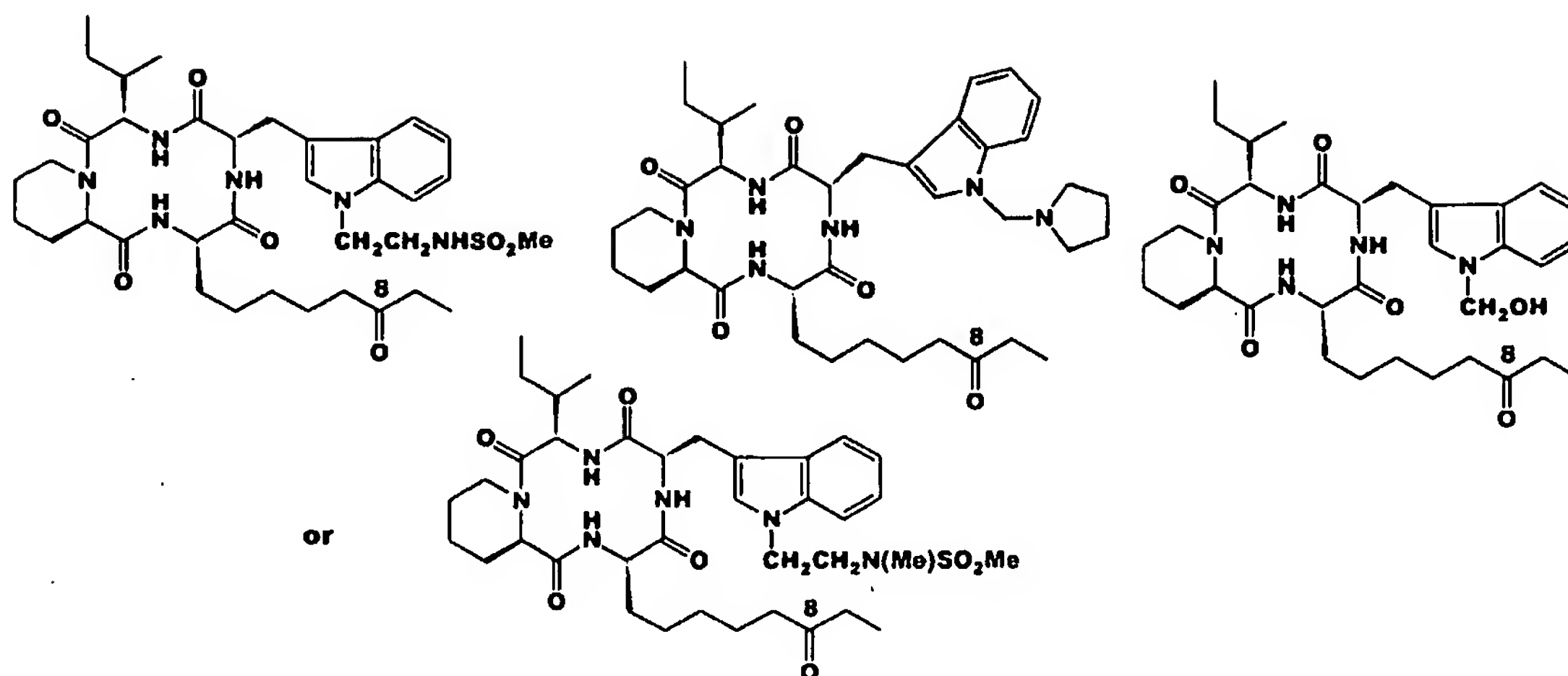


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In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic
 5 tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 132a, 133,
 135, 138, 139a, 139b, 139c, 139d, 139e, 139f, 139g, 139h, 139i, 139j, 140, 141, 142,
 144b, 144d, 144f, 158, 159, 160, 162a, or 162b.

In still another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic
 tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 102, 103,
 10 108a, or 108b.

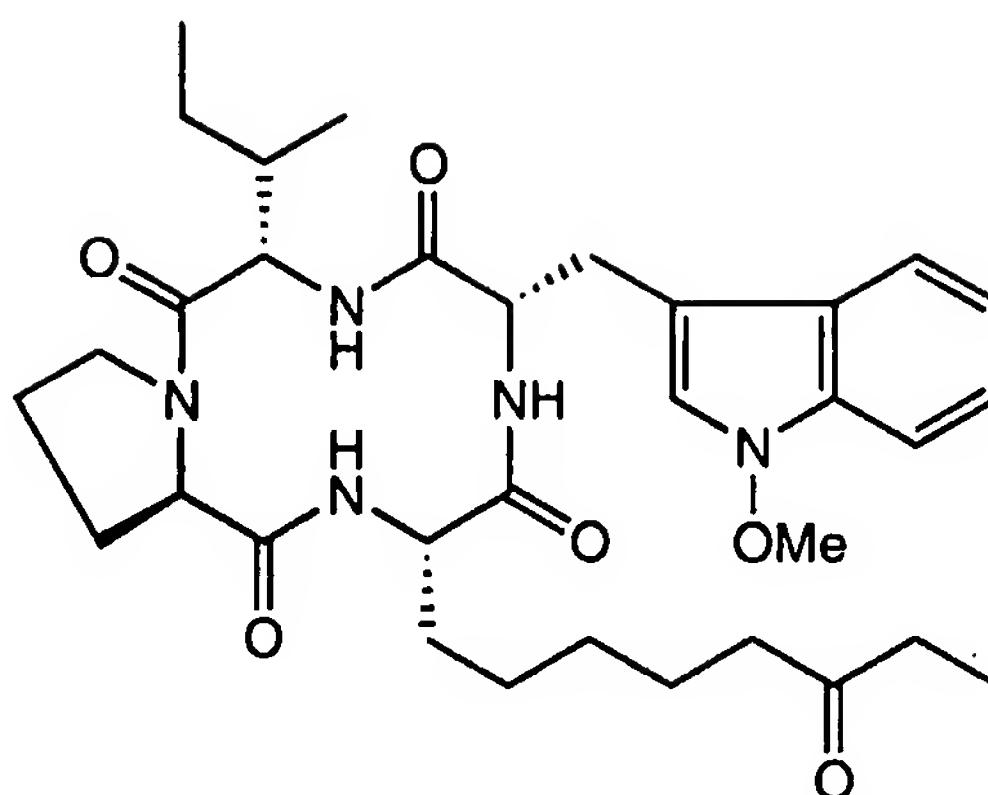
In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic
 tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 109 or 110.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic
 tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 168.

15 In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic
 tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 156, 157a,
 157b, 157c, or 157d.

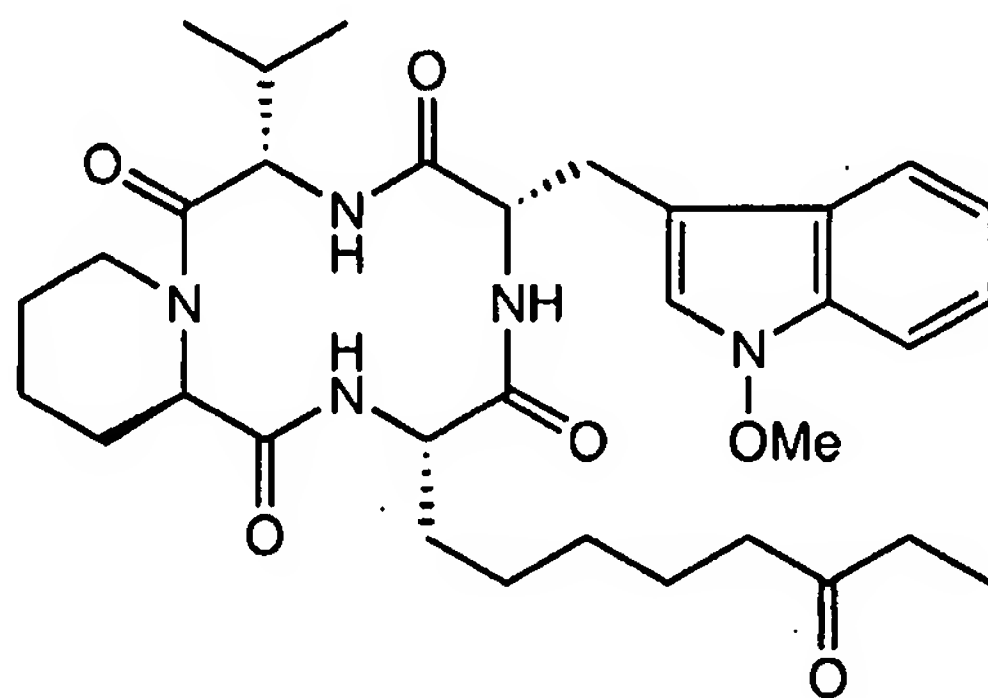
In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic
 tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is

20



In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is

5



In another aspect, the present invention provides a novel cyclic tetrapeptide represented by Formula I, wherein the compound is Example 153 or 154.

10

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for the treatment of protozoal infections comprising the step of administering to a host suffering from a protozoal infection a therapeutically effective amount of the novel compounds of the invention which inhibits histone deacetylase. A therapeutically effective amount is that safe amount sufficient to inhibit histone deacetylase activity of the causative protozoa to control and overcome the infection. The present invention also provides a method for the prevention of protozoal infections comprising the step of administering to a host an effective preventative amount of the

15

novel compounds of the invention, which inhibits histone deacetylase. An effective preventative amount is that safe amount sufficient to inhibit the infection of the host.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a composition useful for the treatment or prevention of protozoal diseases which comprises an inert
5 carrier and an effective amount of a compound of formula I.

As used herein, "alkyl" as well as other groups having the prefix "alk" such as, for example, alkoxy, alkanoyl, alkenyl, alkynyl and the like, means carbon chains which may be linear or branched or combinations thereof. Examples of alkyl
10 groups include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec- and tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl and the like. "Alkenyl", "alkynyl" and other like terms include carbon chains containing at least one unsaturated C-C bond.

The term "cycloalkyl" means carbocycles containing no heteroatoms, and includes mono-, bi- and tricyclic saturated carbocycles, as well as fused ring
15 systems. Such fused ring systems can include one ring that is partially or fully unsaturated such as a benzene ring to form fused ring systems such as benzofused carbocycles. Cycloalkyl includes such fused ring systems as spirofused ring systems. Examples of cycloalkyl include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, decahydronaphthalene, adamantane, indanyl, indenyl, fluorenyl, 1,2,3,4-
20 tetrahydronaphthalene and the like. Similarly, "cycloalkenyl" means carbocycles containing no heteroatoms and at least one non-aromatic C-C double bond, and include mono-, bi- and tricyclic partially saturated carbocycles, as well as benzofused cycloalkenes. Examples of cycloalkenyl include cyclohexenyl, indenyl, and the like.

The term "halogen" includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine
25 atoms.

The term "heterocycle", unless otherwise specified, means cyclic systems such as those described above for cycloalkyl and cycloalkenyl in which at least one atom is a sulfur, oxygen or nitrogen atom in a group of atoms that form the backbone of a ring. Such heterocycles include mono- or bicyclic compounds that are
30 saturated or partly unsaturated, as well as benzo- or heteroaromatic ring fused saturated heterocycles or partly unsaturated heterocycles, and containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen. Examples of saturated heterocycles include morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperidine, piperazine, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, tetrahydrothiophene, oxazolidine,
35 pyrrolidine; examples of partly unsaturated heterocycles include dihydropyran,

5 dihydropyridazine, dihydrofuran, dihydrooxazole, dihydropyrazole, dihydropyridine, dihydropyridazine and the like. Examples of benzo- or heteroaromatic ring fused heterocycle include 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, benzopyranyl, tetrahydroquinoline, tetrahydroisoquinoline, benzomorpholinyl, 1,4-benzodioxanyl, 2,3-dihydrofuro(2,3-b)pyridyl and the like.

The term "aryl" is intended to include mono- and bicyclic aromatic and heteroaromatic rings containing from 0 to 5 heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. The term "aryl" is also meant to include benzofused cycloalkyl, benzofused cycloalkenyl, and benzofused heterocyclic groups. Examples
10 of "aryl" groups include phenyl, pyrrolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyridinyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, furanyl, triazinyl, thienyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, naphthyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, furo(2,3-B)pyridyl, 2,3-dihydrofuro(2,3-b)pyridyl, benzoxazinyl, benzothiophenyl, quinolinyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, benzopyranyl, 1,4-benzodioxanyl, indanyl, indenyl, fluorenyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene and the like.
15

Aroyl means arylcarbonyl in which aryl is as defined above.

Examples of $\text{NR}^{\text{c}}\text{R}^{\text{d}}$ or $\text{NR}^{\text{g}}\text{R}^{\text{h}}$ forming a 3- to 10- membered ring containing 0 to 2 additional heteroatoms selected from O, $\text{S}(\text{O})_{\text{m}}$ and N are aziridine, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, thiomorpholine, morpholine, piperazine,
20 octahydroindole, tetrahydroisoquinoline and the like.

The term "C₀" means that the carbon is not present. Thus, "C₀-C₅" means that there are from none to five carbons present – that is, five, four, three, two, one, or no carbons present.

The term "optionally substituted" is intended to include both
25 substituted and unsubstituted. Thus, for example, optionally substituted aryl could represent a pentafluorophenyl or a phenyl ring.

Compounds described herein contain one or more asymmetric centers and may thus give rise to diastereomers and optical isomers. The present invention includes all such possible diastereomers as well as their racemic mixtures, their
30 substantially pure resolved enantiomers, all possible geometric isomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The above Formula I is shown without a definitive stereochemistry at certain positions. The present invention includes all stereoisomers of Formula I. Further, mixtures of stereoisomers as well as isolated specific stereoisomers are also included. During the the course of the synthetic
35 procedures used to prepare such compounds, or in using racemization or

epimerization procedures known to those skilled in the art, the products of such procedures can be a mixture of stereoisomers.

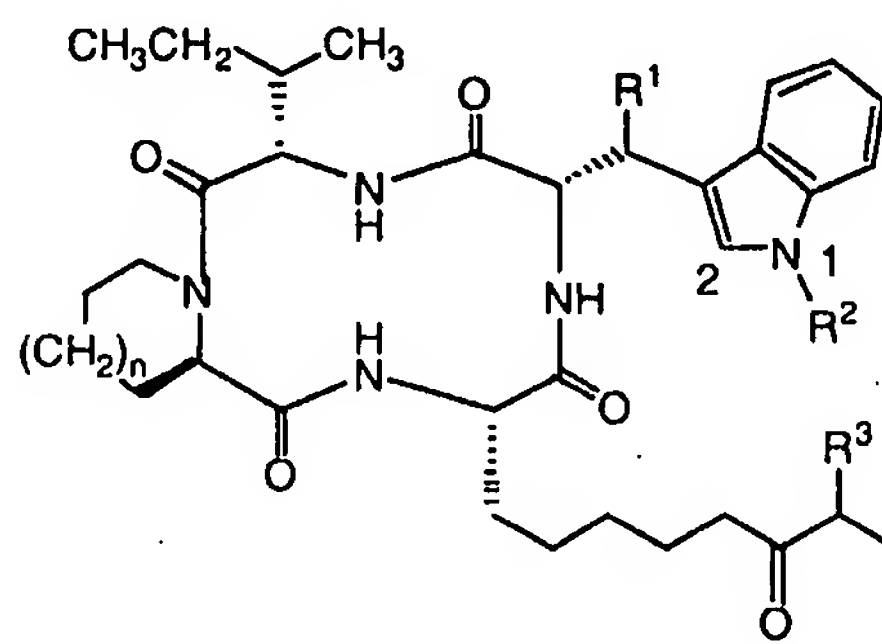
The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases or acids. When the compound of the present invention is acidic, its corresponding salt can be conveniently prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases, including inorganic bases and organic bases. Salts derived from such inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper (ic and ous), ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, manganese (ic and ous), potassium, sodium, zinc and the like salts. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, as well as cyclic amines and substituted amines such as naturally occurring and synthesized substituted amines. Other pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases from which salts can be formed include ion exchange resins such as, for example, arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, tromethamine and the like.

When the compound of the present invention is basic, its corresponding salt can be conveniently prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic acids, including inorganic and organic acids. Such acids include, for example, acetic, benzenesulfonic, benzoic, camphorsulfonic, citric, ethanesulfonic, fumaric, gluconic, glutamic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, isethionic, lactic, maleic, malic, mandelic, methanesulfonic, mucic, nitric, pamoic, pantothenic, phosphoric, succinic, sulfuric, tartaric, p-toluenesulfonic acid and the like. Particularly preferred are citric, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, maleic, phosphoric, sulfuric, and tartaric acids.

The concept of the inhibition of histone deacetylase as a target for antiprotozoal compounds is described in pending U.S. Patent Applications 09/296,834, filed April 22, 1999, and 08/716,978, filed September 20, 1996. Known compounds that may be histone deacetylase inhibitors and therefore useful in the treatment of protozoal diseases include, for example, trichostatin A, trapoxin A and B, HC-toxin, chlamydocin, Cly-2, WF-3161, Tan-1746, apicidin, and analogs thereof.

Trapoxin A is described in Itazaki et al., J. Antibiot. 43, 1524-1532(1990); HC-Toxin is described in Liesch et al., Tetrahedron 38, 45-48(1982); chlamydocin is described in Closse et al., Helv. Chim. Acta 57, 533-545(1974); Cly-2 is described in Hirota et al., Agri. Biol. Chem 37, 955-56(1973); WF-3161 is described in Umehana et al., J. Antibiot. 36, 478-483(1983); and Tan-1746 is described in Japanese Patent No. 7196686. Unlike the ethyl ketone sidechain found in apicidin, HC toxin, chlamydocin, trapoxin A and trapoxin B contain a C8 α -ketoepoxide functionality.

Apicidin and analogs thereof referred to herein are described by the following chemical formula:



Apicidin

Examples include

Compound	n	R ¹	R ²	R ³
Apicidin Ia	1	H	OMe	H
Ib	0	H	OMe	H
Ic	1	H	OMe	OH
IIA	1	=O	OMe	H
IIB	1	=O	H	H

These compounds are described in pending U.S. Patent Application Nos. 08/281,325, filed July 27, 1994 and 08/447,664, filed May 23, 1995. The compounds are produced from a strain of *Fusarium* as disclosed in the applications.

The compounds of the present invention have been found to be histone deacetylase inhibitors. Accordingly, they can be useful in the treatment and prevention of protozoal diseases in human and animals, including poultry. Examples of protozoal diseases against which histone deacetylase inhibitors may be used, and their respective causative pathogens, include: 1) amoebiasis (*Dientamoeba* sp., *Entamoeba histolytica*); 2) giardiasis (*Giardia lamblia*); 3) malaria (*Plasmodium* species including *P. vivax*, *P. falciparum*, *P. malariae* and *P. ovale*); 4) leishmaniasis (*Leishmania* species including *L. donovani*, *L. tropica*, *L. mexicana*, and *L. braziliensis*); 5) trypanosomiasis and Chagas disease (*Trypanosoma* species including *T. brucei*, *T. theileri*, *T. rhodesiense*, *T. gambiense*, *T. evansi*, *T. equiperdum*, *T. equinum*, *T. congolense*, *T. vivax* and *T. cruzi*); 6) toxoplasmosis (*Toxoplasma gondii*); 7) neosporosis (*Neospora caninum*); 8) babesiosis (*Babesia* sp.); 9) cryptosporidiosis (*Cryptosporidium* sp.); 10) dysentary (*Balantidium coli*); 11) vaginitis (*Trichomonas* species including *T. vaginitis*, and *T. foetus*); 12) coccidiosis (*Eimeria* species including *E. tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima* and *E. brunetti*, *E. mitis*, *E. bovis*, *E. melagrammatis*, and *Isospora* sp.); 13) enterohepatitis (*Histomonas gallinarum*); and 14) infections caused by *Anaplasma* sp., *Besnoitia* sp., *Leucocytozoan* sp., *Microsporidia* sp., *Sarcocystis* sp., *Theileria* sp., and *Pneumocystis carinii*.

The histone deacetylase inhibiting compounds and compositions of the present invention are preferably used in the treatment or prevention of protozoal infections caused by a member of the sub-phylum Apicomplexans. More preferably the compounds and compositions are used i) in the treatment or prevention of malaria, toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis and trypanosomiasis in humans and animals, and ii) in the management of coccidiosis, particularly in poultry, either to treat coccidial infection or to prevent the occurrence of such infection.

When the histone deacetylase inhibiting compounds and compositions of this invention are administered on a chronic basis, such as in the prevention of coccidiosis in poultry, the histone deacetylase inhibitor preferably is selective for protozoal histone deacetylase over the host histone deacetylase. Such a selective inhibitor would minimize adverse histone deacetylase inhibition effects to the host over the long term.

Two specific examples of the method of this invention of administering an effective preventative amount of an histone deacetylase inhibitor to prevent the establishment of parasitic infections in humans and animals are 1) the

prevention of *Plasmodium* (malaria) infection in humans in endemic areas and 2) the prevention of coccidiosis in poultry. The histone deacetylase-inhibiting compound can be conveniently administered continually in the feed or drinking water, or regularly by oral or parenteral dosing.

5 Malaria is the number one cause of death in the world. The disease is transmitted by mosquitoes in endemic areas and can very rapidly progress to a life threatening infection. Therefore, individuals living in or visiting areas where malaria carrying mosquitoes are present routinely take prophylactic drugs to prevent infection. Thus, according to an embodiment of the present invention, a histone deacetylase
10 inhibitor is administered orally or parenterally one or more time(s) a day, preferably each dose ranges from about 0.01mg/kg to about 100mg/kg. The compound may be administered for the entire period during which the patient or animal is at risk of acquiring a parasitic infection.

Coccidiosis is a disease that can occur in humans and animals and is
15 caused by several genera of coccidia. The most economically important occurrence of coccidiosis is the disease in poultry. Coccidiosis in poultry is caused by protozoan parasites of the genus *Eimeria*. The disease can spread quite rapidly throughout flocks of birds via contaminated feces. The parasites destroy gut tissue and damage the gut lining, thereby impairing nutrient absorption. An outbreak of coccidiosis in a poultry
20 house can cause such dramatic economic losses for poultry producers that it has become standard practice to use anticoccidial agents prophylactically in the poultry feed. Thus, according to another embodiment of this invention, a histone deacetylase inhibitor is administered in the feed or drinking water for the entire or a portion of the lifetime of domestic birds with a dose that ranges between about 0.1 ppm to about
25 500ppm in the feed or water.

For treatment of established parasitic infections in humans or animals, the histone deacetylase inhibitor is conveniently administered orally or parenterally when the infection is suspected or diagnosed. The treatment period varies according to the specific parasitic disease and the severity of the infection. In general the
30 treatment is continued until the parasites are effectively eradicated and/or the symptoms of the disease are resolved. Two specific examples of the method of this invention for the treatment of protozoal infections by administering a therapeutically effective amount of a histone deacetylase inhibitor are 1) the treatment of a *Cryptosporidium parvum* infection in an animal or human and 2) the treatment of
35 acute *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in humans.

Cryptosporidium parvum is a protozoan parasite that infects and destroys cells lining the intestinal tract of humans and animals. The infection establishes quite rapidly and has acute effects on the patient. In the case of humans, patients get severe dysentery for a period of 5-7 days. In immune compromised patients *C. parvum* infections can persist and can be life threatening. In animals *C. parvum* infection is the leading cause of death in young dairy calves. A *C. parvum* infection can be easily diagnosed by symptoms and examination of a stool sample. When the disease is suspected and/or diagnosed, treatment with a histone deacetylase inhibitor according to the method of this invention can be initiated. The dose preferably ranges from about 0.01mg/kg to about 500mg/kg. The histone deacetylase is administered one or more time(s) a day, orally or parenterally until the infection is eliminated. The dosing period typically is in the range of about 1-3 weeks.

P. falciparum causes acute life threatening malarial infections in humans. The infection if left untreated can often result in the death of the patient. A malaria infection can be easily diagnosed by symptoms and examination of a blood sample from the patient. Treatment would be initiated following diagnosis. According to an embodiment of this invention, a histone deacetylase inhibitor is administered one or more time(s) a day, orally or parenterally, until the infection is eliminated. The dose preferably ranges from about 0.01mg/kg to about 200 mg/kg.

The histone deacetylase inhibiting compositions of this invention may be administered to a host in need of treatment in a manner similar to that used for other known antiprotozoal agents. For example, the compositions may be administered parenterally, orally, topically, or rectally. The dosage to be administered will vary according to the particular compound used, the infectious organism involved, the particular host, the severity of the disease, the physical condition of the host, and the selected route of administration; the appropriate dosage can be readily determined by a person skilled in the art. For the treatment of protozoal diseases in human and animals, the dosage preferably ranges from about 0.01mg/kg to about 500mg/kg. For prophylactic use in human and animals, the dosage preferably ranges from about 0.01mg/kg to about 100mg/kg. For use as an anticoccidial agent, particularly in poultry, the compound is preferably administered in the animals' feed or drinking water. The dosage preferably ranges from about 0.1ppm to about 500ppm.

In one aspect, the composition of the present invention comprises a histone deacetylase inhibitor and an inert carrier. The compositions include

pharmaceutical compositions for human and veterinary usage, and feed compositions for the control of coccidiosis in poultry.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a histone deacetylase inhibitor as an active ingredient, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and optionally other therapeutic ingredients or adjuvants. The compositions include compositions suitable for oral, rectal, topical, and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, and intravenous) administration, although the most suitable route in any given case will depend on the particular host, and nature and severity of the conditions for which the active ingredient is being administered. The pharmaceutical compositions may be conveniently presented in unit dosage form and prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy.

In practice, the histone deacetylase inhibitor of this invention can be combined as the active ingredient in intimate admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier according to conventional pharmaceutical compounding techniques. The carrier may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration, e.g., oral or parenteral (including intravenous). Thus, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be presented as discrete units suitable for oral administration such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient. Further, the compositions can be presented as a powder, as granules, as a solution, as a suspension in an aqueous liquid, as a non-aqueous liquid, as an oil-in-water emulsion or as a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. In addition to the common dosage forms set out above, the histone deacetylase inhibitors may also be administered by controlled release means and/or delivery devices. The compositions may be prepared by any of the methods of pharmacy. In general, such methods include a step of bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier that constitutes one or more necessary ingredients. In general, the compositions are prepared by uniformly and intimately admixing the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both. The product can then be conveniently shaped into the desired presentation.

In preparing the compositions for oral dosage form, any convenient pharmaceutical media may be employed. For example, water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, coloring agents and the like may be used to form oral liquid preparations such as suspensions, elixirs and solutions; while carriers such as starches, sugars, microcrystalline cellulose, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents, and the like may be used to form oral solid preparations

such as powders, capsules and tablets. Because of their ease of administration, tablets and capsules are the preferred oral dosage units whereby solid pharmaceutical carriers are employed. Optionally, tablets may be coated by standard aqueous or nonaqueous techniques

5 A tablet containing the composition of this invention may be prepared by compression or molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients or adjuvants. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing, in a suitable machine, the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, surface active or dispersing agent. Molded tablets may be made by molding in a suitable machine, a mixture of 10 the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. Each tablet preferably contains from about 1mg to about 500mg of the active ingredient and each cachet or capsule preferably containing from about 1 to about 500mg of the active ingredient.

15 Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention suitable for parenteral administration may be prepared as solutions or suspensions of the active compounds in water. A suitable surfactant can be included such as, for example, hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions can also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof in oils. Further, a preservative can be 20 included to prevent the detrimental growth of microorganisms.

 Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions. Furthermore, the compositions can be in the form of sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of such sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. In all cases, the final 25 injectable form must be sterile and must be effectively fluid for easy syringability. The pharmaceutical compositions must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage; thus, preferably should be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (e.g. glycerol, propylene glycol and liquid polyethylene glycol), vegetable oils, and suitable mixtures thereof. 30

 Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be in a form suitable for topical use such as, for example, an aerosol, cream, ointment, lotion, dusting powder, or the like. Further, the compositions can be in a form suitable for use in transdermal devices. These formulations may be prepared, utilizing the histone 35 deacetylase inhibiting compounds of this invention, via conventional processing

methods. As an example, a cream or ointment is prepared by mixing hydrophilic material and water, together with about 5 wt% to about 10 wt% of the compound, to produce a cream or ointment having a desired consistency.

Pharmaceutical compositions of this invention can be in a form
5 suitable for rectal administration wherein the carrier is a solid. It is preferable that the mixture forms unit dose suppositories. Suitable carriers include cocoa butter and other materials commonly used in the art. The suppositories may be conveniently formed by first admixing the composition with the softened or melted carrier(s) followed by chilling and shaping in moulds.

10 In addition to the aforementioned carrier ingredients, the pharmaceutical formulations described above may include, as appropriate, one or more additional carrier ingredients such as diluents, buffers, flavoring agents, binders, surface-active agents, thickeners, lubricants, preservatives (including anti-oxidants) and the like. Furthermore, other adjuvants can be included to render the formulation
15 isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient.

As described above, to manage coccidiosis in poultry, the histone deacetylase inhibitor of this invention can be conveniently administered as a component of a feed composition. The poultry feed preferably contains from about 1ppm to about 1000ppm, more preferably from about 10ppm to about 150ppm of the
20 histone deacetylase inhibitor of this invention. The optimum levels will vary with the species of *Eimeria* involved, and can be readily determined by one skilled in the art. It is preferred that the histone deacetylase inhibitor of this invention be added to poultry feed in the amount of from about 0.01% to about 0.1% by weight of the diet. The compositions of this invention are especially useful in controlling the pathology
25 associated with *E. tenella*. The preferred concentration for similar control of intestinal-dwelling species is from about 0.01% to about 0.1% by weight of the diet. Amounts of about 0.01% to about 0.1% percent by weight are advantageous in reducing the pathogenic effects of both fecal coccidiosis and intestinal coccidiosis.

In the preparation of poultry feed incorporating the compositions of the
30 invention, the histone deacetylase inhibitor can be conveniently dispersed, for example, by i) being mechanically mixed in a finely ground form with the poultry feedstuff, or ii) being first mixed with an intermediate formulation (to form a premix) that is subsequently blended with other poultry feedstuff components. Typical components of poultry feedstuffs include molasses, fermentation residues, corn meal,
35 ground and rolled oats, wheat shorts and middlings, alfalfa, clover and meat scraps,

together with mineral supplements such as bone meal, calcium carbonate and vitamins.

Compositions containing a compound described by formula I may also be prepared in powder or liquid concentrate form. In accordance with standard
5 veterinary formulation practice, conventional water-soluble excipients, such as lactose or sucrose, may be incorporated in the powders to improve their physical properties. It is preferable that the powder compositions of this invention comprise from about 50wt% to about 100wt%, and more preferably about 60wt% to about 80wt% of the compound. These powders may either be added to animal feedstuffs, for example, by
10 way of an intermediate premix, or added to the animal drinking water by dilution.

Liquid concentrates of this invention suitably contain a water-soluble compound combination and may optionally further include a veterinary acceptable water miscible solvent. For example, a solvent such as polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol, or glycerol formal can be mixed with up to 30% v/v of ethanol. It is
15 preferable that the liquid concentrates of this invention comprise from about 50wt% to about 100wt%, and more preferably about 60wt% to about 80wt% of the compound. The liquid concentrates may be administered to the drinking water of animals, particularly poultry.

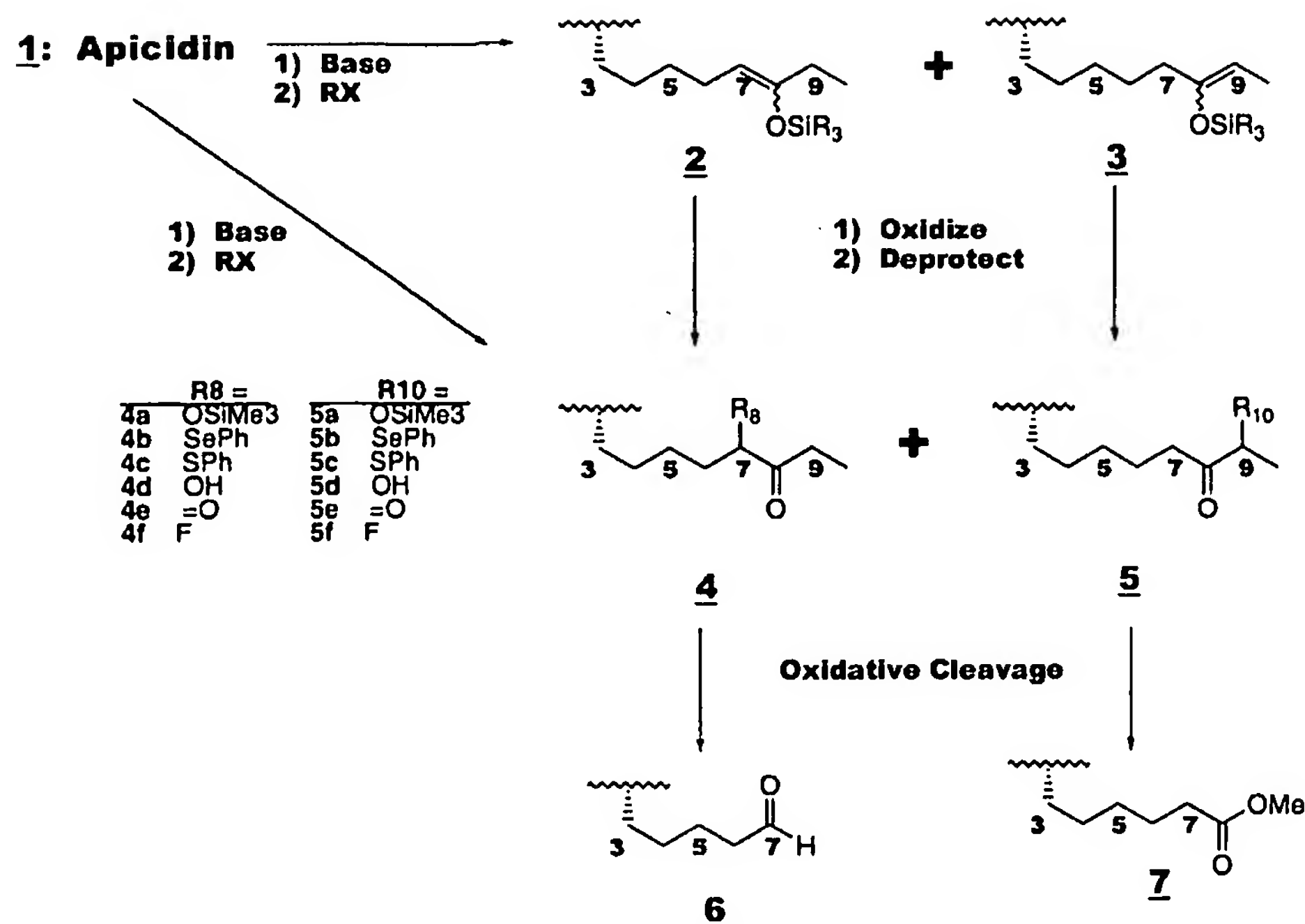
20 The following examples are provided to more fully illustrate the present invention, and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the claims in any manner.

Preparation of Side Chain-Modified Apicidin Analogs

25

Referring to Scheme I below, apicidin can be converted into alpha-substituted analog compounds 4 and 5.

Scheme I



- 5 Apicidin is first enolized with an appropriate amine base including, but not limited to, $\text{LiN}(i\text{Pr})_2$, $\text{NaN}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$, $\text{KN}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$, and the like at temperatures ranging from -78°C to 0°C to form an enolate. The amine base is preferably $\text{KN}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$. Appropriate solvents for this reaction include, but are not limited to, Et_2O , dioxane, tetrahydrofuran (THF), dimethoxyethane, and the like. The solvent is
- 10 preferably THF. The enolate is reacted with an appropriate electrophile RX including, but not limited to, MeI, EtI, allyl bromide, benzyl bromide, PhSeCl, PhSCl, PhSSPh, $(\text{MeO})_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{Cl}$, $(\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2)_2\text{O}$, Et_3SiCl , $t\text{Bu}(\text{Me})_2\text{SiCl}$, $(n\text{Pr})_3\text{SiCl}$, Me_3SiCl , $\text{Ph}(\text{Me})_2\text{SiCl}$, and the like to form a silyl enol ether. The electrophile is preferably Me_3SiCl .
- 15 Treatment of the thus prepared silyl enol ethers with an oxidant, including but not limited to, H_2O_2 , $t\text{BuOOH}$, Me_3SiOOH , AcOOH , dimethyldioxirane and the like, or preferably MCPBA (meta-chloroperoxybenzoic acid), at temperatures from -78°C to RT (room temperature) but preferably 0°C to RT will produce the corresponding alpha-silyloxyketones, compounds **4a/5a**. The silyl

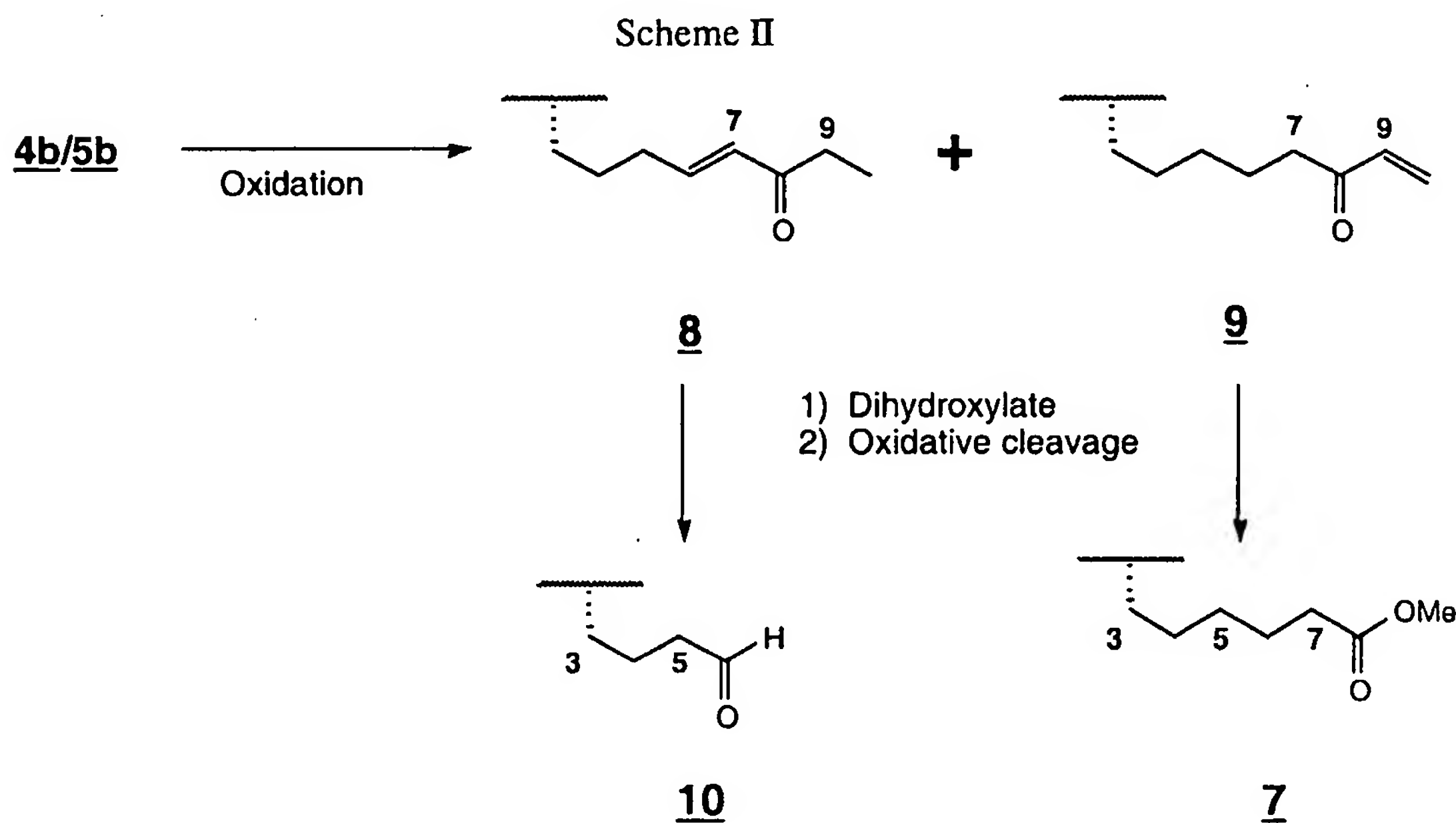
protecting groups can be then removed using a variety of acid or fluoride sources including, but not restricted to, HCl, H₂SO₄, HBF₄, acetic acid, PPTS (pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate), TsOH (*p*-toluenesulfonyl hydroxide), HF, HF•pyridine, or *n*Bu₄NF and the like in protic or aprotic solvents including, but not limited to, CH₂Cl₂,
5 CHCl₃, MeOH, EtOH, *i*PrOH, THF, Et₂O and dioxane and the like at temperatures from 0°C to 50°C to generate the alpha-hydroxyketones, compounds **4d/5d**.

The alpha-hydroxyketone compounds **4d/5d** may be separated or used with no further separation, as desired. Compounds **4d/5d** can be oxidized to the corresponding diketones, compounds **4e/5e**, by treatment including, but not limited to,
10 Swern oxidation, Dess-Martin oxidation, PCC (pyridinium chlorochromate), PDC (pyridinium dichromate), Moffat-oxidation, and the like, or most preferably TPAP/NMO (tetrapropylammonium perruthenate(VII)/4-methylmorpholine N-oxide) in solvents including, but not limited to, toluene, CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃ and the like at temperatures ranging from -78°C to RT.

15 The alpha-hydroxyketone compounds **4d/5d** can be converted into the corresponding alpha-haloketone compounds such as **4f/5f** by treatment with Ph₃P/CBr₄, Ph₃P/I₂, Ph₃P/CCl₄, Ph₃P/CHCl₂CHCl₂, DAST (diethylaminosulfur trifluoride), morpholinyl sulfur trifluoride, and the like in solvents such as CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, benzene, toluene and the like at temperatures from -78°C to RT.

20 The alpha-hydroxyketone compounds **4d/5d** can be treated with an oxidizing agent including, but not restricted to, NaIO₄, HIO₄, MnO₂, Amberlite® IRA-904 ion-exchange resin available from Aldrich Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, NaIO₄, KIO₄, and *n*Bu₄NIO₄, or most preferably Pb(OAc)₄ to yield a C7-aldehyde compound **6**, and a C8-methyl ester compound **7**, by an oxidative
25 cleavage reaction. The oxidative cleavage reaction may be performed in a variety of solvents or mixtures of solvents, including water, EtOH, *i*PrOH (isopropanol), *t*BuOH (*tert*-butanol), acetone, ether, THF, benzene, toluene, CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, and the like, or most preferably MeOH. Generally, the oxidative cleavage reaction is performed at temperatures from about -78°C to about 80°C. When utilizing MeOH, the reaction
30 should be performed at temperatures from -20°C to RT. The oxidative cleavage reaction may be improved by the addition of a base, including but not restricted to NaHCO₃, Et₃N, EtN(*i*Pr)₂, lutidine and the like, or most preferably pyridine. The oxidative cleavage reaction is generally complete in from about 5 minutes to about 24 hours.

Referring to Scheme II below, the phenylsulfide compounds **4c/5c** or phenylselenide compounds **4b/5b**, analogs of apicidin, are oxidized to the corresponding sulfoxide or selenoxide compounds (not shown) using reagents which include, but not limited to, Oxone, MCPBA, *t*BuOOH, AcOOH, NaIO₄,
 5 dimethyldioxirane, and the like, or most preferably H₂O₂, in solvents or mixtures of solvents, including, but not limited to toluene, CHCl₃, MeOH, water, or most preferably CH₂Cl₂ and at temperatures ranging from -20°C to 50°C.



10

Although the Scheme II shows only compounds **4b/5b** as the starting compounds, the same scheme applies just as well to using compounds **4c/5c** as
 15 starting compounds. The sulfoxides and selenoxides are thermally eliminated to generate the corresponding enone compounds **8** and **9** in solvents including, but not limited to, CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, MeOH, or most preferably toluene, at temperatures ranging from RT to 110°C.

Enone compounds **8** and **9** can be epoxidized (not shown) with
 20 appropriate epoxidizing agents including, but not limited to, dimethyldioxirane, H₂O₂, *t*BuOOH, AcOOH, and the like, or most preferably MCPBA, in solvents or

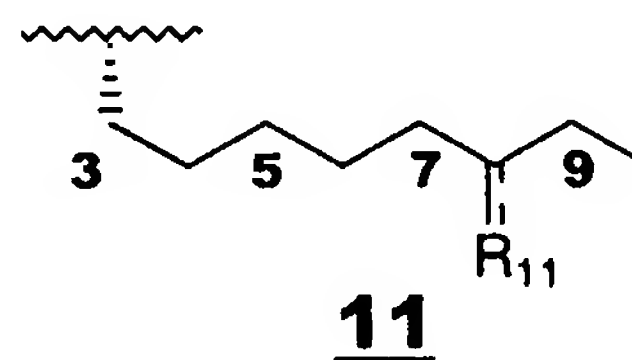
mixtures of solvents including, but not limited to, toluene, CHCl_3 , MeOH, or most preferably CH_2Cl_2 , at temperatures ranging from -20°C to RT.

- Enone compounds **8** and **9** also may be dihydroxylated with OsO_4 under conditions known to those skilled in the art to form the corresponding diols.
- 5 Osmium tetroxide may be used either stoichiometrically or catalytically in the presence of an oxidant including, but not restricted to, morpholine N-oxide, trimethylamine N-oxide, hydrogen peroxide, tert-butyl hydroperoxide and the like. The dihydroxylation reactions are performed in a variety of solvents or mixtures of solvents. The solvents include both protic and aprotic solvents such as water, MeOH,
- 10 EtOH, tert-butanol, ether, THF, benzene, pyridine, acetone, and the like. The dihydroxylation reactions are performed at from -78°C to 80°C and are complete in from 5 minutes to 24 hours. The diol products thus obtained can be oxidatively cleaved as described previously for compounds **6** and **7** to yield a C6-aldehyde compound **10** and a C8 methyl ester compound **7** from compounds **8** and **9**,
- 15 respectively.

Referring to Scheme III below, apicidin's sidechain C8-ketone group can be a starting point for analog synthesis.

Scheme III

1: Apicidin \longrightarrow



$R_{11} =$

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 11a: | OH |
| 11b: | OH, R_{11b} |
| 11c: | $\text{OC(O)}R_{11c}$ or $\text{OC(S)}R_{11c}$ |
| 11d: | OSO_2R_{11d} |
| 11e: | H |
| 11f: | $\text{NR}_{11f1}R_{11f2}$ |
| 11g: | $=\text{NOR}_{11g}$ |
| 11h: | $=\text{NNHSO}_2R_{11h}$ |
| 11i: | $=\text{CR}_{11i1}R_{11i2}$ |
| 11j: | epoxide |
| 11k: | SR_{11k} |

R_{11b}, R_{11c}, R_{11d}, R_{11f1}, R_{11f2}, R_{11g}, R_{11h}, R_{11i1}, R_{11i2}, and R_{11k} are each independently an alkyl or aryl group which optionally is substituted.

By Scheme III, the sidechain C8-ketone group can be reduced using reagents known to those skilled in the art, including, but not limited to LiBH₄,
5 LiAlH₄, DIBAL-H (diisobutylaluminum hydride), K-Selectride® (potassium tri-*sec*-butylborohydride) available from Aldrich Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, L-Selectride® (lithium tri-*sec*-butylborohydride) available from Aldrich, Alpine-Borane® (B-isopinocampheyl-9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane) available from Aldrich, and the like or most preferably NaBH₄ to yield the C8 alcohol compound
10 11a. These reduction reactions may be performed in protic or aprotic solvents including, but not limited to, THF, ether, dimethyl ether, dioxane, EtOH, CH₂Cl₂, EtOAc, CHCl₃, benzene, toluene, or most preferably MeOH, and at temperatures from -78°C to RT.

Apicidin's sidechain C8-ketone group can also be treated with RMgBr, RMgCl, RMgI, RLi, R₂CuLi, R₂CeCl₂Li and the like to generate substituted alcohol
15 compounds 11b. In these RLi, RLiX, or RMgX type reactants, R is an alkyl or aryl group, and the alkyl and aryl groups are optionally substituted. These substitution reactions may be performed in solvents or mixtures of solvents, including but not limited to, Et₂O, dioxane, HMPA (hexamethylphosphoramide), DMSO, NMP (1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone), dimethoxyethane, and the like, or most preferably THF, at
20 temperatures from -78 °C to RT, and are complete in from 5 minutes to 12 hours.

The C8-alcohol compound 11a generated above can be alkylated, acylated or sulfonylated using known methods for acylation, sulfonylation and alkylation of alcohols to generate apicidin derivative compounds 11c or 11d. Thus,
25 acylation may be accomplished using reagents such as acid anhydrides, acid chlorides, chloroformates, carbamoyl chlorides, ClC(S)OPh(F₅), thiocarbonyldimidazole, isocyanates, and the like, and amine bases according to general procedures known to those skilled in the art. Sulfonylations may be carried out using sulfonyl chlorides or sulfonic anhydrides. Alkylations may be carried out using alkyl halides or
30 trichloroacetimidates. Suitable solvents for these reactions include benzene, toluene, CHCl₃, CH₂ClCH₂Cl, and the like, or most preferably CH₂Cl₂, and may be performed from temperatures of -40°C to 80°C.

The hydroxyl group at C8 of compound 11a can be eliminated using Burgess reagent, Martin's sulfurane reagent or by treating compound 11d with a base

to generate a mixture of C6, C7- and C7, C8-olefin isomers. Suitable bases include, but are not limited to, Et₃N, EtN(*i*Pr)₂, NaOMe, KO^tBu, and the like or most preferably DBU in solvents such as CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, toluene, benzene, MeOH, EtOH, pyridine and the like and at temperatures from 0°C to 110°C. The C8-hydroxyl group of compound **11a** can also be eliminated by reduction via the intermediary compound **11c** wherein R is OPh, OPh(F₅), Set, and the like, or most preferably N-1-imidazolyl. Intermediary compound **11c** is treated with i) a radical initiator such as oxygen/Et₃B, AIBN (2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile), benzoyl peroxide and the like, and ii) a hydride source, including, but not limited to, Et₃SiH, Me₃SnH, Ph₃SnH, Ph₃AsH, *n*Bu₃SnCl/NaBH₄, and the like, or most preferably *n*Bu₃SnH in solvents including but not limited to CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, benzene, MeOH, EtOH, or most preferably toluene, and the like, at temperatures from -78°C to 110°C, to form compound **11e**.

Apicidin can be treated with mono- or disubstituted amines, a hydride source, and a proton source to generate compound **11f**. Suitable solvents include, but are not restricted to, benzene, toluene, EtOH, *i*PrOH and the like, or more preferably, MeOH. Suitable proton sources include, but are not limited to, TsOH, HCl, HCO₂H, PPTS and the like, or most preferably HOAc. The intermediate imine may be reduced *in situ* as it is formed or after azeotropic removal of water using a Dean-Stark trap. Suitable reducing agents include, but are not limited to, LiAlH₄, NaBH₄, LiBH₄, H₂/(10% Pd/C) and the like, or most preferably NaBH₃CN.

Oxime compound **11g** and hydrazone compound **11h** are prepared by treating apicidin with hydrazine in a solvent with a proton source. For example, apicidin can be treated with mono- or disubstituted amines, and a proton source. Suitable solvents include, but are not restricted to, benzene, toluene, EtOH, *i*PrOH and the like, or more preferably, MeOH. Suitable proton sources include, but are not limited to, TsOH, HCl, HCO₂H, PPTS and the like, or most preferably HOAc.

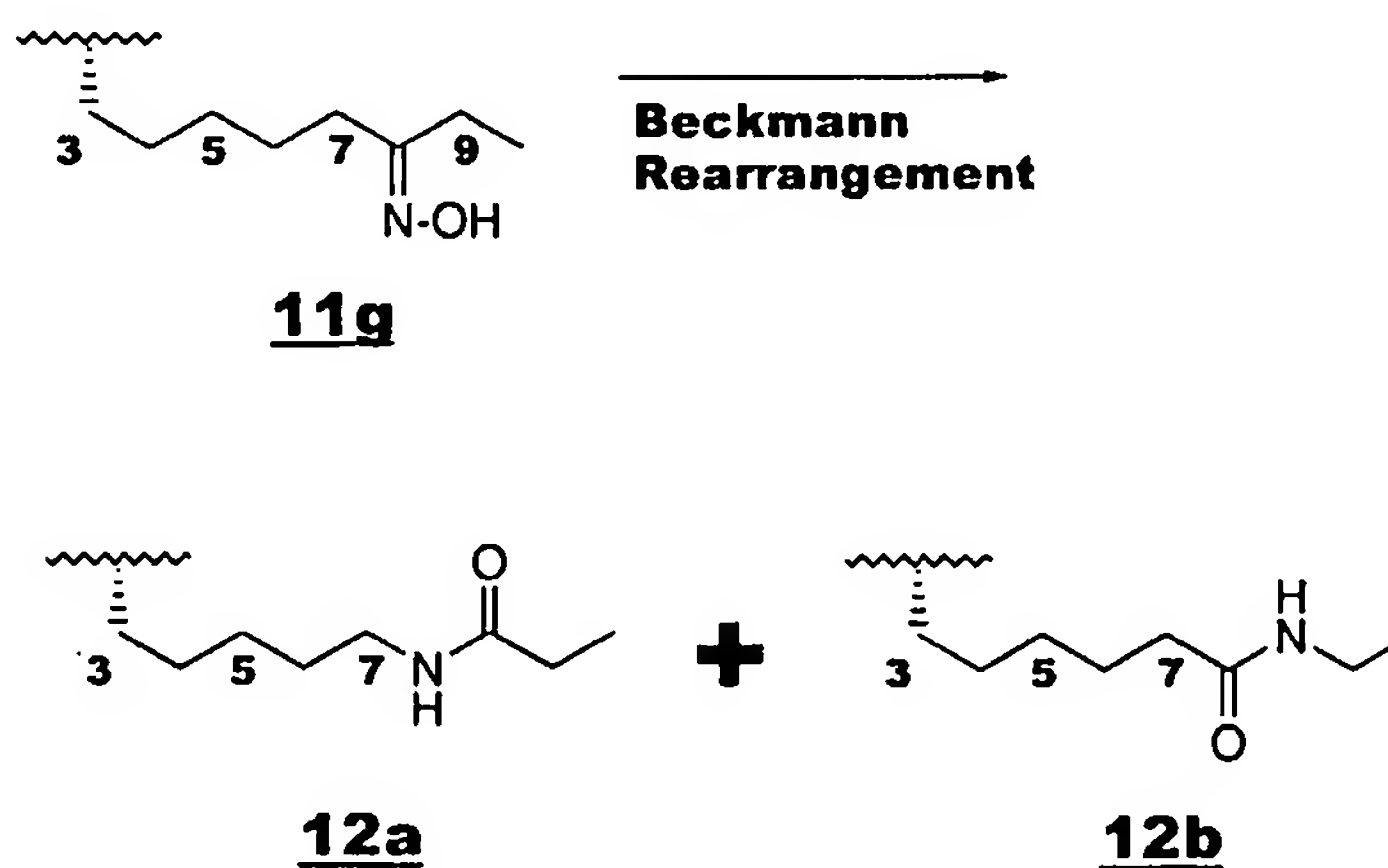
Apicidin is treated with stabilized Wittig reagents, unstabilized Wittig reagents or Horner-Emmons reagents to generate the unsaturated product, compound **11i**. Suitable reagents include, but are not limited to, Ph₃P=CH₂, Ph₃P=CHMe, Ph₃P=CH(*n*Pr), (MeO)₂P(O)CH₂CO₂Me, Ph₃P=CH₂C(O)Me and the like. These olefination reactions may be performed in solvents including, but not limited to, DMF (*N,N*-dimethylformamide), MeOH, CH₂Cl₂, toluene, Et₂O, MeCN, THF and the like and may be performed at from -78°C to 110°C. The C8 ketone of apicidin may be converted into an epoxide (compound **11j**) by treated with CH₂=N₂ or Me₃SiCH=N₂

in MeOH, or Me₃S(O)I in a solvent such as *t*BuOH, dimethoxyethane, THF, DMF, DMSO, or more preferably HMPA and a strong base such as *t*BuOK, *n*BuLi, or more preferably NaH at temperatures from -78°C to 50°C.

5 Treatment of compound **11d** with an appropriate sulfur containing nucleophile permitted the introduction of sulfur at C8 to form compound **11k**. Suitable nucleophiles include NaSM_e, KSAc, HSP_h/Et₃N, HSCH₂CH₂OH/EtN(*i*Pr)₂ and the like. These reactions proceed readily in polar solvents such as MeOH, EtOH, DMF, DMSO, HMPA, NMP and the like at temperatures from 0°C to 50°C.

10 Referring to Scheme IV below, a Beckmann rearrangement to form compounds **12a** and **12b** can be induced by treatment of compound **11g** with an acylating agent, including but not limited to, POCl₃, SOCl₂, MeSO₂Cl and the like or more preferably TsCl and an amine base at temperatures from 0°C to 50°C. Suitable amine bases include Et₃N, EtN(*i*Pr)₂, lutidine, DBU (1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene) and the like, or most preferably pyridine. Pyridine also may serve as a solvent for
15 this reaction or alternatively MeCN, benzene, toluene, dioxane and the like may be used.

Scheme IV



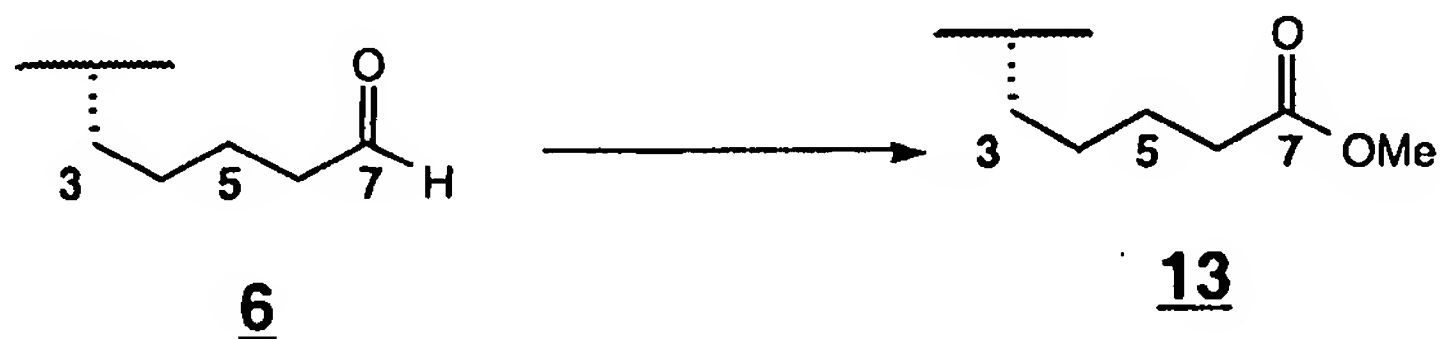
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Referring to Scheme V below, the C7-aldehyde compound **6** could be oxidized to the corresponding C7 methyl ester compound **13** by treating with suitable oxidants including NaOCl/HOAc/MeOH, *t*BuOCl/MeOH/pyridine, and the like, or

most preferably PDC/DMF/MeOH under conditions known in the art. The C7 methyl ester compound **13** can further serve as the starting material for additional derivatives. Similarly, the C6-aldehyde compound **10** can be oxidized to its corresponding C6 methyl ester (not shown).

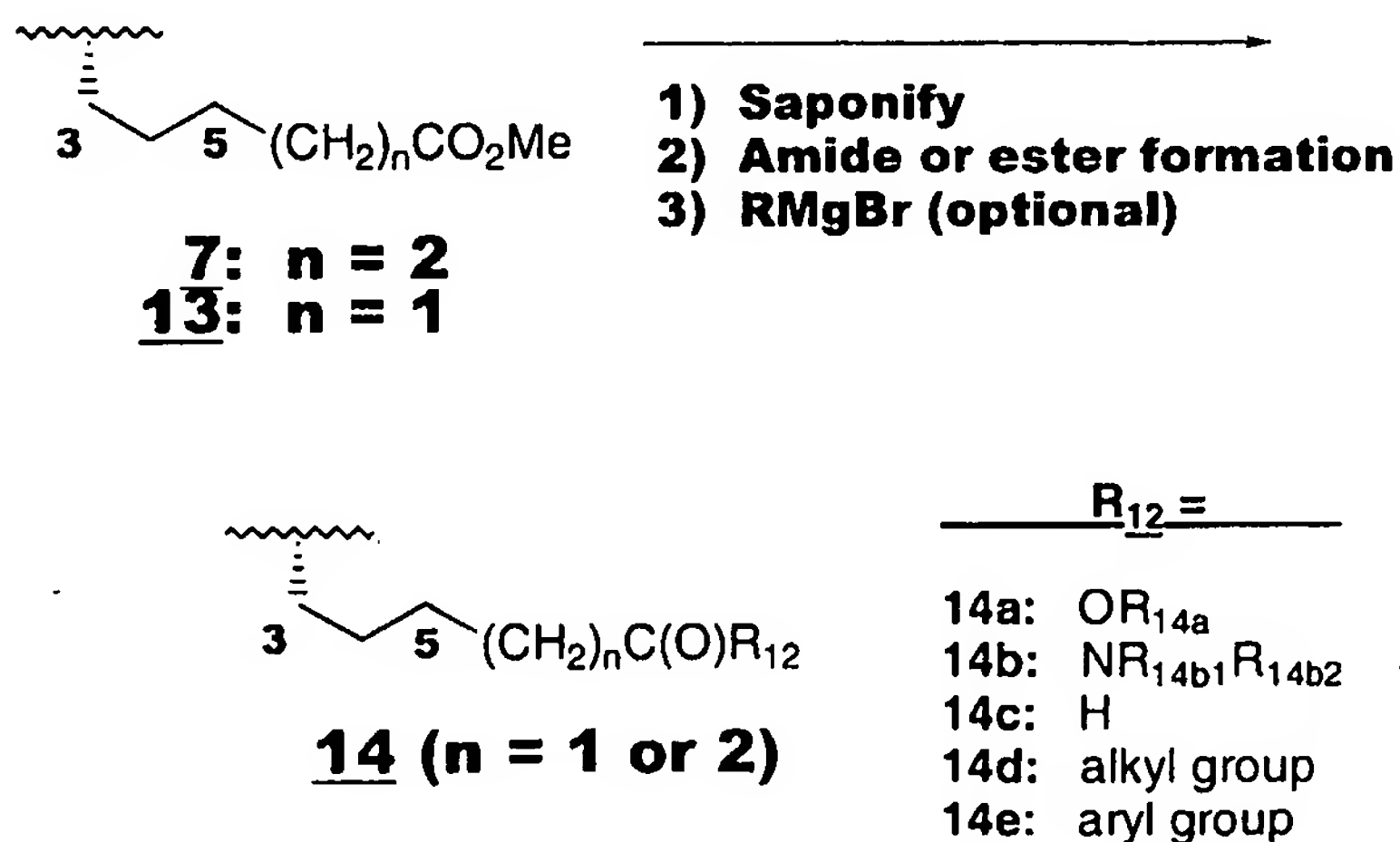
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Scheme V



10 Referring to Scheme VI below, the methyl ester compounds 7 and 13
can be converted into a series of esters, amides and ketones.

Scheme VI



15 R_{14a}, R_{14b1}, and R_{14b2}, is each independently an alkyl or aryl group,
which optionally is substituted.

Saponification could be accomplished by treating compound 7 with reagents including, but not limited to, NaOH, KOH, Me₃SiOOK, LiOOH and the like, or more preferably LiOH. Solvents, or mixtures of solvents, include MeOH, EtOH,

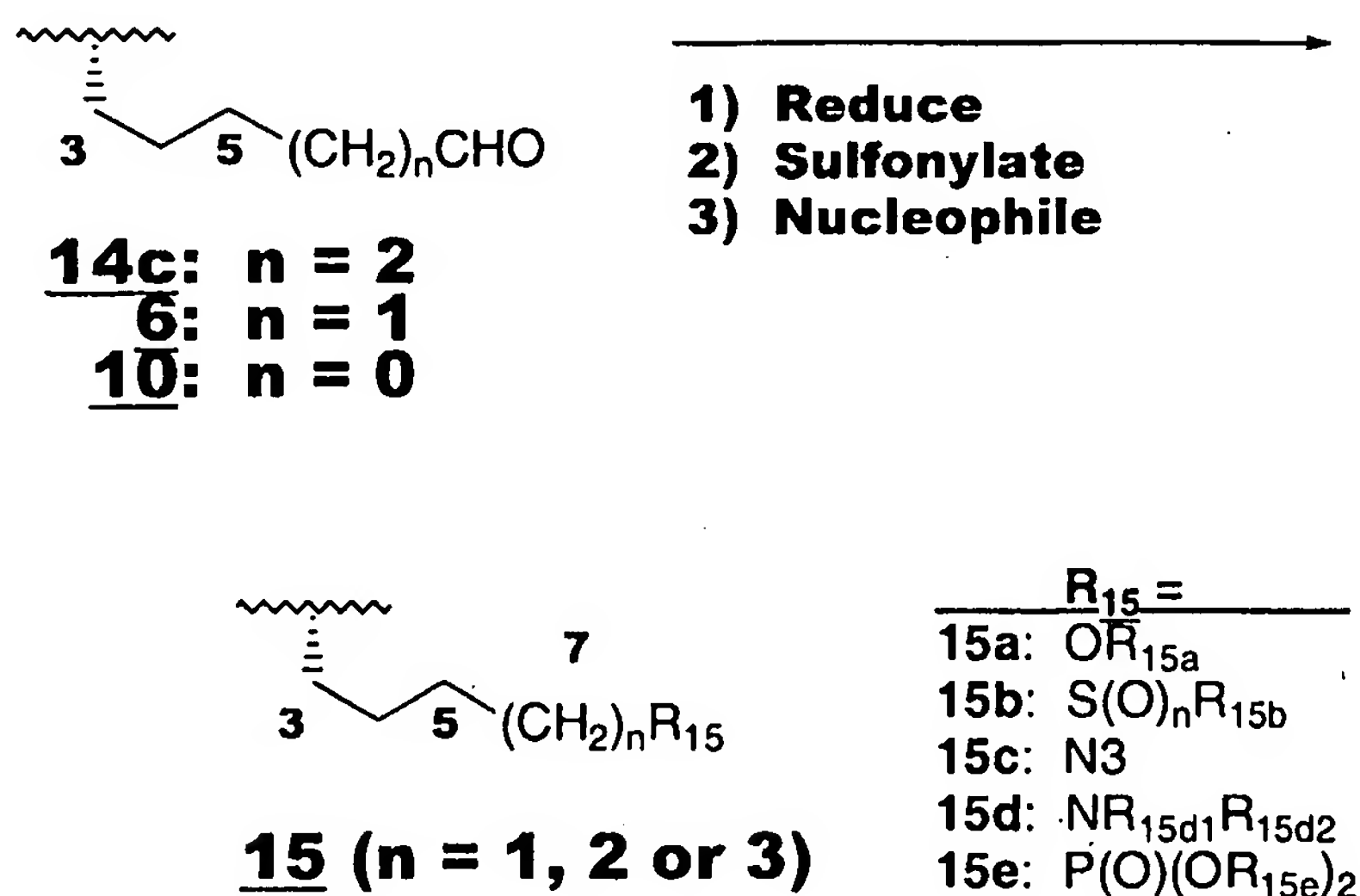
*t*BuOH, DMF, DMSO, HMPA, Et₂O, THF, water and the like. The reaction proceeds at temperatures from 0°C to 100°C. Amide and ester formation may be accomplished by reacting the C8-carboxylic acid (compound **14a**) thus prepared using standard ester- and amide-forming reagents known to those skilled in the art. The esterification reaction is carried out using at least one equivalent of an alcohol, HOR. Although preferably ten to one hundred equivalents of alcohol are used, the esterification also may be carried out using the alcohol as solvent. Esterification reagents include, but are not restricted to, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC•HCl), diisopropylcarbodiimide, benzotriazol-1-yloxy-tris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP), bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphinic chloride (BOP-Cl), benzotriazole-1-yl-oxy-tris-pyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBOP), chloro-tris-pyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyClOP), bromo-tris-pyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (PyBrOP), diphenylphosphoryl azide (DPPA), 2-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU), O-benzotriazol-1-yl-N,N,N',N'-bis(pentamethylene)uronium hexafluorophosphate and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide. The ester-forming reactions may be facilitated by the optional addition of N-hydroxybenzotriazole, N-hydroxy-7-aza-benzotriazole, 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine or 4-pyrrolidinopyridine. The ester-forming reaction is generally performed using at least one equivalent (although several equivalents may be employed) of amine bases such as triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, pyridine and the like. The carboxyl group may be activated for ester bond formation via its corresponding acid chloride or mixed anhydride, using conditions known to those skilled in the art. The ester-forming reaction is carried out in an aprotic solvent such as, for example, methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidine, and the like, at temperatures ranging from -20°C to 60°C, and is complete in about 15 minutes to about 24 hours. Amides (where R₁₂ is NR_{14b1}R_{14b2}) are prepared as described for esters (*vide supra*) from the corresponding carboxylic acids using and an appropriate amine, HNR_{14b1}R_{14b2}.

30 The amide compound **14b** (in which NR_{14b1}R_{14b2} is N(OMe)Me) can be treated with nucleophilic agents to yield the corresponding aldehyde (compound **14c**) and ketones (compounds **14d** and **14e**). Suitable nucleophiles include, but are not limited to, hydride reagents, RLi or RMgX and the like as described above for the preparation of compounds **11a** and **11b**. In addition, the

aldehyde and ketone products **14c**, **14b** and **14e** can be further reacted with hydride reagents, RLi or RMgX, to generate the corresponding alcohol adducts as described previously.

Referring to Scheme VII below, the aldehyde compounds **6**, **10** and **14c** serve as starting material for the preparation of a variety of derivatives.

Scheme VII



R_{15a}, R_{15b}, R_{15d1}, R_{15d2}, and R_{15e}, are each independently an alkyl or aryl group which optionally is substituted.

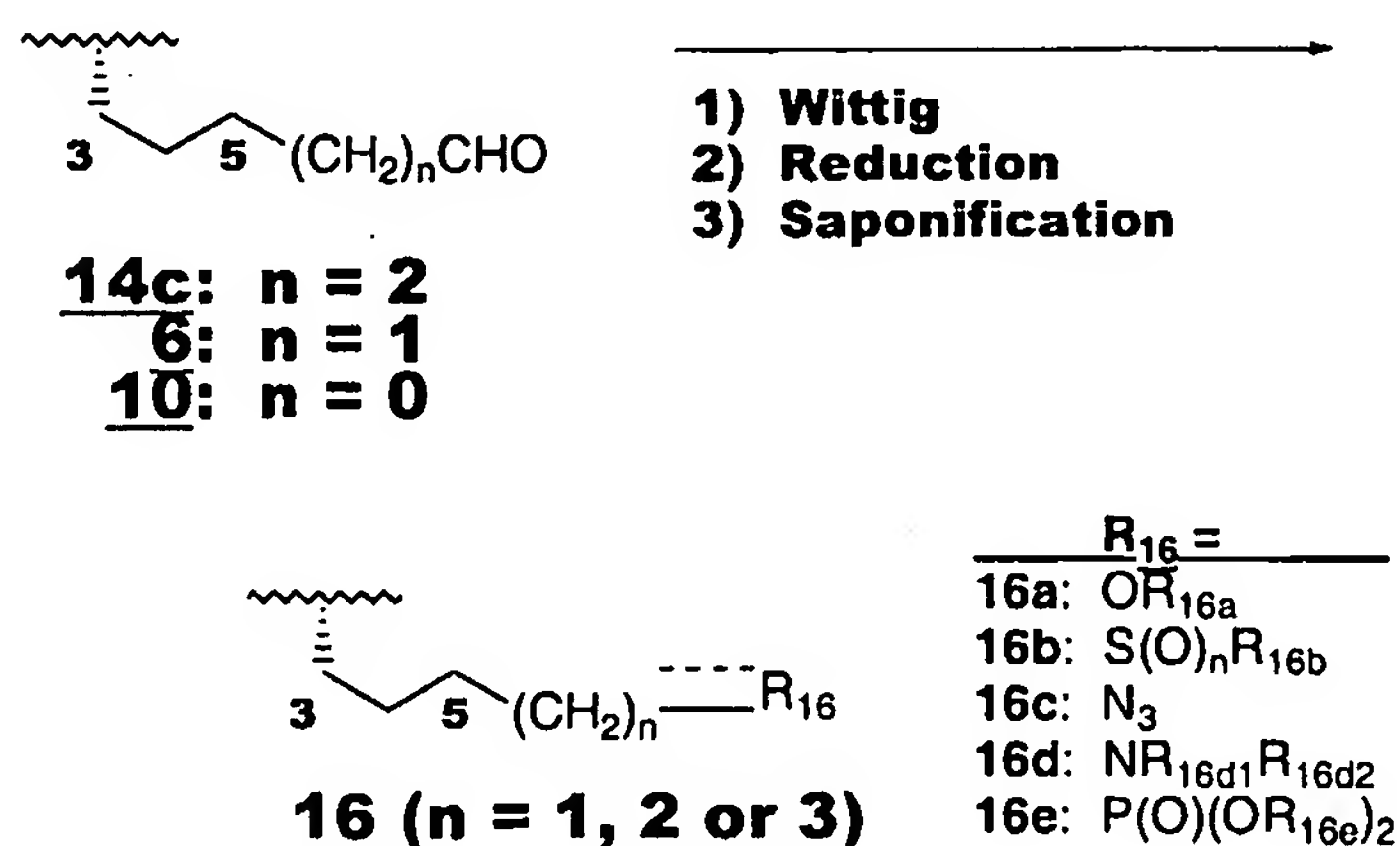
Reduction of the side chain aldehyde group in compounds **6**, **10** and **14c** with hydride reagents produced compound **15a** (where R_{15a} = H). The side chain alcohol thus obtained can then be sulfonated, as described above in Scheme III. The sulfonyl group can then be displaced with an appropriate sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorous nucleophile to form compounds **15b**, **15c** and **15e** respectively. Suitable nucleophiles include NaSMe, KSAc, NaN₃, (PhCH₂O)₂P(O)H, (P(OCH₂Ph)₃, (MeO)₂P(O)H, P(OMe)₃ and the like.

Further, the side chain azide compound **15c** can be reduced using conditions known to those skilled in the art including, but not restricted to, H₂/10% Pd/C, HSAc/MeOH, SnCl₂, Ph₃P/H₂O and the like to form a side chain amine compound (not shown). The amine compound thus obtained can be acylated, alkylated or sulfonated as described above. Alternatively, reductive amination of

the aldehyde compounds **6**, **10** and **14c** with a suitable amine as described above will generate the amine compound **15d**.

Referring to Scheme VIII below, the side chain of compounds **6**, **10** or **14c** can be extended by reacting the aldehyde with stabilized Wittig reagents,
 5 unstabilized Wittig reagents or Horner-Emmons reagents to form compound **16a**.

Scheme VIII



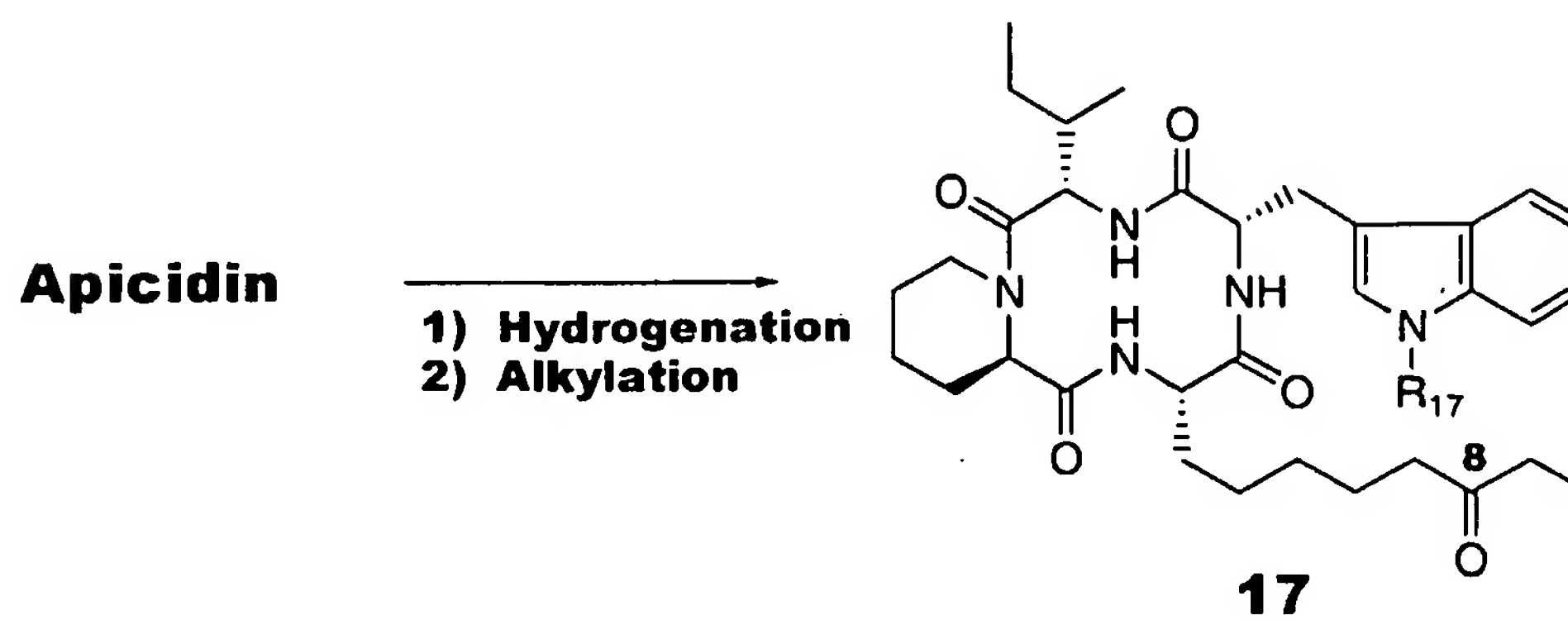
R_{16a} , R_{16b} , R_{16d1} , R_{16d2} , and R_{16e} are each independently an alkyl
 10 or aryl group, which optionally is substituted.

The side chain unsaturation of compound **16a** can be reduced by catalytic hydrogenation using conditions known to those skilled in the art. Suitable catalysts include 5% Pd/C, 10% Pd/C, Pd(OH)₂, PtO₂, RhCl₃, RuCl₂(PPh₃)₃, and the like. The hydrogenation reactions may be performed in solvents or mixtures of
 15 solvents including CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, toluene, MeOH, EtOH, EtOAc, acetone, THF, Et₂O, dimethoxyethane, DMF, DMSO, and the like. The reductions may be run at from one to 10 atmospheres of hydrogen pressure and the reactions are complete in from 5min to 24h. For apicidin analog compounds **16a** or **16b** in which R_{16a} or R_{16b} represents an ester moiety, the ester may be saponified and the carboxylic acid thus
 20 obtained may be converted into other esters or amides as described previously.

Referring to Scheme IX below, the N-methoxy group of apicidin may be removed by hydrogenation as described previously and the liberated indole nitrogen compound thus generated may be N-alkylated, acylated or sulfonylated using

known methods for acylation, sulfonylation and alkylation of indoles to generate apicidin derivative compound 17.

Scheme IX



R₁₇ is an alkyl or aryl group, which optionally is substituted.

Thus, acylation may be accomplished using reagents such as acid anhydrides, acid chlorides, chloroformates, carbamoyl chlorides, isocyanates and the like according to general procedures known to those skilled in the art. Sulfonylations may be carried out using sulfonyl chlorides or sulfonic anhydrides. Alkylations may be carried out using alkyl halides. Suitable bases for these acylation, sulfonylation and alkylation reactions include KH, *n*BuLi, *t*BuLi, LiN(*i*Pr)₂, NaN(SiMe₃)₂, KN(SiMe₃)₂ and the like or more preferably NaH. Suitable solvents, or mixtures of solvents for these reactions include benzene, toluene, CHCl₃, CH₂ClCH₂Cl, CH₂Cl₂, DMSO, HMPA, NMP and the like or most preferably DMF and may be performed from temperatures of -40°C to 80°C.

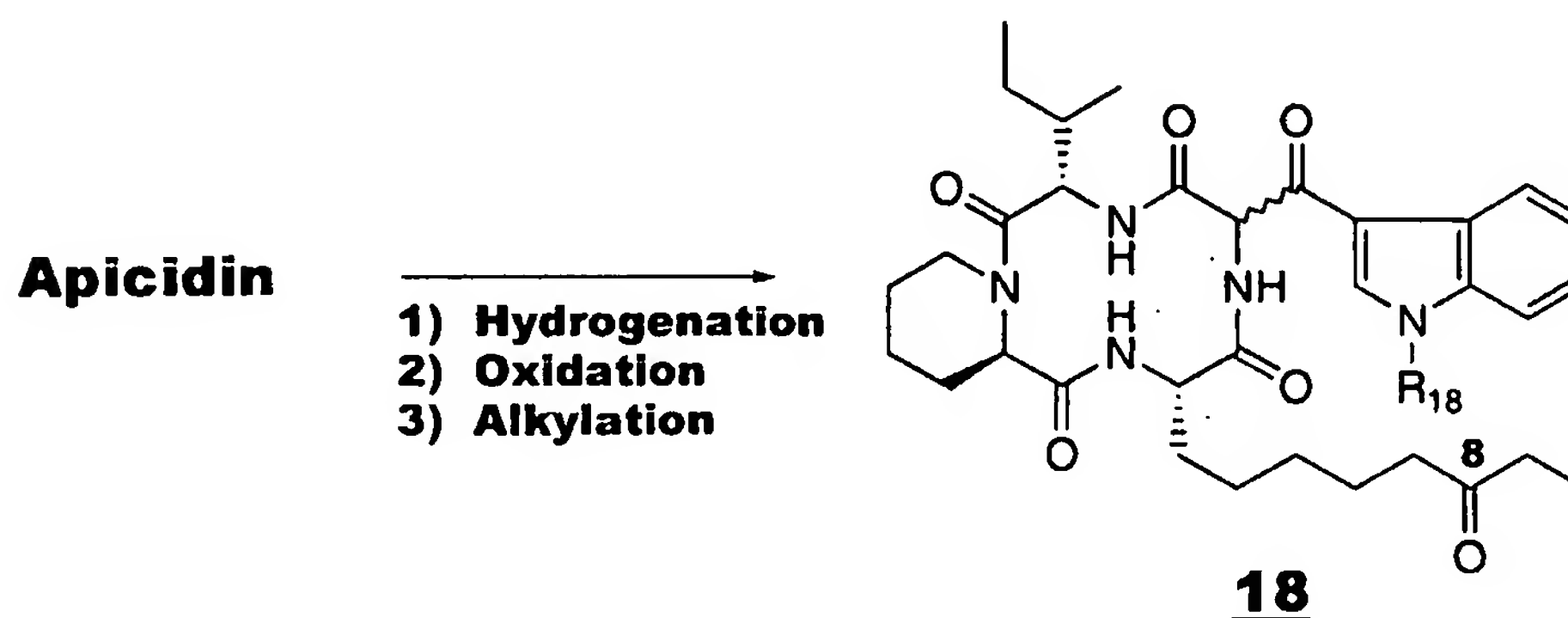
When the newly incorporated R₁₇ group contains an ester moiety, the apicidin derivative compound 17 can be saponified to the corresponding carboxylic acid and converted into a series of amides using conditions described previously.

When the newly incorporated R₁₇ group contains an alcohol function, the apicidin derivative compound 17, can be acylated, alkylated, phosphorylated or sulfonylated as described previously. Alternatively, this alcohol function may be converted into a leaving group such as a sulfonate or halide and displaced with appropriate sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus nucleophiles as described previously.

Referring to Scheme X below, apicidin's tryptophan may be allylically

oxidized to generate beta-oxo apicidin analog compound **18** using conditions known to those skilled in the art. . (What is R₁₈?)

Scheme X



5

R₁₈ is an alkyl or aryl group, which optionally is substituted.

Suitable oxidants include but are not restricted to *t*BuOOH, SeO₂, CrO₃, Na₂CrO₄, PCC, and the like, or more preferably DDQ (2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone). Appropriate solvents, or mixtures of solvents, include DMF, toluene, benzene, CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, HOAc, pyridine, THF, MeOH, EtOH, water, and the like, or more preferably MeCN. These reactions are performed at from -20°C to 50°C and are complete in from 5min to 24h. The stereochemistry of the beta-oxo-tryptophan attachment of compound **18** may be changed by treatment with bases such as pyridine, EtN(*i*Pr)₂, NaH, KH, DBU, lutidine, or most preferably Et₃N.

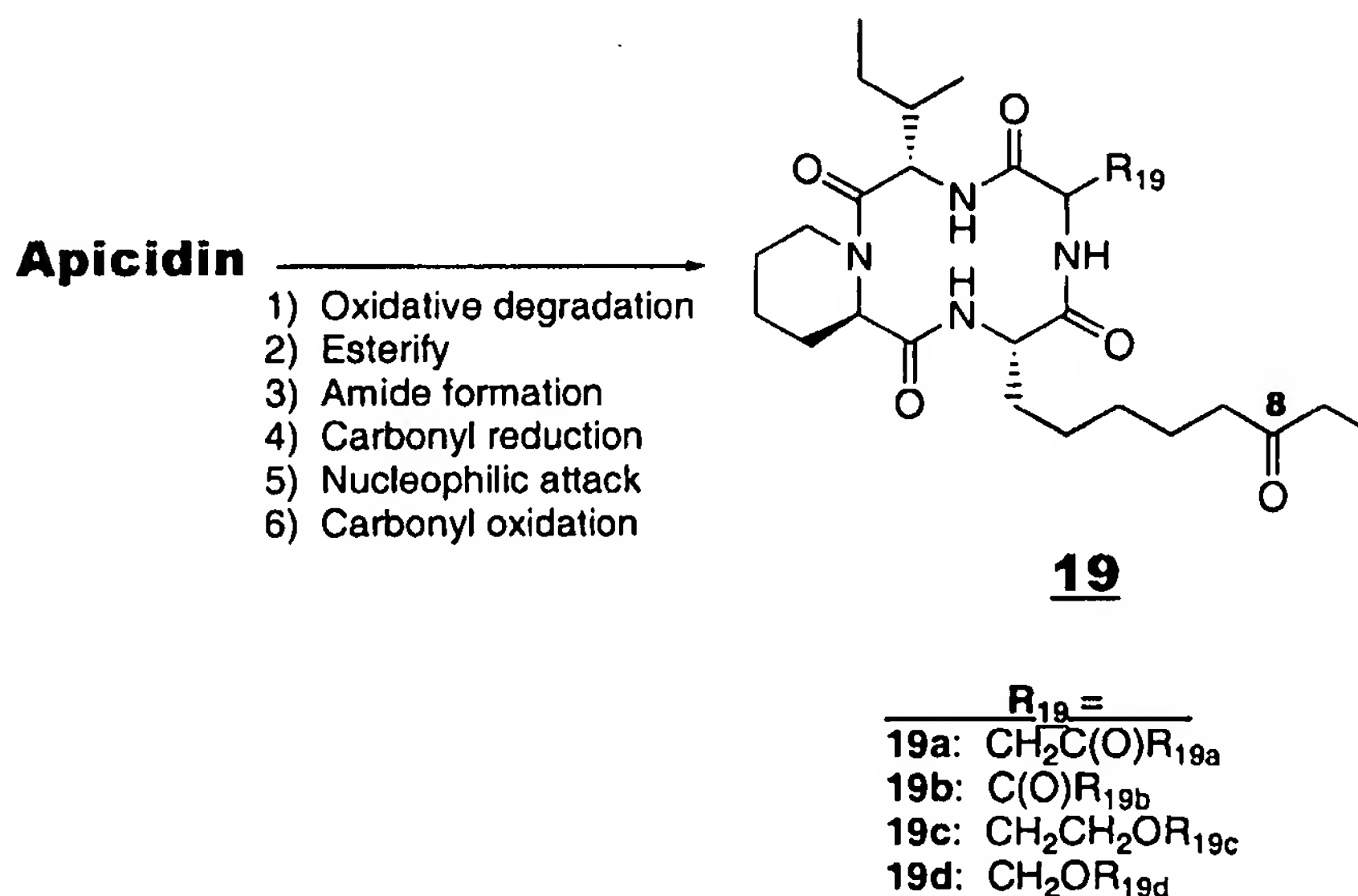
The epimerization reaction proceeds at from 0°C to 50°C in solvents including CHCl₃, CH₂ClCH₂Cl, MeOH, EtOH, DMF, DMSO, NMP, and the like, or most preferably CH₂Cl₂. The nitrogen of the beta-oxo-tryptophan may be alkylated, acylated, sulfonylated or phosphorylated as described previously.

The beta-oxo carbonyl of compound **18** may be selectively reduced using a hydride source under radical conditions. Suitable hydride sources include Me₃SnH, *n*Bu₃SnCl/NaBH₄, Ph₃SnH, Ph₃AsH, and the like, or most preferably *n*Bu₃SnH, in the presence of radical initiators. Suitable radical initiators include, for example, benzoyl peroxide, Et₃B/O₂, and the like, or most preferably AIBN. Suitable solvents for the carbonyl reduction include MeOH, EtOH, water, benzene, or most preferably toluene. The reaction proceeds at temperatures from 0°C to 110°C.

Referring to Scheme XI below, the indole of apicidin may be subjected to oxidative degradation to prepare carboxylic acid compound **19a** (where $R_2 = OH$) using conditions known to those skilled in the art.

5

Scheme XI



R_{19a} , R_{19b} , R_{19c} , and R_{19d} are each independently an alkyl or aryl group, which optionally is substituted.

Suitable oxidants include, but are not restricted to, $KMnO_4$, $KMnO_4/NaIO_4$, $NaIO_4/RuO_4$, and the like, or most preferably $NaIO_4/RuCl_3$. Suitable solvents, or mixtures of solvents include $CHCl_3$, CH_2ClCH_2Cl , $MeCN$, $MeOH$, $EtOH$, $tBuOH$, and the like, or most preferably CH_2Cl_2 . The reaction proceeds at temperatures from $0^\circ C$ to $50^\circ C$. This carboxylic acid may be converted into esters or amides as described previously.

Alternatively, a methyl ester may be prepared first (eg. compound **19a**, wherein R_{19a} is OMe) and reacted with $LiN(OMe)Me$, $Me_2AlN(OMe)Me$, or most preferably $BrMgN(OMe)Me$, to produce a Weinreb amide compound **19a**, in which R_{19a} is $N(OMe)Me$. Suitable solvents for this reaction include Et_2O , dimethoxyethane, dioxane, and the like, or most preferably THF. The reactions are performed at from $-78^\circ C$ to $50^\circ C$ and are complete in from 30min to 12h.

Reduction of the sidechain C8-ketone group of compound **19a** to the corresponding alcohol proceeds as described previously. The Weinreb amide thus

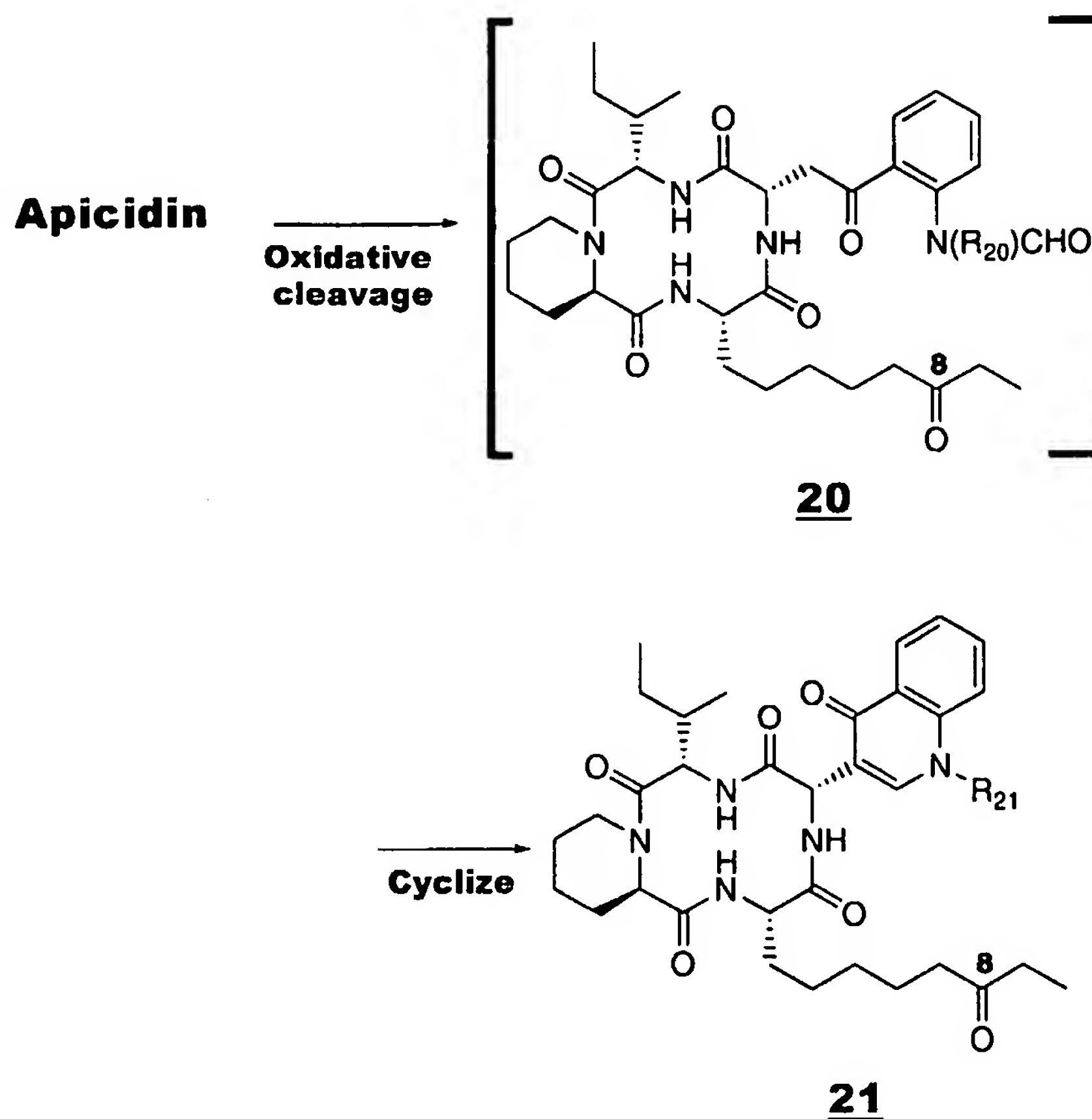
directly generated can then be reacted with hydride reagents, RLi, or RMgX as described previously to prepare the corresponding aldehyde or ketones (eg. **19a** where R_{19a} is H, alkyl or aryl group). At this point, the side chain C8-alcohol may be oxidized back to regenerate the C8-ketone as described previously.

- 5 When R_{19a} is OH in compound **19a**, the carboxylic acid may be reduced using BH₃ to form an alcohol compound **19c** (where R_{19c} is H). This alcohol may be acylated, sulfonylated or phosphorylated as described previously. Treatment of the alcohol compound **19c** with Ar₃Bi reagents will generate the corresponding aryl ether compound **19c** in which R_{19c} is an aryl group. Both the
- 10 alpha- and beta-stereoisomers at the tetrapeptide are accessible as described previously.

Substitution of beta-oxo apicidin derivative compound **18** for apicidin in Scheme XI above results in the formation of the truncated apicidin analog compounds **19b** and **19d**.

- 15 Referring to Scheme XII, the 2,3-indole bond in Apicidin can be cleaved oxidatively to form compound **20** using conditions known to those skilled in the art.

Scheme XII



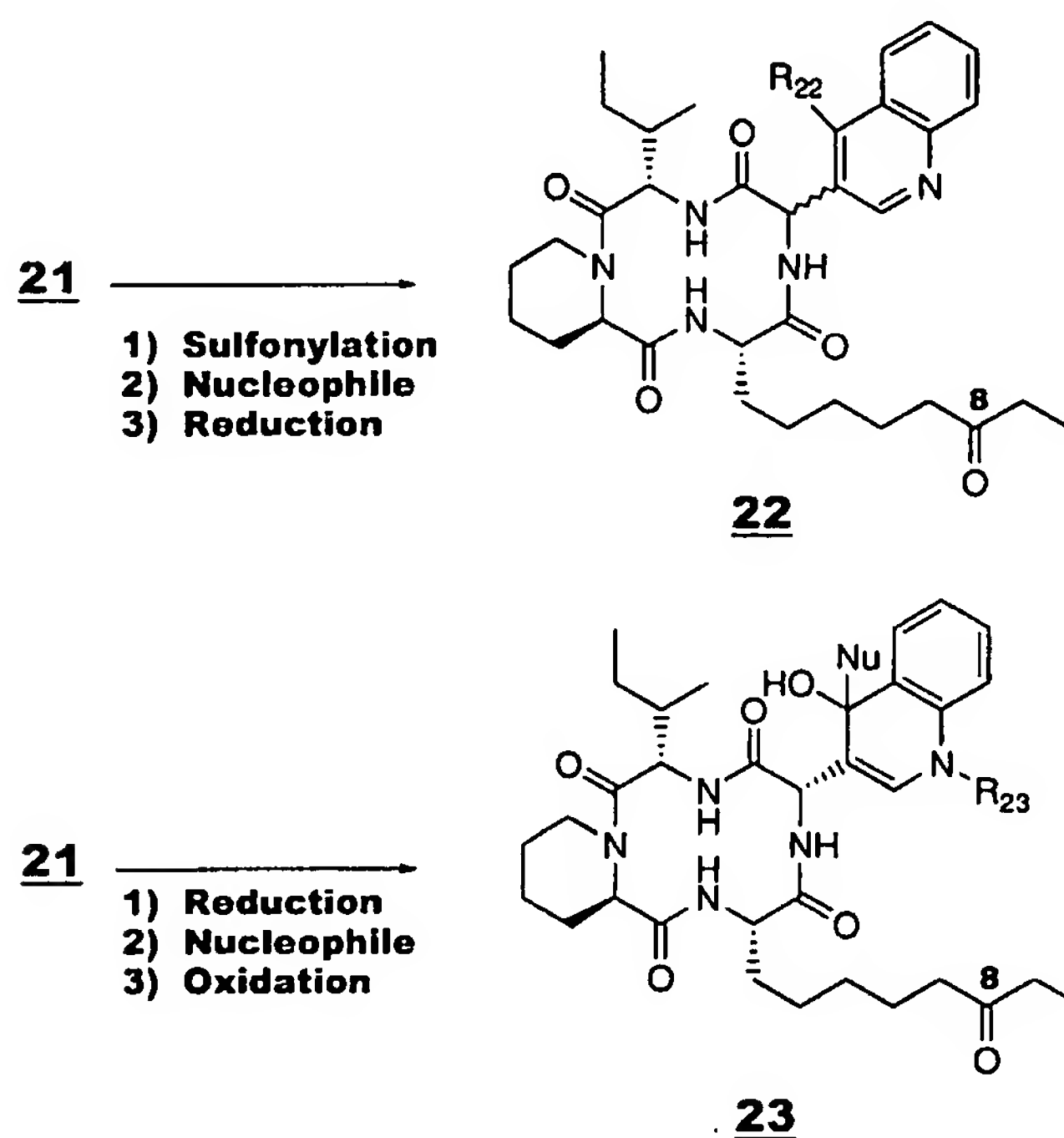
R₂₀ and R₂₁ are each independently an alkyl or aryl group which optionally is substituted.

- 5 Suitable oxidants include KMnO₄, NaIO₄, Pb(OAc)₄, and the like, or more preferably ozone. This reaction may be run in solvents such as CHCl₃, CH₂ClCH₂Cl, and the like, or more preferably CH₂Cl₂, at temperatures from -78°C to RT and the reaction is complete in from 1min to 2h. Treatment of compound 20 with a base induces Aldol cyclization to form a quinolone compound 21. Suitable
- 10 bases for this reaction include Et₃N, EtN(*i*Pr)₂, pyridine, DBU, NaOMe, NaOEt, NaHCO₃, and the like, or more preferably KO^{*t*}Bu. The Aldol cyclization may be performed in solvents, or mixtures of solvents including CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, MeOH, EtOH, DMF, THF, Et₂O, DMSO, water, and the like, or more preferably *t*BuOH. The reaction is complete in from 10min to 12h at 0°C to RT. Substitution of N-

substituted-N-desmethoxy-apicidin derivatives (Compound 17) for apicidin in Scheme XII leads to the formation of N-substituted quinolone derivatives.

Referring to Scheme XIII below, the quinolone compound 21 can be treated with sulfonylating agents as described previously to form compound 22 wherein R₂₂ is a sulfonate moiety

Scheme XIII



R₂₂ and R₂₃ are each independently an alkyl or aryl group, which optionally is substituted.

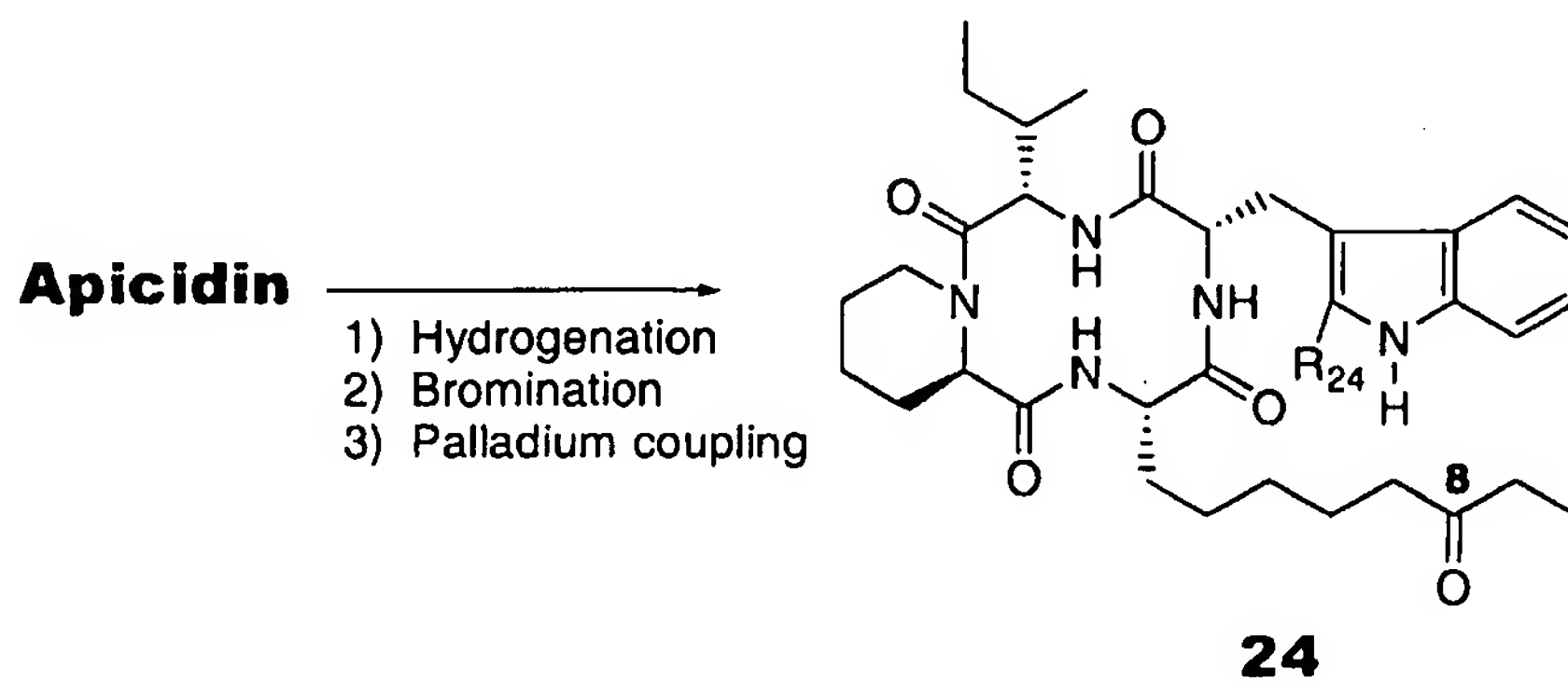
During this reaction, some inversion of stereochemistry at the tetrapeptide ring juncture occurs. When R₂₂ of compound 22 is OSO₂CF₃, the triflate can be displaced with suitable nucleophiles, such as halogen, sulfur nucleophiles or nitrogen nucleophiles including, but not limited to, NaBr, NaCl, KI, NaN₃, NaSMe, KSAC, pyridine and the like. The resulting compounds are not shown. Suitable solvents for the displacement reaction include, but are not limited to, CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, DMF, DMSO, HMPA, NMP, and the like. The reactions proceed at temperatures from 0°C to 80°C.

For apicidin derivative compound **22** in which R₂₂ is N-1-pyridinium, the pyridinium group may be reduced using catalytic hydrogenation as described previously.

Further, the C8-ketone group of apicidin derivative compound **21** may be reduced first. The thus formed quinolone carbonyl can then be reacted with nucleophiles such as hydride reagents, RLi or RMgX as described previously. The apicidin derivative compound **23** can be prepared by reoxidation of the C8-alcohol as described previously.

Referring to Scheme XIV below, apicidin may be brominated at the indole C2 position following removal of the N-methoxy group using conditions known to those skilled in the art to form compound **24** where R₂₄ is Br.

Scheme XIV



Suitable brominating agents include, but are not limited to, Br₂, Hg(OAc)₂/Br₂, CBr₄, CuBr₂, HOBr, Br₂/HOAc/NaOAc, and the like, or most preferably N-bromosuccinamide. The bromination reaction can be facilitated by a radical initiator such as benzoyl peroxide, Et₃B/O₂ or AIBN.

The 2-bromo-indole thus obtained can be further reacted with a palladium catalyst, a base and ArX to induce an aryl coupling reaction. Suitable palladium catalysts include, but are not limited to, Pd(OAc)₂, Pd(OAc)/PPh₃, PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂, Pd(dba)₂/PPh₃, and the like, or most preferably Pd(PPh₃)₄. Suitable bases for this reaction include, but are not limited to, KO^tBu, CsCO₃, or most preferably NaHCO₃. Suitable solvents, or mixtures of solvent for this coupling reaction include toluene, DMF, MeCN, NMP, DMSO, H₂O, EtOH, or most preferably dioxane/water. Suitable ArX groups include, but are not limited to,

PhB(OH)₂, 2-naphthylboronic acid, (4-Me)PhB(OH)₂, (4-F)PhOTf, and the like. The reactions are complete in from 30min to 48h at temperatures from RT to 110°C.

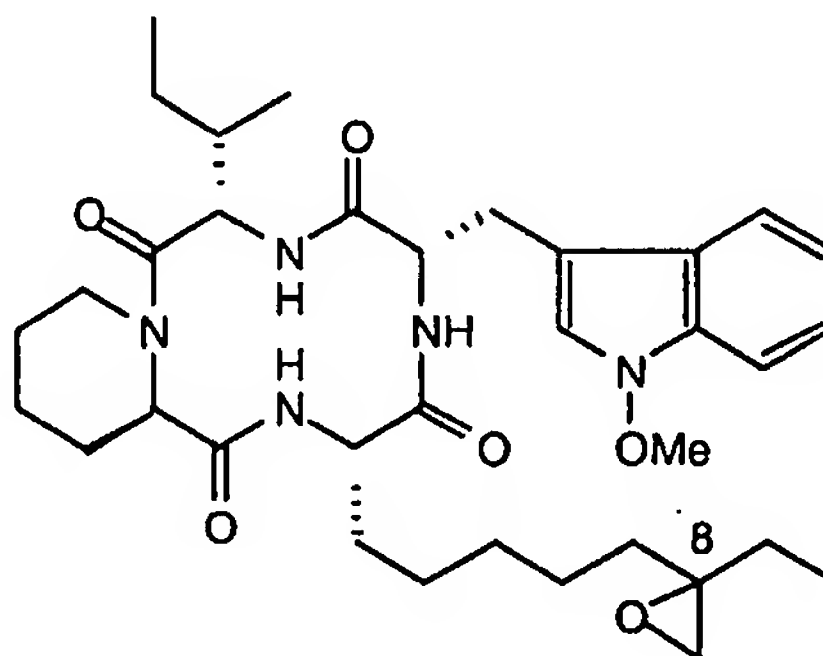
Synthesis of Side Chain Modified Apicidin Derivatives

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In the Examples, and elsewhere herein, all percentages are by weight unless specifically stated otherwise. Further, all ratios of compounds are by volume unless specifically stated otherwise. Room temperature (RT) means a temperature from about 18°C to about 25°C. If no temperature is specified, then the conditions are understood to be room temperature. In certain steps that describe using an ingredient without specifying an amount, one of ordinary skill would understand the desired result and can determine the amount without difficulty. In general, the purities of the pure Examples were better than about 95% pure.

15

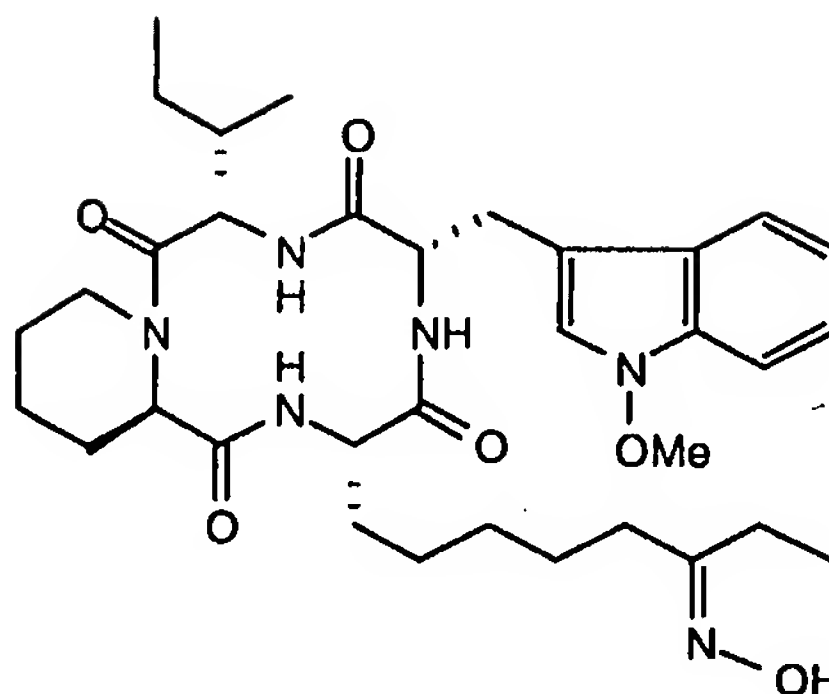
EXAMPLE 1



20

Example 1 was prepared by the following procedure. At room temperature, 27mg of Me₃S(O)I was added to a mixture of i) 5.6mg of 60% NaH and ii) 0.35mL HMPA. The resulting solution was allowed to stand for 5min. Then, a mixture of 12mg apicidin in 96μL DMF was added to form a reacting mixture. After 48 hours, the reaction was quenched with water, extracted with EtOAc and dried in Na₂SO₄ to produce 8mg Example 1. Example 1 was thus obtained without requiring further purification and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 638 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 2



Example 2 was prepared by the following procedure. At room temperature, 60mg HCl•H₂NOH and 181μL Et₃N was added to 20mg apicidin in 10mL CH₂Cl₂. The resulting solution was aged for 12h. The volatiles were then removed under reduced pressure. Example 2 was obtained following preparative RP-HPLC (reversed phase high performance liquid chromatography), without workup, using a gradient elution characterized by 1:3 MeCN:H₂O to 100% MeCN, with a 60min linear ramp. The pure Example 2 thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 639.3 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLES 3A-3M

Examples 3a-3m were prepared following the general procedure described in Scheme III for compound 11f, 11g, and 11h, and for Ex.2. Examples 3a-3m are described by the following chemical formula and were characterized by NMR and mass spectroscopy:

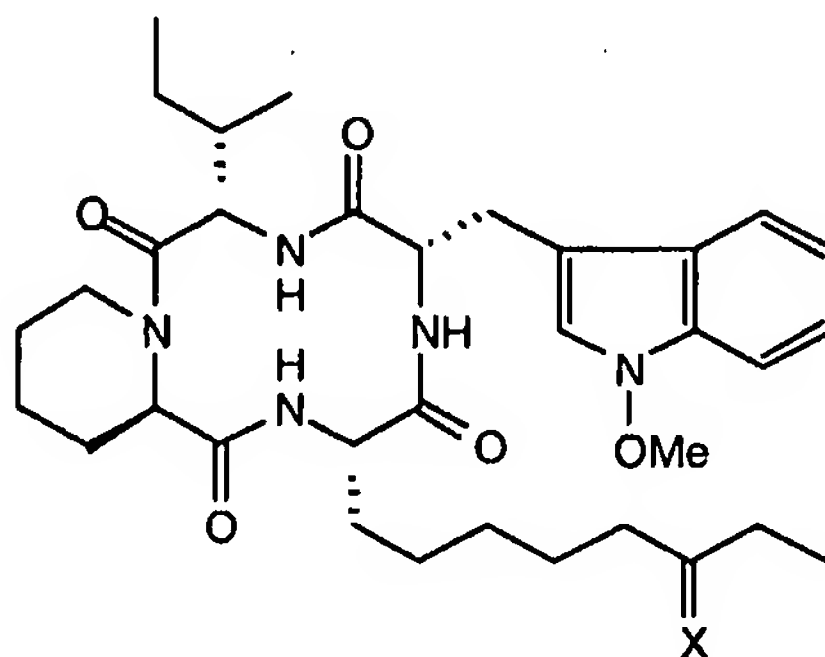
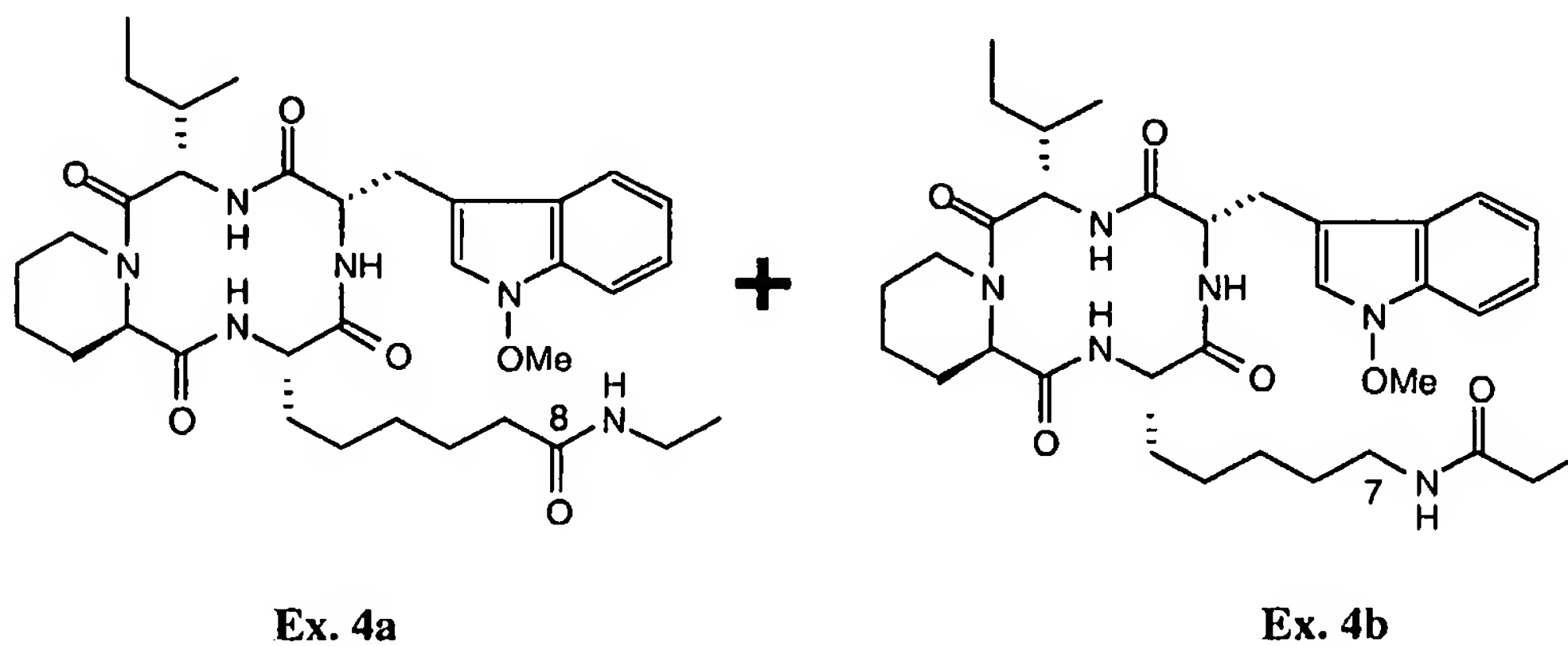


Table 1

Example	X Group	Mass Spec
Ex. 3a	NNHSO ₂ Ph(4-Me)	-----
Ex. 3b	NOCH ₂ Ph	729.2 (M ⁺ +1)
Ex. 3c	NNH-Dansyl	871.2 (M ⁺ +1)
Ex. 3d	NOCH ₂ CO ₂ -Na+	-----
Ex. 3e	NOCH ₂ CO ₂ H	697.2 (M ⁺ +1)
Ex. 3f	NOMe	653.2 (M ⁺ +1)
Ex. 3g	NNH-Texas Red	1227.2 (M ⁺ +1)
Ex. 3h	NOCH ₂ C(O)NHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	-----
Ex. 3i	NOCH ₂ C(O)(N-1-pyrrolindinyl)	-----
Ex. 3j	NOCH ₂ CO ₂ Me	-----
Ex. 3k	NOC(O)Ph	-----
Ex. 3l	NOC(O)Me	-----
Ex. 3m	NOC(O) <i>t</i> Bu	-----

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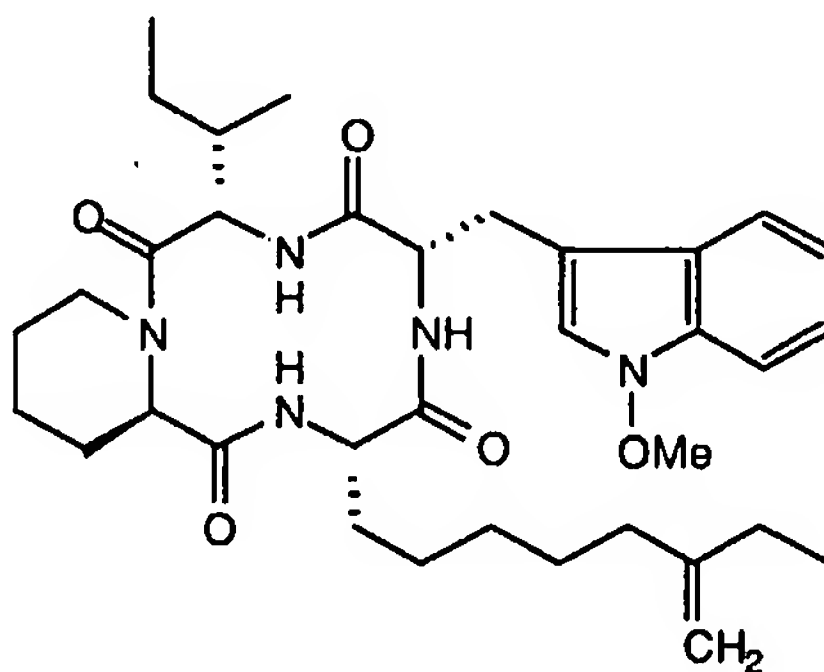
EXAMPLES 4A AND 4B



Examples 4a and 4b were prepared by the following procedure. At 10 0°C, 4.5mg of *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride was added to 3mg of Example 2 (the C8-ketoxime of apicidin) in 0.5mL pyridine to form a solution. The solution was

maintained at 0°C for 10min, then warmed to RT and aged for 50min. Then 1mL each of saturated brine and saturated NaHCO₃(aq) were added. Next, the solution was extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄. A mixture of pure Examples 4a and 4b was obtained following preparative RP-HPLC using gradient elution (1:3 MeCN:H₂O isocratic for 10min, then a 75min linear ramp to 100% MeCN). The pure mixture thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 639.2 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 5

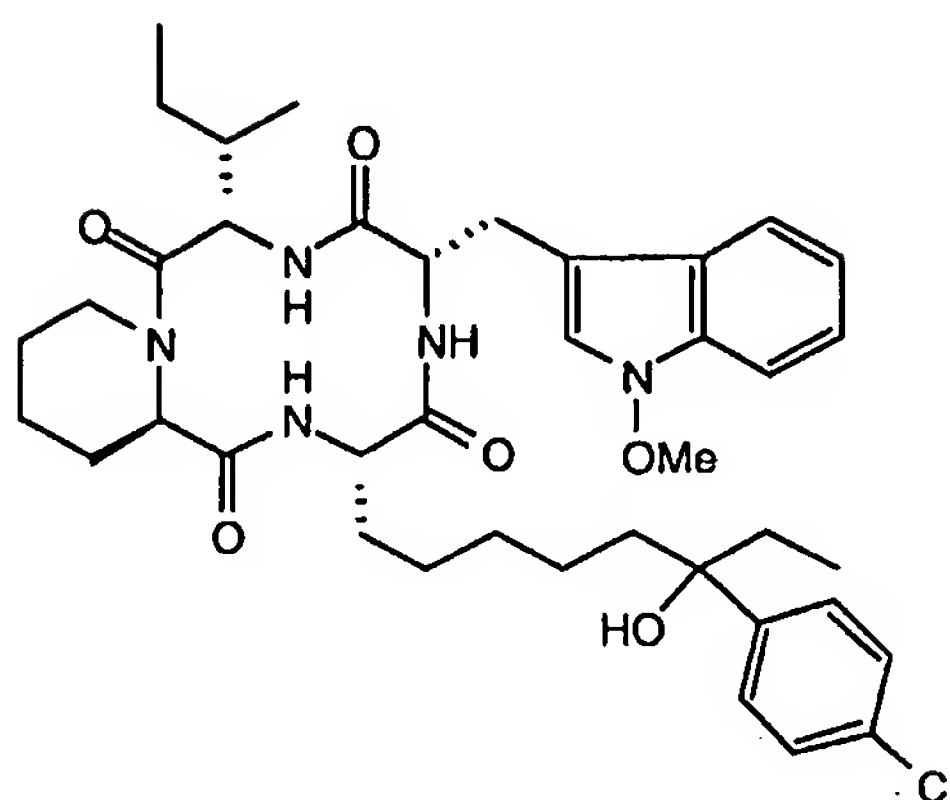


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Example 5 was prepared by the following procedure. At room temperature (RT), 114mg of Ph₃PCH₃⁺Br⁻ was added to i) 16.8mg of a 60% dispersion of NaH in oil, ii) 2mL DMF, and iii) 0.2mL HMPA to form a mixture. After the mixture ceased foaming, a solution of 20mg apicidin in 1mL DMF was added. The resulting solution was aged for 4 hours. Preparative RP-HPLC without workup using gradient elution (1:3 MeCN:H₂O isocratic for 10min, then a 75min linear ramp to 100% MeCN yielded 14mg of pure Example 5 which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 622.3 (M⁺+1)].

15

EXAMPLES 6A-6D



Ex. 6a

5 Example 6a was prepared by the following procedure. At 0°C, 0.12mL of 1.0M (4-Cl)PhMgBr in Et₂O was dropwise added to 15mg apicidin in a mixture of 1.75mL THF and 0.25mL pyridine. After 1h at 0°C, an additional 0.12mL of 1.0M (4-Cl)PhMgBr in Et₂O was added. The resulting solution was aged for 1h at 0°C and then 1h at RT. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl(aq) to
10 the solution. The quenched mixture was extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄. Preparative RP-HPLC using gradient elution (1:3 MeCN:H₂O isocratic for 10min, then a 75min linear ramp to 100% MeCN) yielded 8mg of pure Example 6a, which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 736.3 (M⁺+1)].

 Examples 6b, 6c, and 6d are described by the chemical structure shown
15 below. The specific substituents are tabulated in Table 2. Examples 6b, 6c, and 6d were prepared following the general procedure described in Scheme III for compound 11b under conditions similar to those described above for Ex. 6a

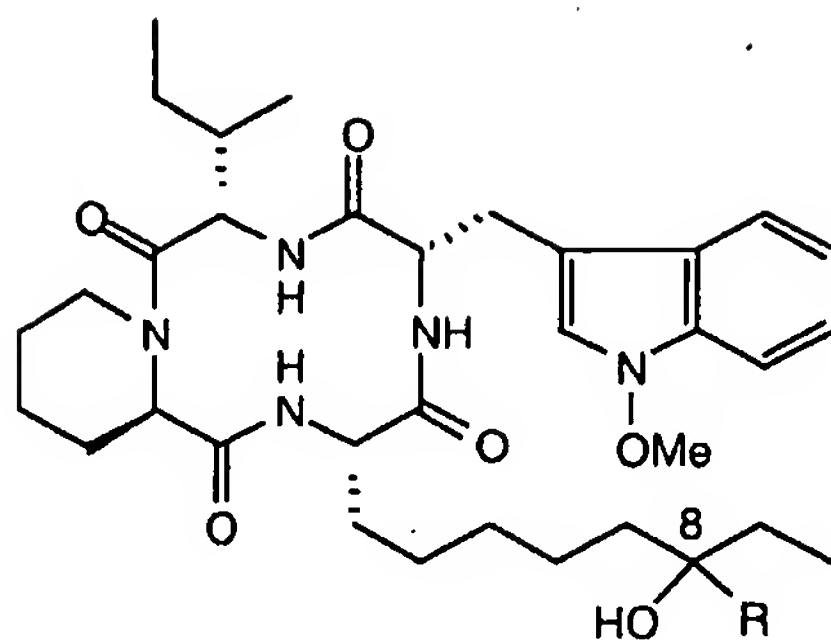


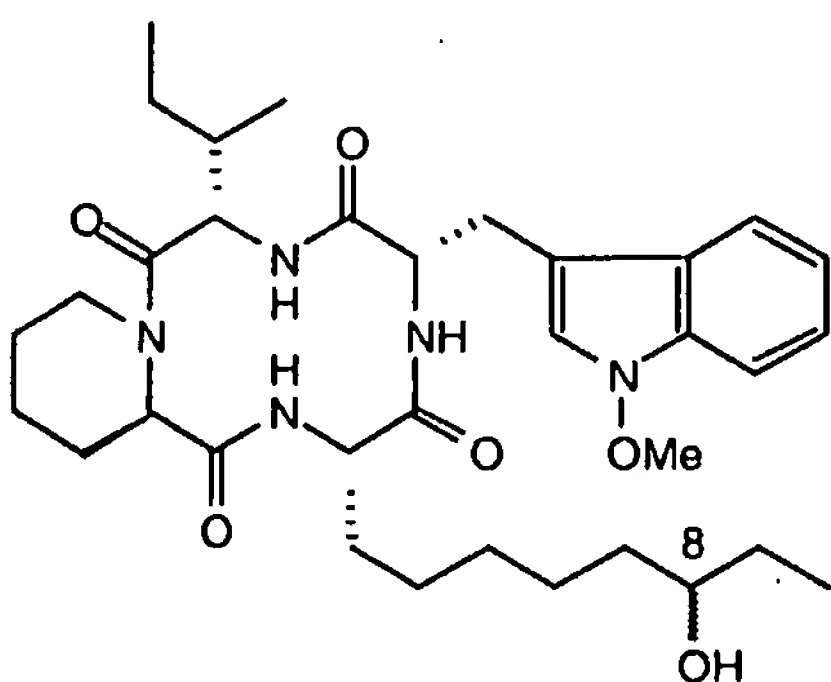
Table 2

Example	R Group	Mass Spec
Ex. 6b	CH ₂ Ph	716.4 (M ⁺ +1)
Ex. 6c	C ₆ H ₁₁	708.4 (M ⁺ +1)
Ex. 6d	CH ₂ CH ₃	654.4 (M ⁺ +1)

5

EXAMPLE 7

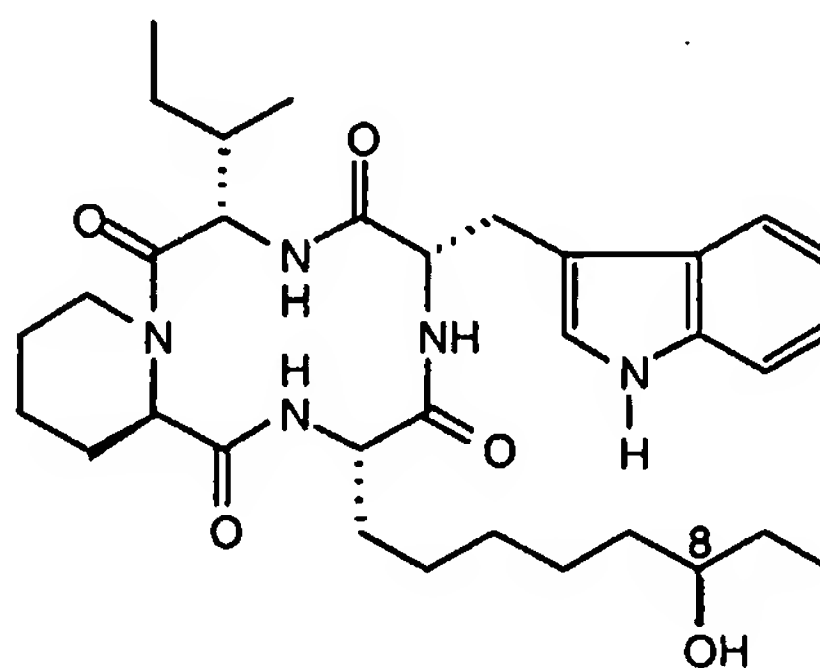
cyclo(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-hydroxy-decanoyl)



Example 7 was made by first adding 18mg NaBH₄ to 300mg apicidin
 10 in 12mL MeOH at 0°C. Next, the ice bath was removed immediately and the solution
 was stirred at RT for 4 hours. Acetone was added to quench the reaction and the
 solvents were removed under reduced pressure at ambient temperature. The residue
 was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with 1:9
*i*PrOH:CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. The pure product was obtained following

flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure Example 7 was characterized by ^1H NMR. TLC: $R_f = 0.32$ (1:1 acetone:hexanes).

EXAMPLE 8

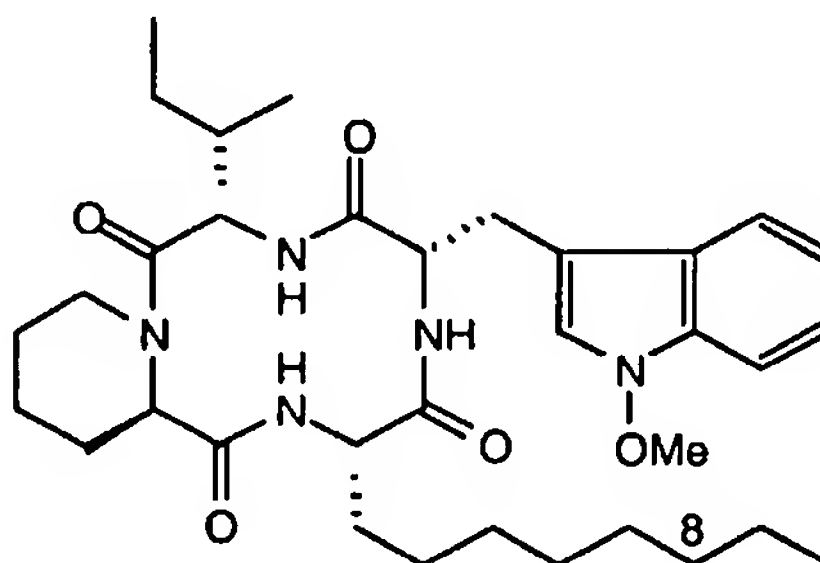


5

Example 8 was prepared following the general procedure of Example 7 but using N-desmethoxy-apicidin as the starting material. Example 8 was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 596 ($M^+ + 1$)].

10

EXAMPLE 9



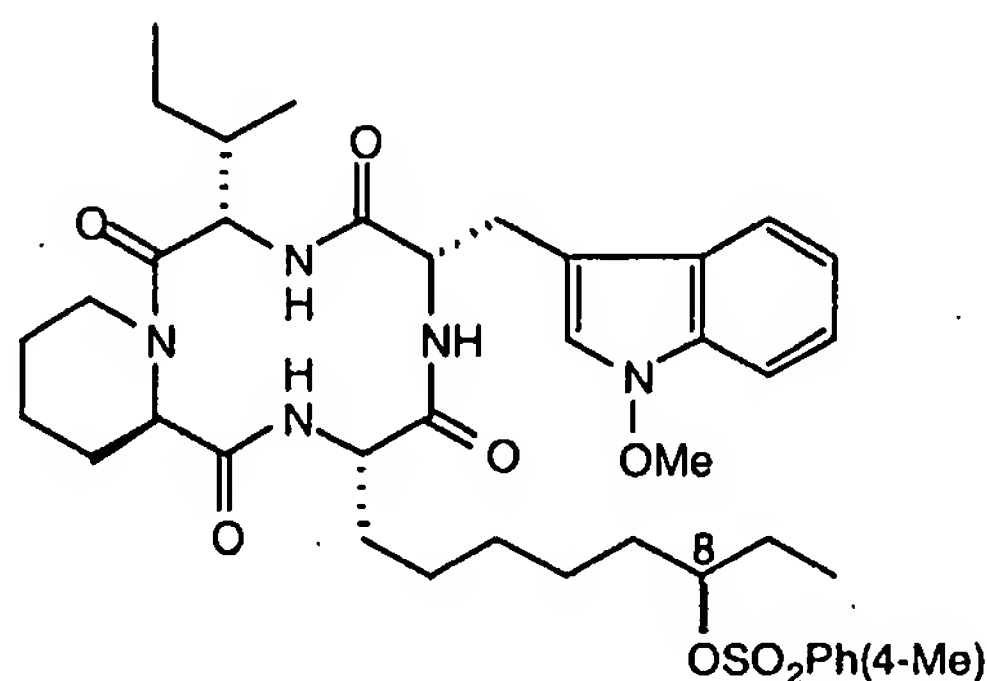
15

Example 9 was prepared by the following process. At room temperature, 57mg of thiocarbonylimidazole was added to 40mg of *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-hydroxy-decanoyl) in 1.6mL CH_2Cl_2 . The resulting solution was heated to 75°C for 2 hours. Next, 1mg of DMAP (4-dimethylaminopyridine) was added and the solution aged for 1h at 75°C and 48h at RT. The solvent then was removed under reduced pressure. 59mg of the pure intermediary product 8-OC(S)imidazolyl-apicidin (also known as *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-imidazoylethionooxy-decanoyl) was obtained by

PTLC (2 x 1500 μ m plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 736 (M⁺+1)].

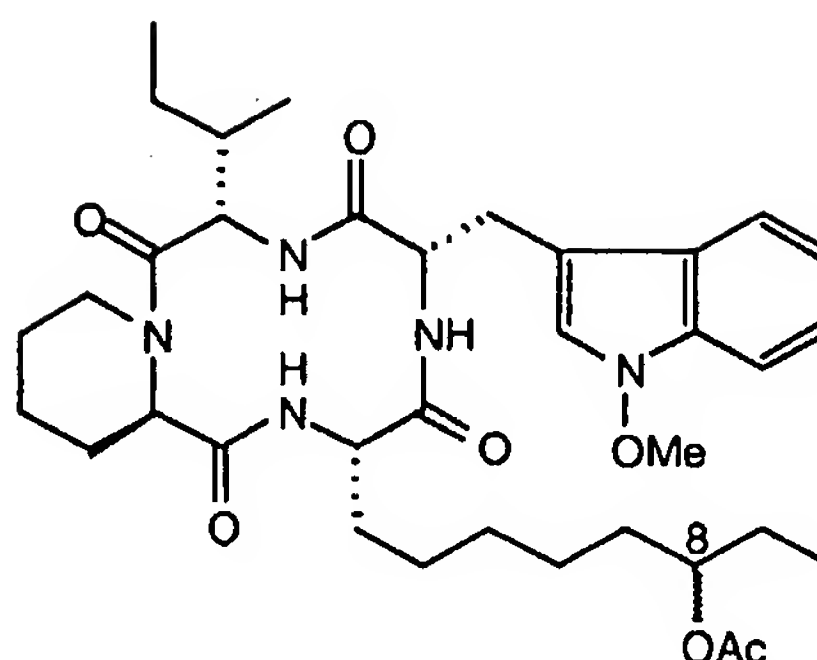
To the above prepared 59mg of intermediary product 8-OC(S)imidazolyl-apicidin in 1.6mL toluene was added 2.6mg AIBN and 53 μ L *n*Bu₃SnH. The solution was then degassed and heated to 80°C for 1h, concentrated under reduced pressure, and partitioned between MeCN and hexanes. The hexanes layer was discarded. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and pure Example 9 product was obtained following RP-HPLC using gradient elution (4:6 to 1:0 MeCN:H₂O). Example 9 was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 610 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 10



Example 10 was made by adding 10mg DMAP to 100mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-hydroxy-decanoyl) in 2mL pyridine at RT. Next, 94mg tosic anhydride was added. After 3d at RT, the solution was poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure Example 10 was obtained following flash chromatography on silica gel using gradient elution (1:1:98 then 1:2:97 then 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant). Example 10 was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.36 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

EXAMPLE 11

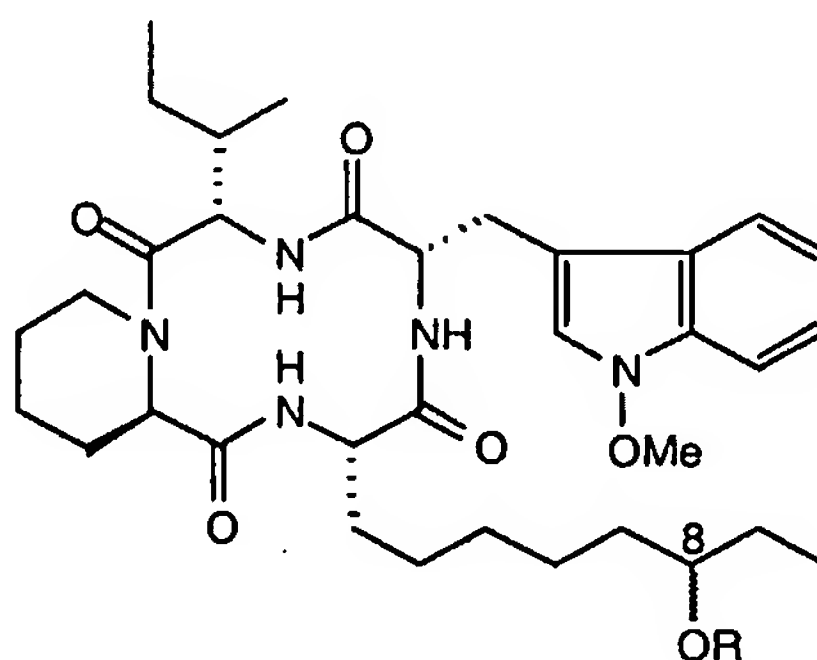


The procedure to form Example 11 was as follows. At room temperature, 50mg NaBH₄ was added to 100mg apicidin in 10mL 1:1 THF:MeOH. After 30min at RT, the solution was poured into brine, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. To the residue thus obtained was added 2mL pyridine, followed by addition of 10mg DMAP and 10 drops of Ac₂O. After another 15min at RT, the solution was heated to 80°C for 10min. without noting any reaction. An additional 5 drops of fresh Ac₂O (from an unopened bottle) were added and the solution stirred at RT for 24 hours. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was lyophilized from dioxane. Preparative RP-HPLC using gradient elution (3:7 to 6:4 MeCN:H₂O) yielded 69mg of pure Example 11 product, which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 668.6 (M⁺+1)]. HPLC: t_R = 4.95min (6:4 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8 available from Rainin Co.

15

EXAMPLES 12A-12E

Following the general procedure described in Scheme III, compounds 11c and 11d, and similarly to the procedure for Examples 10 and 11, the following Examples 12a-12f were prepared and characterized by NMR and mass spectroscopy:

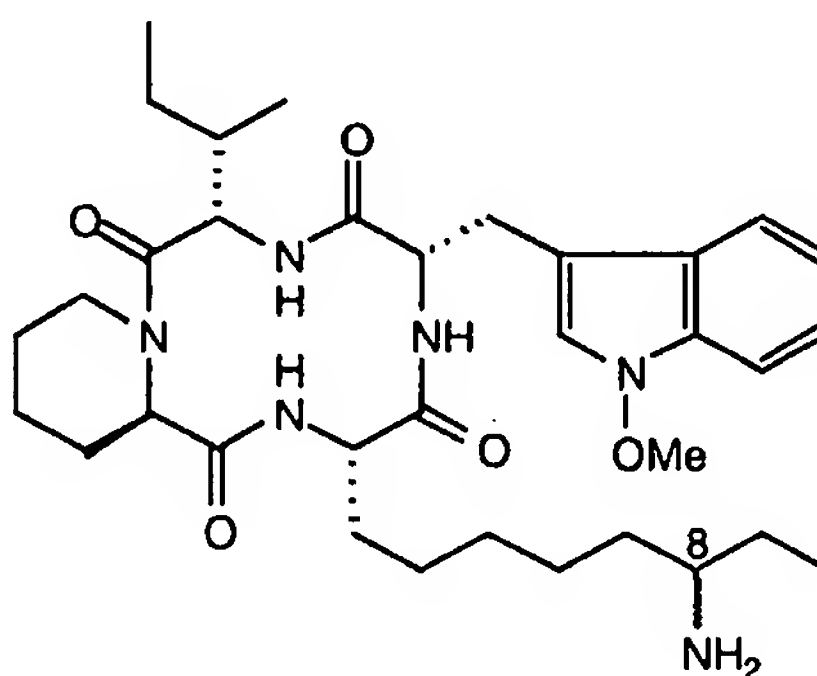


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Table 3

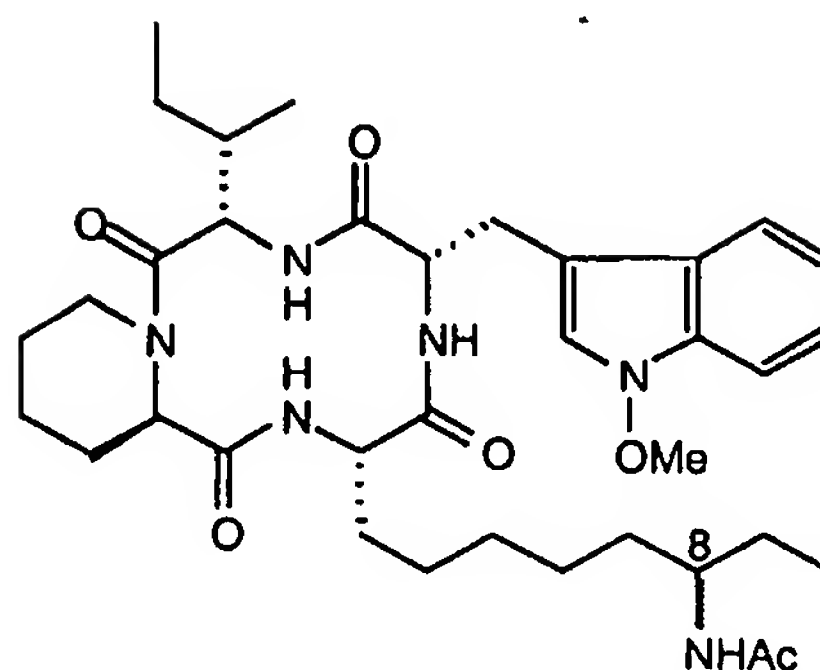
Example	R Group
12a	C(O)Ph
12b	C(O) <i>t</i> Bu
12c	C(O)Ph(F ₅)
12d	SO ₂ Me
12e	SO ₂ Ph(4-NO ₂)
10	SO ₂ Ph(4-Me)

EXAMPLE 13



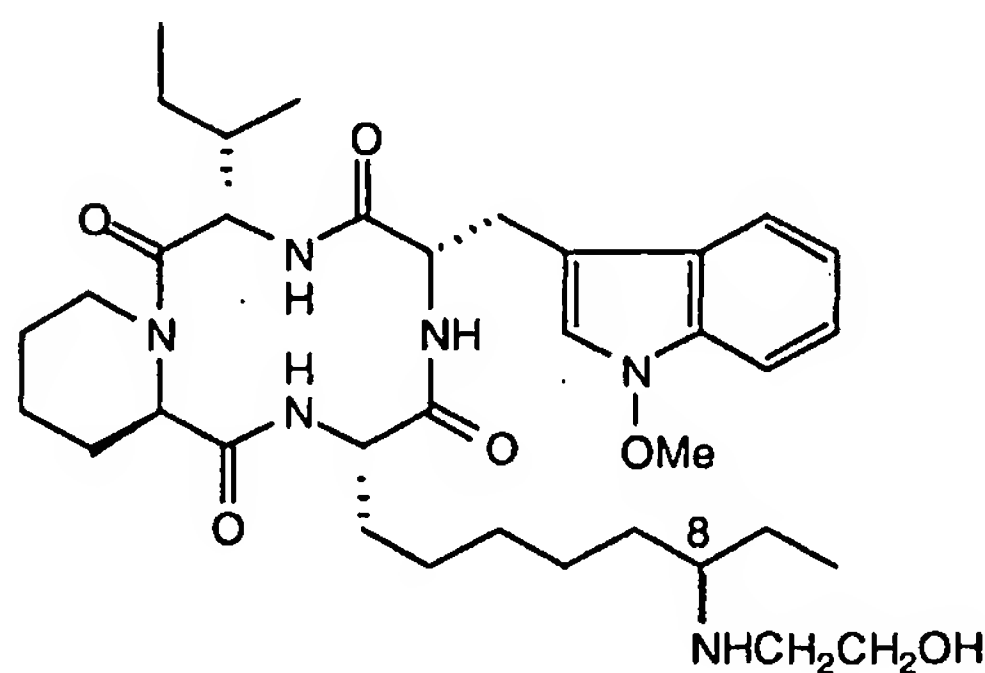
- 5 To form Example 13, 0.16mL (Me₃Si)₂NH and 235mg ZnCl₂ was added to 100mg apicidin in 5mL EtOAc at RT. The solution was heated to 55°C for 12 hours. The solution was then cooled to 0°C and 12mg NaBH₄ was added. After 1h, the solution was warmed to RT and aged an additional 2h. The solution was poured into 1:1 brine:saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with
- 10 Na₂SO₄. Pure Example 13 product was obtained following preparative RP-HPLC using gradient elution (3:7 to 6:4 MeCN:H₂O) and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 625.3 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.22min (1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

EXAMPLE 14



To form Example 14, 2 drops Ac₂O and a catalytic amount of DMAP was added to 14mg 8-amino-8-desoxo apicidin in 2mL pyridine at 0°C. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 30min and at RT for another 30min. Next, 1mL methanol was added and the solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure. Pure Example 14 was obtained following preparative RP-HPLC purification (gradient elution using 25:75 MeCN:H₂O for 10min, then a 70min ramp to 100% MeCN) and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 667.4 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.67 (1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). HPLC: t_R = 4.60min, 1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

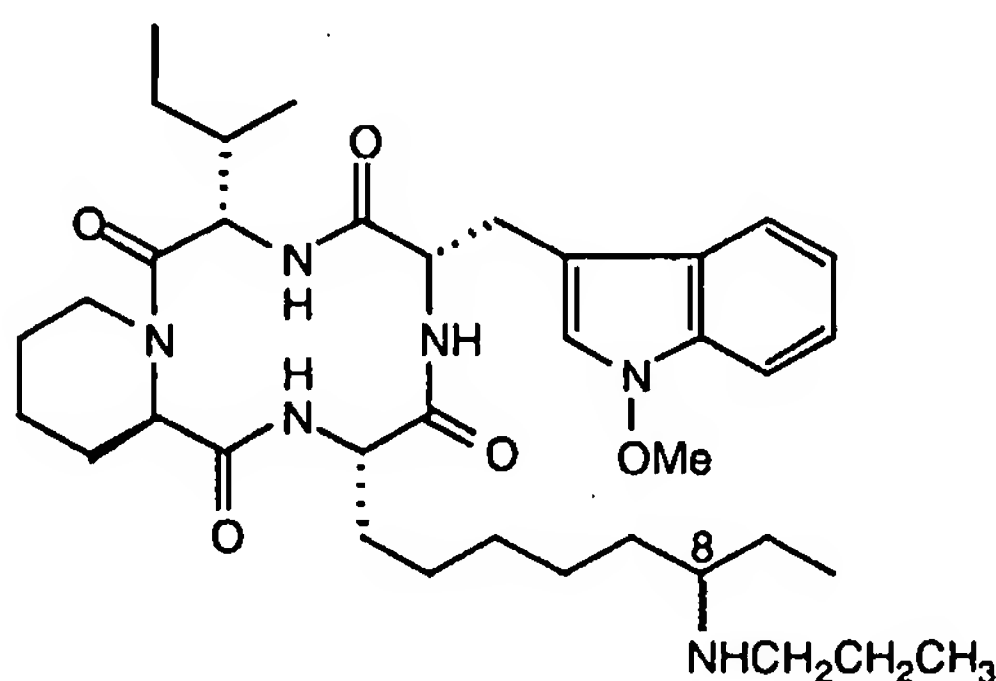
EXAMPLE 15



Example 15 was made by first adding to 60mg apicidin in 0.5mL MeOH at RT i) 1mL pyridine, ii) 40μL ethanolamine, iii) 60μL glacial HOAc (pH ~ 5.0), and iv) powdered 4Å sieves. The solution was cooled to 0°C and 7.9mg NaCNBH₃ was added. After 2h, the solution was warmed to RT and aged for 12h. The solution was then filtered through Celite filter agent (available from Aldrich

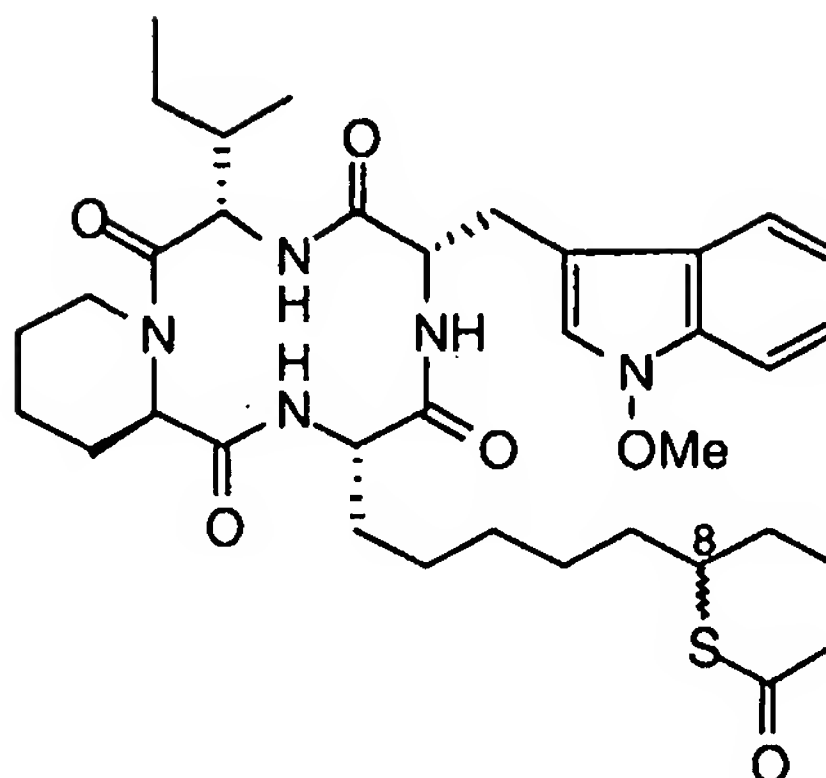
Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) using 1:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH as eluant, reduced in volume *in vacuo*, poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following preparative RP-HPLC using 1:1 MeCN:H₂O to 100% MeCN gradient elution, 4.2mg pure Example 15 was obtained. The product
 5 thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 669 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 16



Example 16 was prepared similarly to Example 15. At room
 10 temperature, to 60mg apicidin in 0.5mL MeOH was added i) 2mL pyridine, ii) 0.5mL propylamine, iii) 1mL glacial HOAc (pH ~ 4.5), and iv) powdered 4Å sieves. The solution was cooled to 0°C and 60mg NaCNBH₃ was added. After 2h, the solution was warmed to RT and aged for 12h. The solution was filtered through Celite using
 15 1:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH as eluant, reduced in volume *in vacuo*, poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure Example 16 was obtained following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1500µm plate) using 2:18:80 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. The pure Example 16 product thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 667 (M⁺+1)].

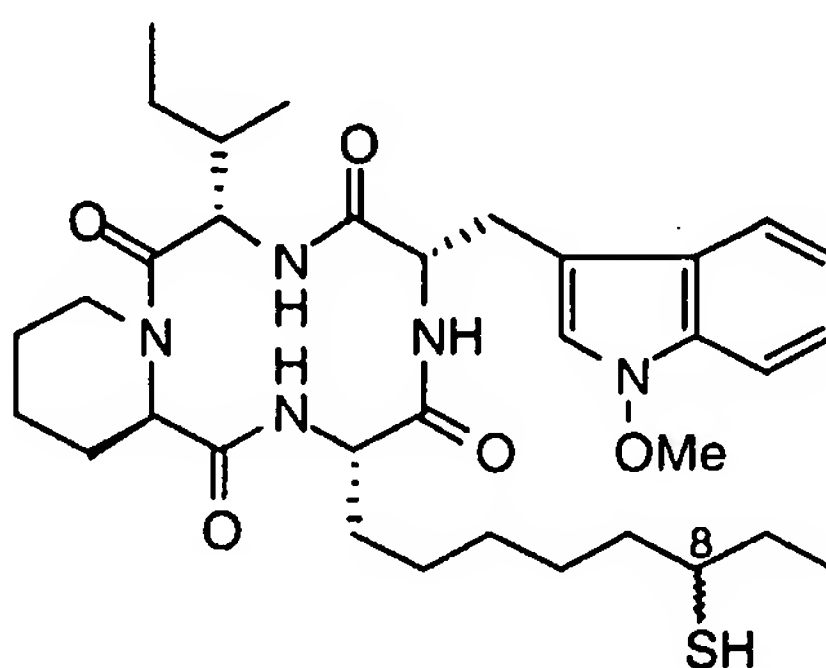
EXAMPLE 17



To form Example 17, 32mg KSAC was added to 18.1mg of the Example 10 C8-tosylate compound in 3mL 95% EtOH. The solution was heated to 70°C for 3 hours. The solution was then cooled to RT and saturated NH₄Cl(aq) was added. Next, the solution was extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄. The solution then was filtered, evaporated to dryness. PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1000μm plate) using 3:7 acetone:hexanes as eluant yielded 3.4mg of pure Example 17 product that was characterized by ¹H NMR.

10

EXAMPLE 18

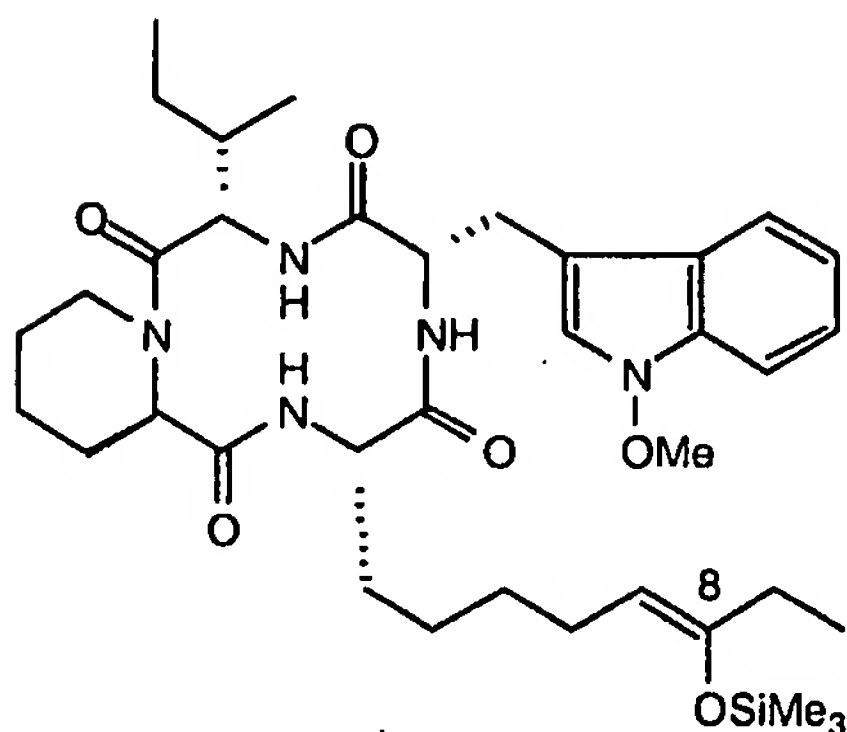


To form Example 18, 3.4mg of the Example 17 C8-thioacetate compound was placed at RT in 0.2mL NaOMe 2M solution in MeOH) and aged for 3h. The solution was poured into saturated NH₄Cl(aq), extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and dried with Na₂SO₄. The solution was filtered, concentrated to dryness, and pure

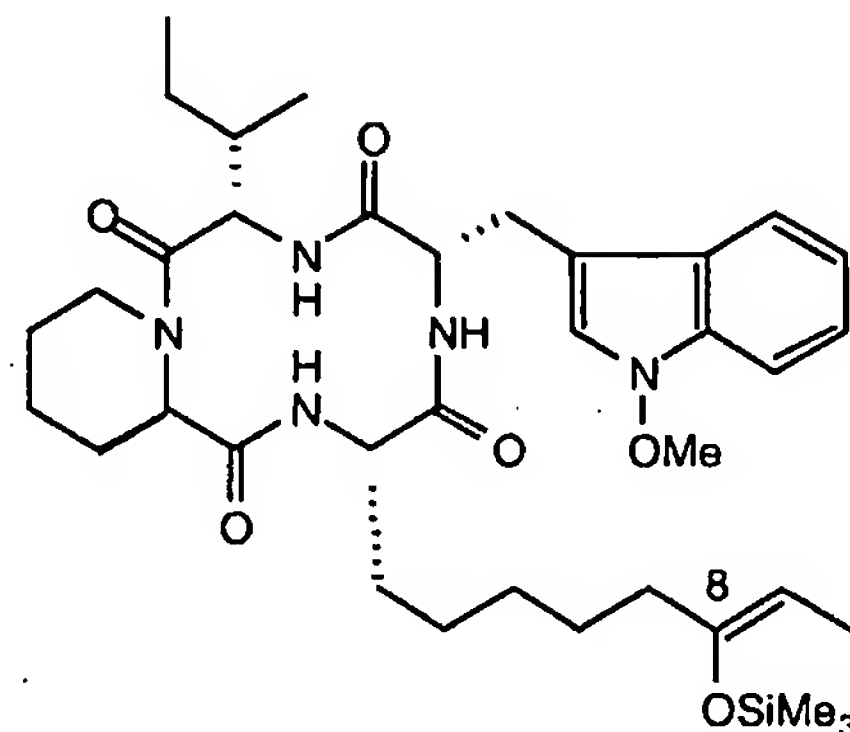
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Example 18 was obtained following RP-HPLC. Example 18 thus obtained was characterized by ^1H NMR.

EXAMPLES 19A AND 19B



Ex. 19a



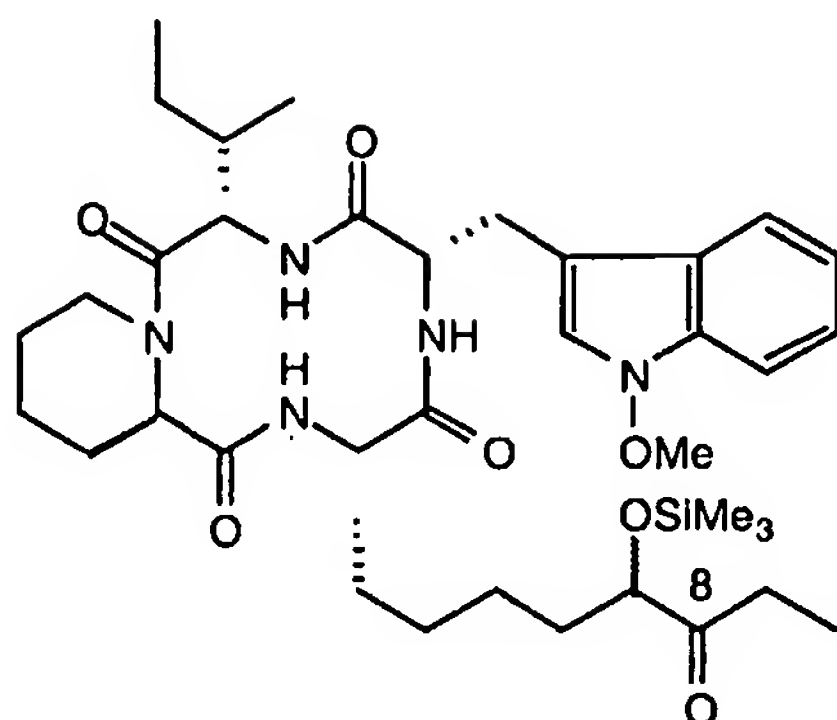
Ex. 19b

Examples 19a and 19b were prepared by the following procedure.

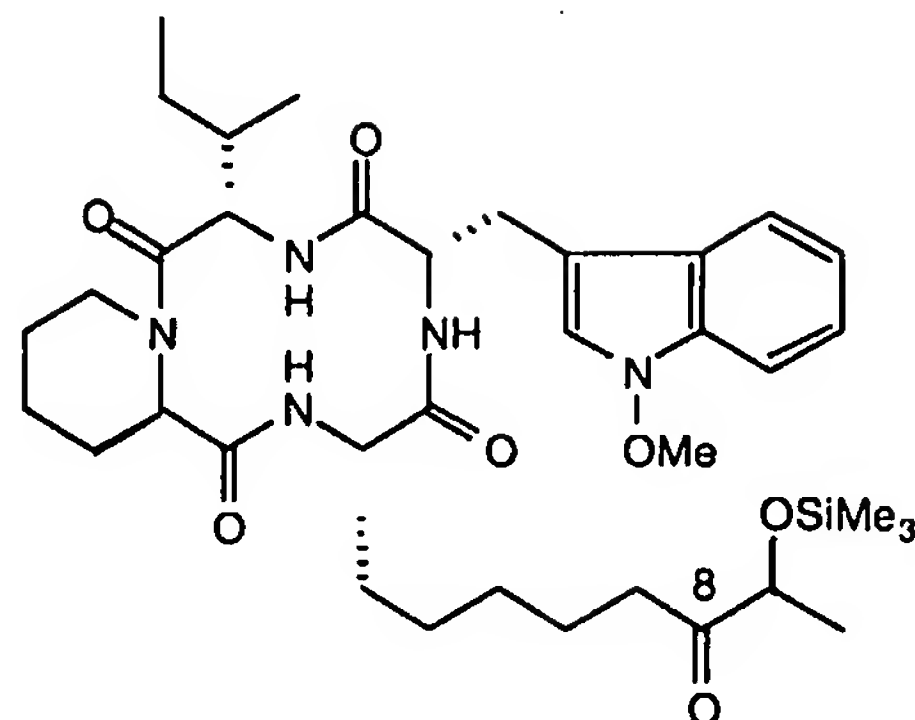
50mg apicidin was heated in 5mL THF at 50°C until the resulting solution became homogenous. The solution was then cooled to -78°C and immediately 800μL 0.5M potassium hexamethyldisilazane in toluene was added. After 5min, 40L TMSCl as a solution in 1mL THF was added. After 10min at -78°C the reaction was stopped by the addition of 5mL saturated NaHCO₃.

Next, the solution was extracted, first with EtOAc, followed by CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. The crude mixture of Example 19a and Example 19b was used with no further purification in the next reaction. The crude yield was 74mg (145%). The mixture was characterized by ^1H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.52 (1:2 acetone:hexanes).

EXAMPLES 20A AND 20B



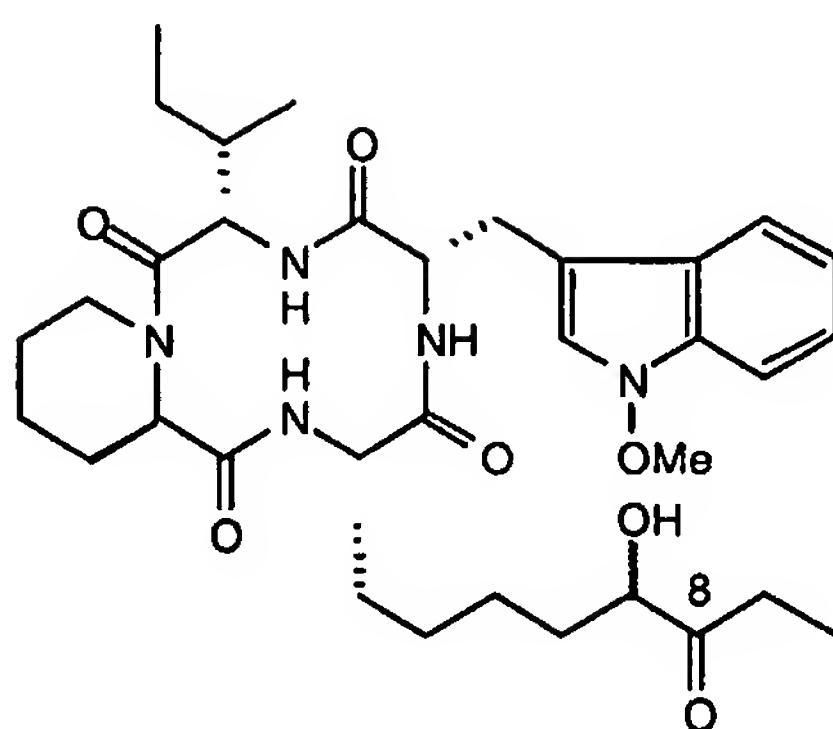
Ex. 20a



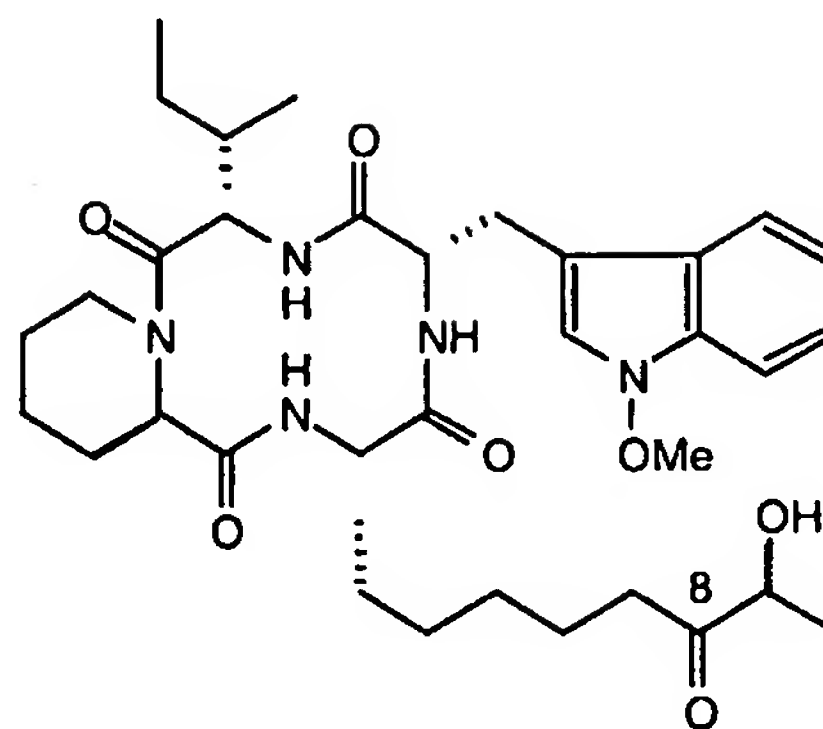
Ex. 20b

- 5 To form Examples 20a and 20b, 74mg of the crude ~1:1 mixture
 Example 19a, *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-trimethylsiloxy-7-
 ene-decanoyl), and Example 19b, *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-
 8-trimethylsiloxy-8-ene-decanoyl), was placed in 5mL CH₂Cl₂ at RT to which was
 added 200mg solid NaHCO₃. To this solution was added 20mg 85% MCPBA. After
 10 5min, the reaction was quenched with 1:1 saturated Na₂S₂O₃:saturated NaHCO₃,
 extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and dried with Na₂SO₄. This yielded a 43mg pure mixture of
 Example 20a, *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-7-
 trimethylsiloxy-decanoyl), and Example 20b, *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-
 L-2-amino-8-oxo-9-trimethylsiloxy-decanoyl) following flash chromatography on
 15 silica gel using 4:1 hexanes:acetone as eluant. The mixture was characterized by ¹H
 NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.33 (1:2 acetone:hexanes).

EXAMPLES 21A AND 21B



Ex. 21a

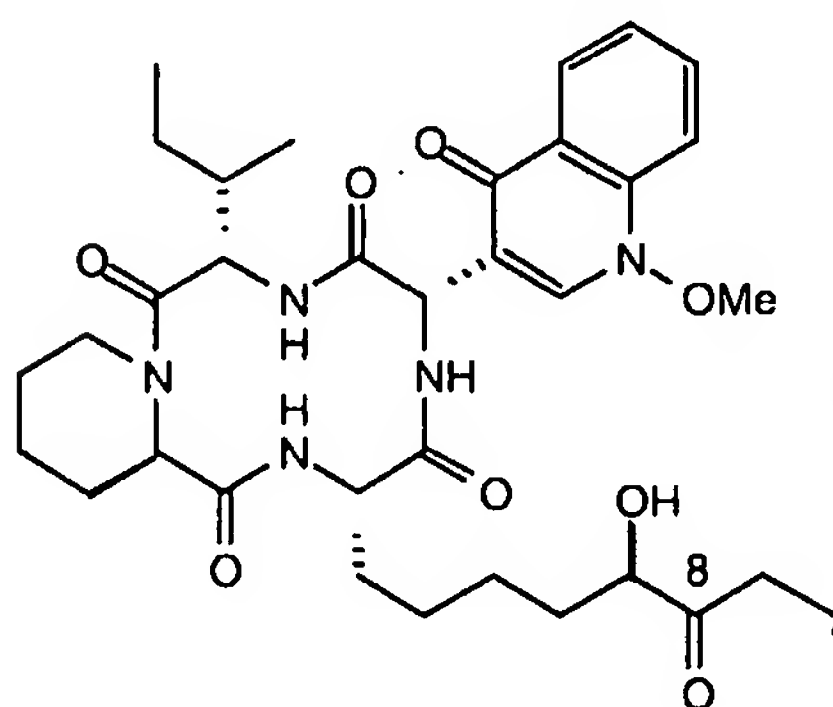


Ex. 21b

- 5 Example 21a and Example 21b were prepared by the following procedure. To 43mg of a 1:1 mixture of Example 20a, *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-7-trimethylsiloxy-decanoyl), and Example 20b, *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-9-trimethylsiloxy-decanoyl), in 4mL THF at RT was added 120μL 1M *n*Bu₄NF in THF. After 20min at RT, the solvent
- 10 was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude mixture purified by RP-HPLC without workup using 6:4 MeCN:H₂O. The resulting pure mixture of Examples 21a and 21b was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 657.2 (*M*⁺+NH₄)]. TLC: *R_f* = 0.14 (1:2 acetone:hexanes).

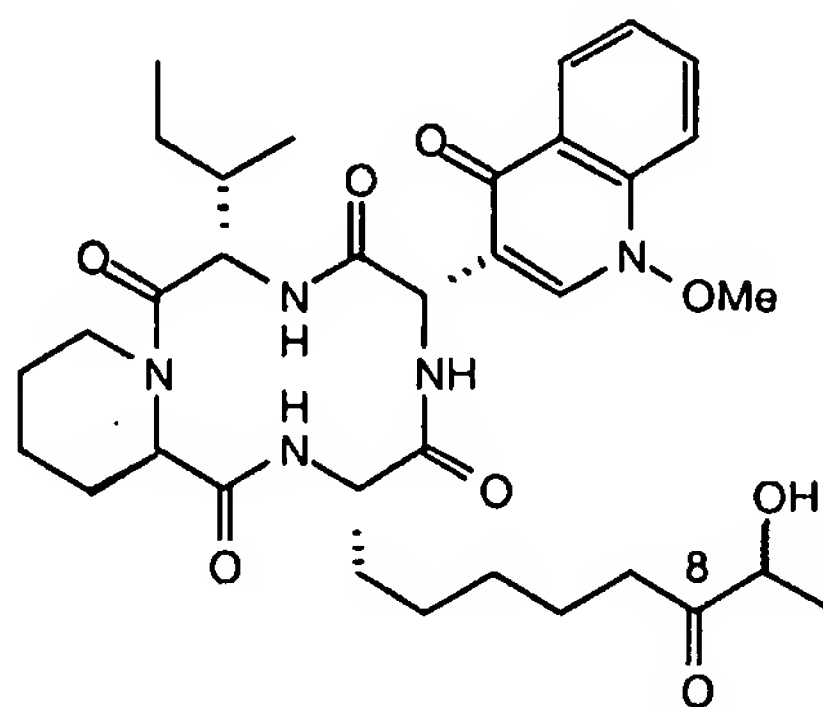
15

EXAMPLES 22A AND 22B



Ex. 22a

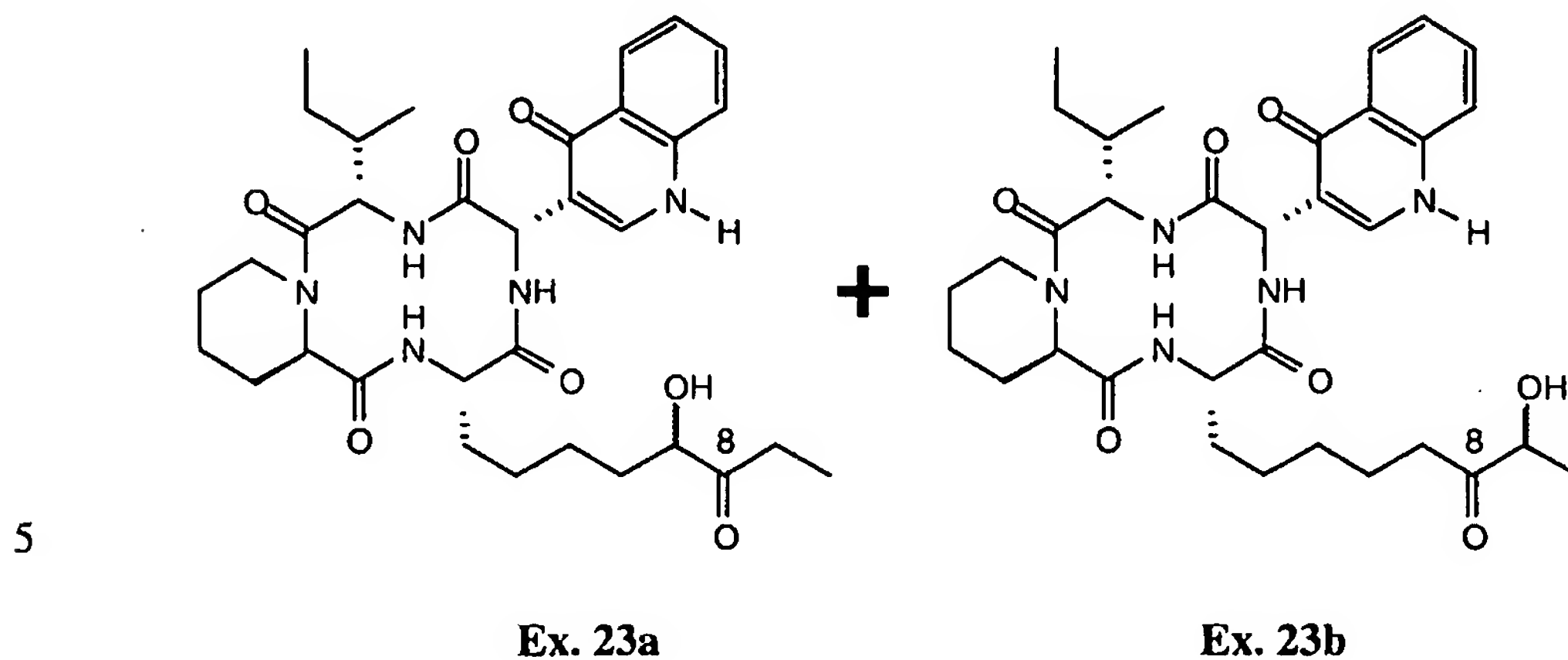
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Ex. 22b

Following the general procedure of Examples 19-21, a 95% pure mixture of Examples 22a and 22b was prepared and characterized by ^1H NMR.

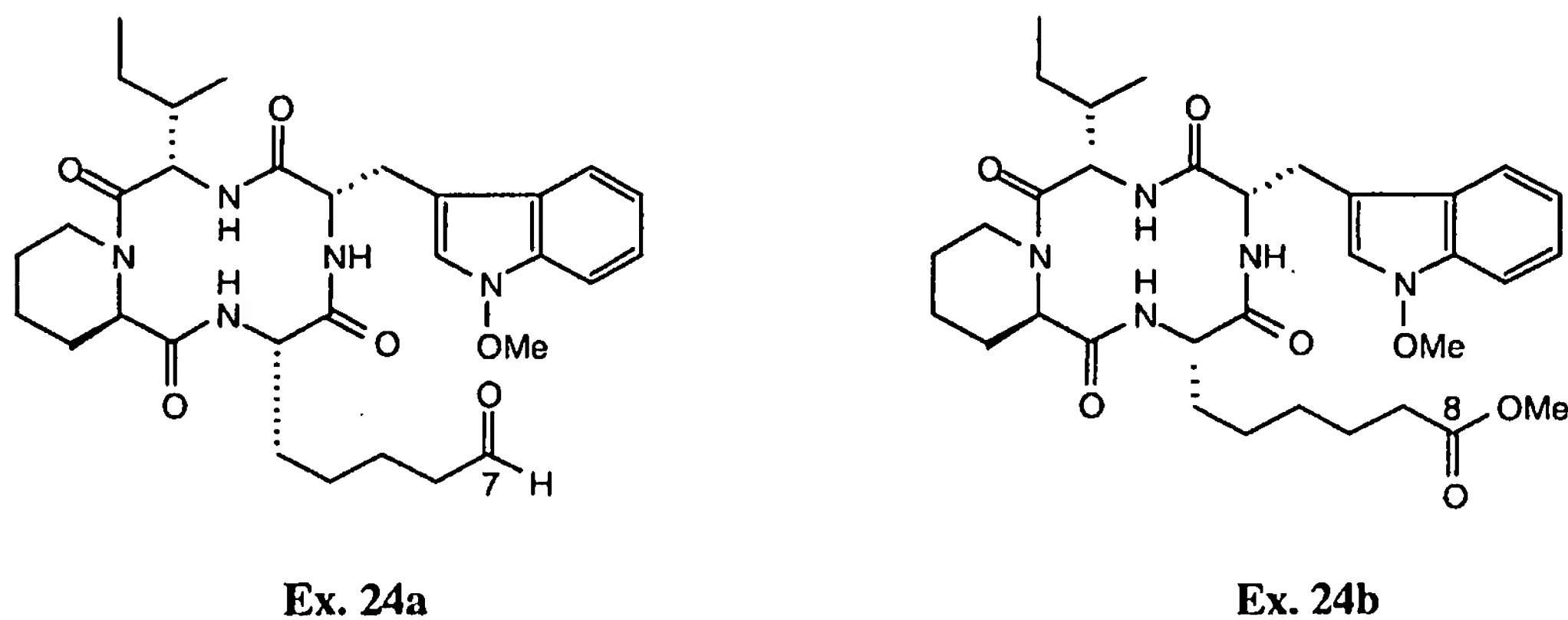
EXAMPLES 23A AND 23B



Following the general procedure of Examples 19-21, a 95% pure mixture of Example 23a and 23b was prepared and characterized by ^1H NMR.

10

EXAMPLES 24A AND 24B



15

Examples 24a and 24b were prepared by adding 10mL pyridine to 10mg ~1:1 mixture of Examples 21a and 21b in 3mL MeOH at 0 °C, followed by the addition of 10mg Pb(OAc)₄. After 10min, the solution was quenched with 2mL Na₂S₂O₃, diluted with about 2mL brine, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with

Na₂SO₄. Following preparative TLC on silica gel (500 μ m plate) using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant, separated pure products were obtained.

Example 24a, *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-oxo-heptanoyl) (5.5mg) was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 582.2 (M+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.16 (1:2 acetone:hexanes).

Example 24b, *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-carboxymethyl-heptanoyl) (6.5mg) was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 626.3 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.23 (1:2 acetone:hexanes).

10

EXAMPLES 25A-25D

Examples 25a-25d were prepared by following the general procedure of Example 24b. Starting with Examples 21a and 21b, and using an appropriate alcohol as solvent, the following derivatives were prepared and analyzed by NMR and mass spectroscopy:

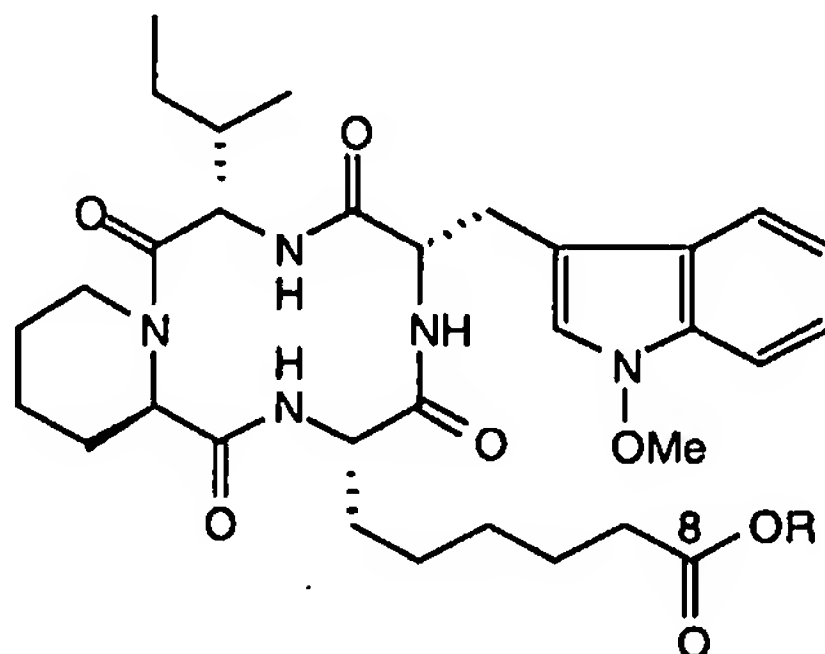
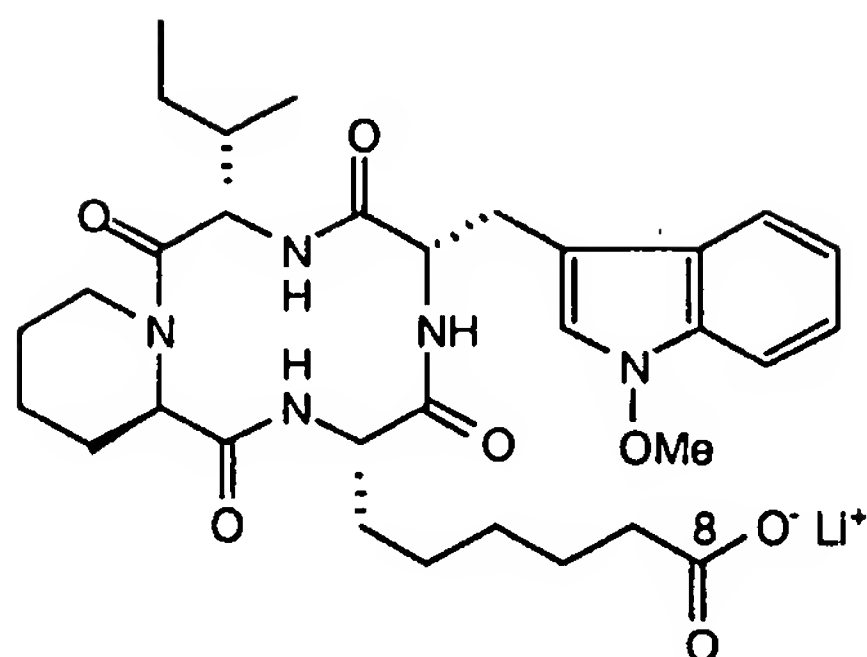


Table 4

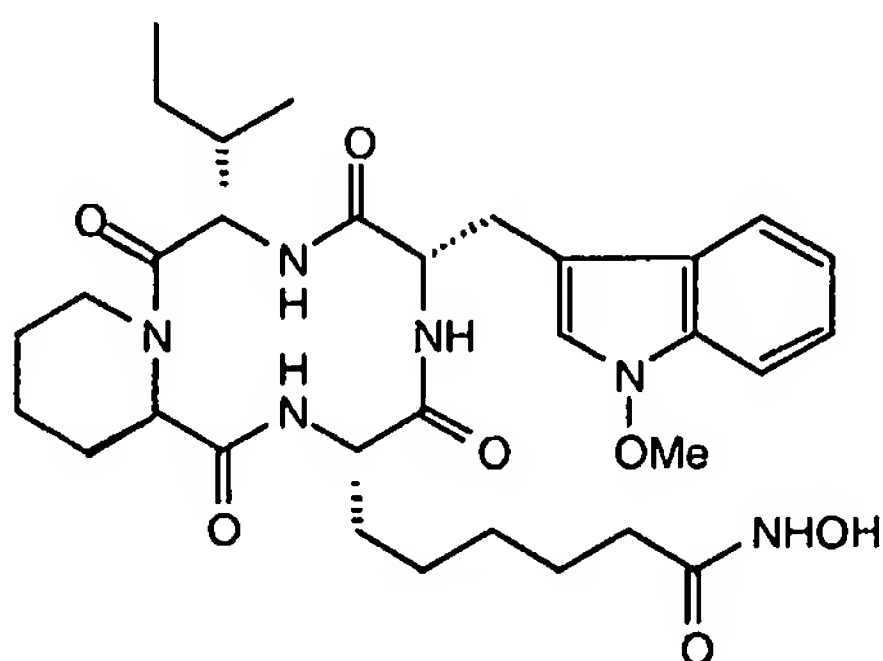
Example	R Group	Mass Spec
25a	Et	640.5 (M ⁺ +1)
25b	nPr	654.4 (M ⁺ +1)
25c	nBu	668.3 (M ⁺ +1)
25d	iPr	654.4 (M ⁺ +1)

EXAMPLE 26



Example 26 was prepared by the following procedure. To 41mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-carbomethoxy-heptanoyl) in 4mL
 5 3:1:1 THF:MeOH:H₂O at 0°C was added 100μL 1M LiOH. The solution was stirred
 for 1h and then additional 300μL 1M LiOH was added. After 12h, 33mg pure
 Example 26 product was obtained following preparative RP-HPLC without workup
 using gradient elution (column equilibrated in 5:95 MeCN:H₂O, using 25:75
 MeCN:H₂O for 40min followed by a 20min ramp to 100% MeCN, flow rate
 10 10mL/min). Example 26 was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 629.2
 (M⁺+NH₄)]. HPLC: t_R = 1.98min 45:55 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

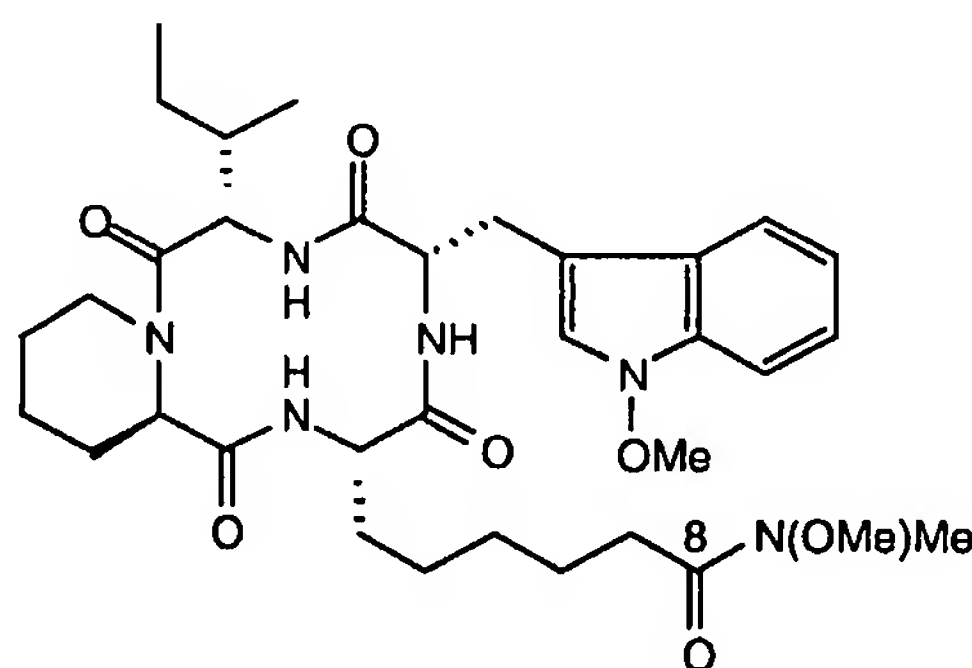
EXAMPLE 27



15 Example 27 was prepared by the following procedure. To 15mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-carboxy-heptanoyl), lithium salt in
 3mL DMF at RT was added 5.4mg H₂NOSi(Me)₂tBu and 7mg EDC•HCl. After 2h
 at RT, 15mg additional H₂NOSi(Me)₂tBu (15mg) and 14mg EDC•HCl were added
 and the solution allowed to stir overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition

of 5 drops glacial HOAc and 1mL MeOH. The solution was poured into brine, extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and dried with Na₂SO₄. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel using gradient elution (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ to 1:4:95 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃, to 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). To remove
 5 some contaminating EDU present in the chromatographed material, the product was dissolved in 2mL CHCl₃ and 2mL 10% aq. HOAc. After 5min, the aqueous layer was decanted and the washing repeated twice more to yield 5.5mg pure Example 27 product. The pure Example 27 stained positive (purple-orange) for a hydroxamic acid using Fe^(III)Cl₃ stain. The product was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z:
 10 627.3 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.26 (then 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

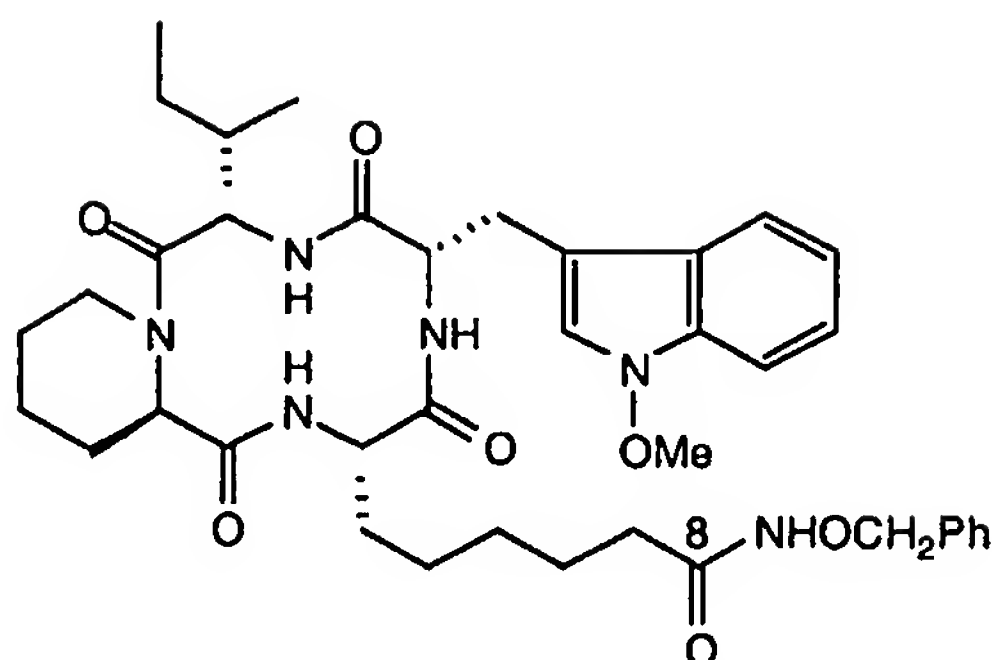
EXAMPLE 28



Example 28 was prepared by the following procedure. To 30mg
 15 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-carboxy-heptanoyl) lithium salt in 1mL DMF at RT was added 47mg HCl•HN(OMe)Me, 2mg DMAP, 7mg HOBT (1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate) and 90μL DIEA (Et₂NiPr) followed by 12mg EDCI (1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride). After 36h, the solution was poured into brine, acidified to pH~4.0 with 2N HCl, extracted with
 20 CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 29.6mg purified Example 28 was obtained and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 655.3 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.39 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). HPLC: t_R = 3.90min (62:38 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

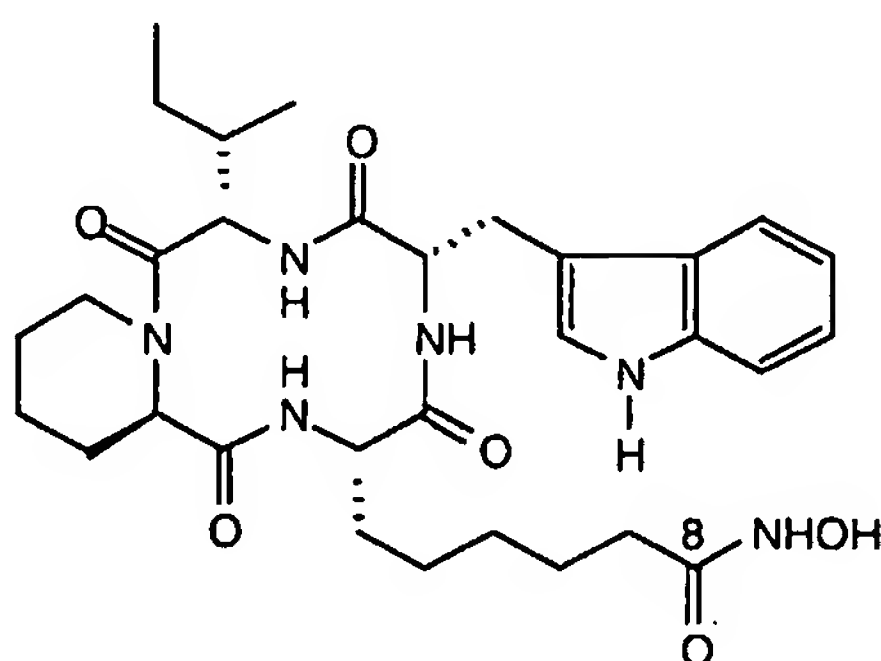
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EXAMPLE 29



Example 29 was prepared by the following procedure. To 150mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-carboxy-heptanoyl) in 14mL
 5 CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C was added 78mg HCl•H₂NCH₂Ph, 0.13mL DIEA, 33mg HOBT,
 2mg DMAP, and 108mg BOP. After 1h at 0°C and 12h at RT, the solution was
 poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄.
 Following preparative TLC on silica gel (5 x 1000µm plates) using 5:95
 MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 137mg pure Example 29 was obtained and was characterized
 10 by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.62 (5:95 MeOH:CHCl₃). HPLC: t_R = 7.46min (45:55
 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

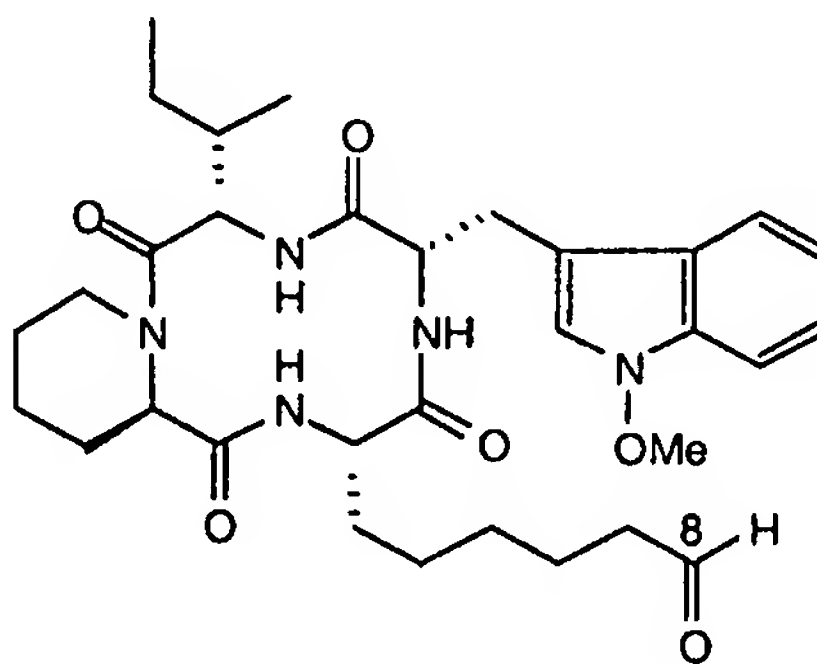
EXAMPLE 30



15 Example 30 was prepared by the following procedure. To 130mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-(N-benzyloxy-carboxamido)-
 heptanoyl) in 5mL MeOH at RT was added 5% Pd/C and an H₂ atmosphere (balloon
 pressure) was established. After 12h, 10mg Pd(OH)₂ was added and the reaction
 continued for an additional 2h. The catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite

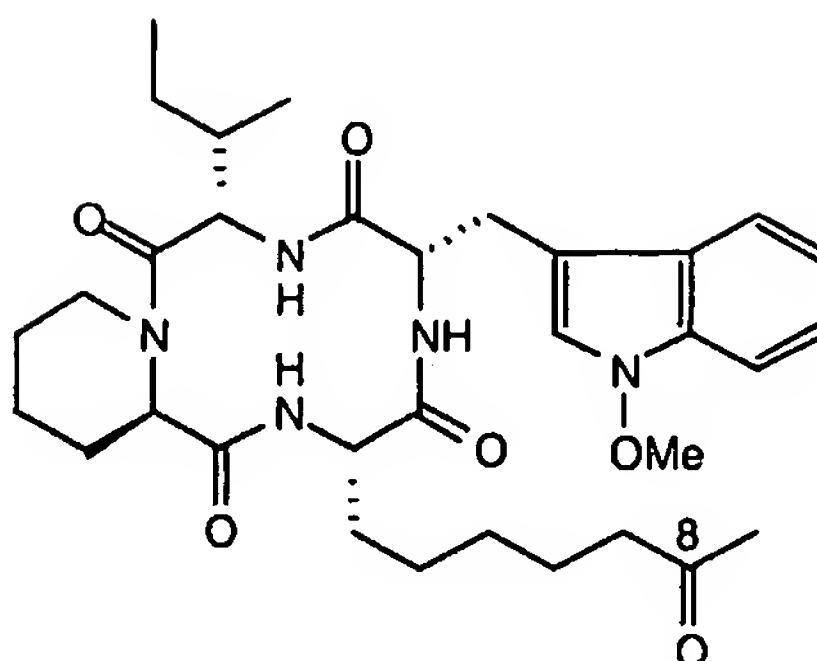
using MeOH as eluant and the solution concentrated under reduced pressure. Pure Example 30 product was obtained following RP-HPLC purification using gradient elution (5:95 MeCN:H₂O for 5min then 55min ramp to 50:50 MeCN:H₂O). The pure Example 30 was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 597.5 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.11 (1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). HPLC: t_R = 10.65min (2min ramp from 5:95 MeCN:H₂O to 1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.0mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

EXAMPLE 31



Example 31 was prepared by the following procedure. To 10mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-(N-O-methyl-N-methyl-carboxamido)-heptanoyl) in 2mL THF at 0°C was added 150μL 1M CH₂=CHMgBr in Et₂O. After 15min at 0°C, the solution was cooled to -78°C and quenched by addition of 1mL saturated NH₄Cl. The solution was poured into brine and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. The product was partially purified on a silica gel pipette plug using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant. Following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 250μm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 2.1mg pure Example 31 was obtained and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 596.3 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.57 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

EXAMPLE 32



Example 32 was prepared by the following procedure. To 7mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-(N-methoxy-N-methyl-
 5 carboxamido)-heptanoyl) in 1mL THF at 0°C was added 55μL 1M MeMgBr in Et₂O.
 After 10min, an additional 55μL 1M MeMgBr in Et₂O was added. The solution was
 poured into saturated NH₄Cl, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. 4.3mg
 pure Example 32 product was obtained following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x
 500μm plate) using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure Example 32 was
 10 characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 610.3 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.22 (1:2
 acetone:hexanes). HPLC: t_R = 4.51 min (1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™
 RX-8).

EXAMPLES 33A-33C

15

Following the general procedure illustrated in Example 26-34, the
 following derivatives were prepared:

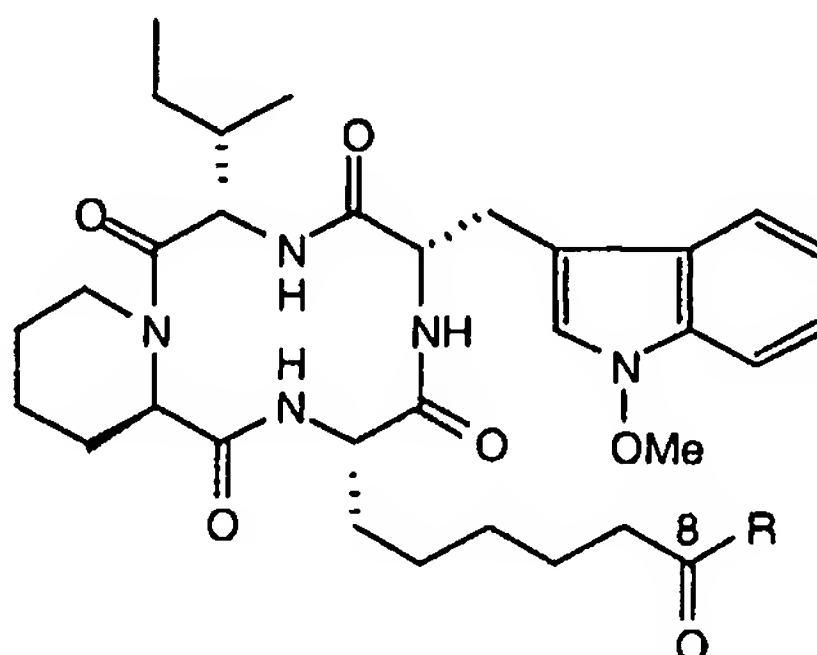
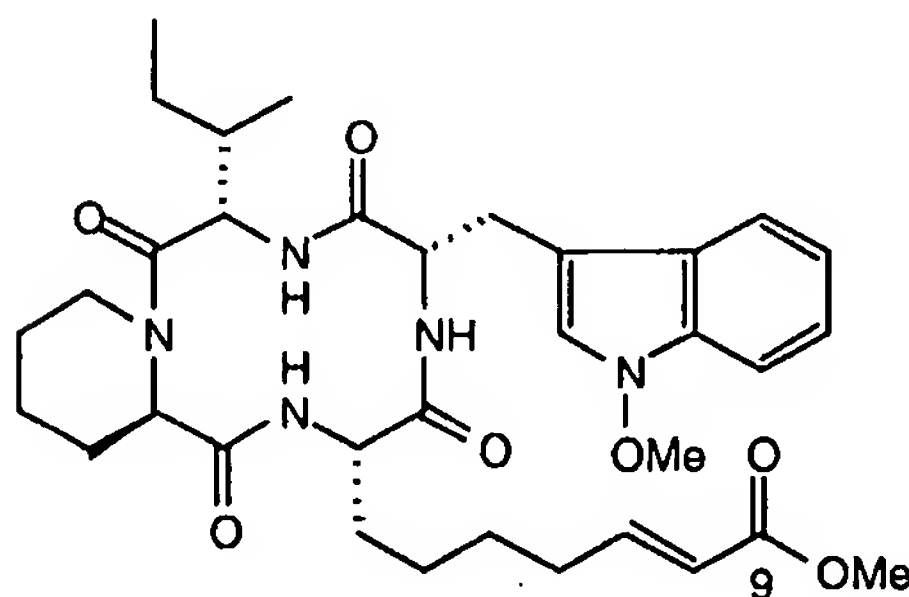


Table 5

Example	R Group	Mass Spec
32	Me	610.3 ($M^+ + 1$)
33a	<i>n</i> Pr	638.5 ($M^+ + 1$)
33b	<i>i</i> Pr	638.5 ($M^+ + 1$)
33c	Ph	672.5 ($M^+ + 1$)

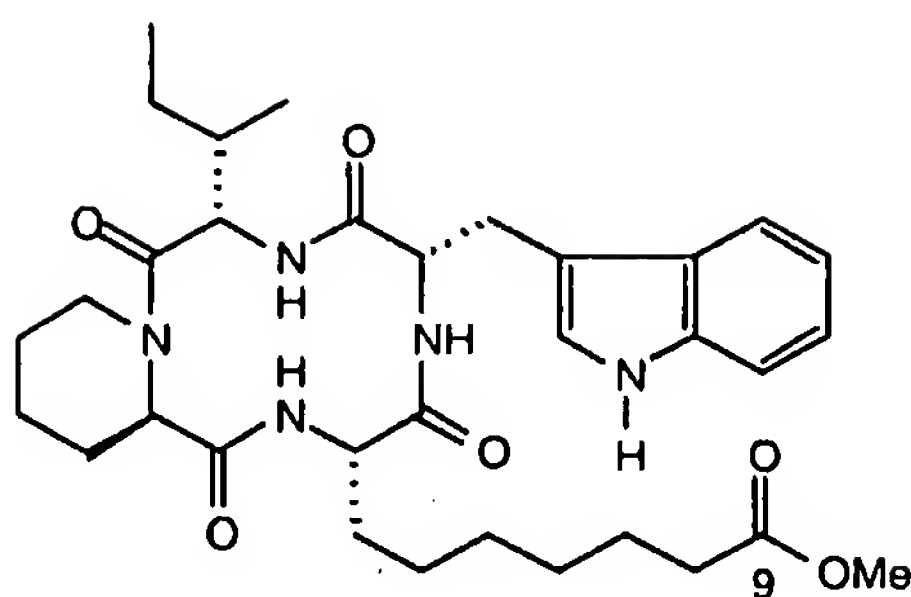
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EXAMPLE 34



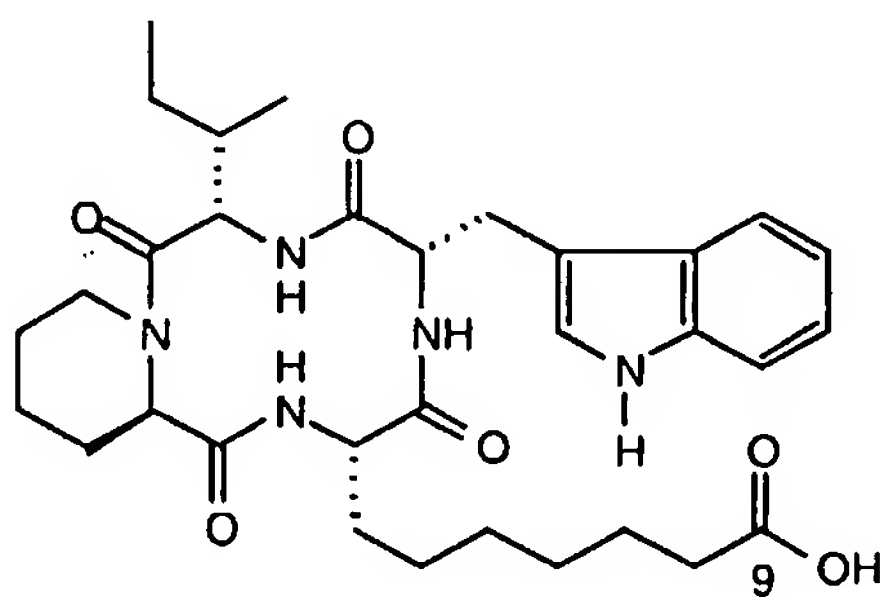
Example 34 was prepared by the following procedure. To 25mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-oxo-heptanoyl), 11mg anhydrous LiCl, and 21mL (MeO)₂P(O)CH₂CO₂Me in 2.5mL MeCN at RT, was added 42mL DIEA. After 2h the solution was poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure Example 34 product was obtained following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure Example 34 was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 638.2 ($M^+ + 1$)]. TLC: *R_f* = 0.38 (1:2 acetone:hexanes). HPLC: *t_R* = 5.09min, (1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

EXAMPLE 35



Example 35 was prepared by the following procedure. To 35mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7,8-dehydro-8-carbomethoxy-
 5 octanoyl) in 4mL 1:1 THF:MeOH was added 20mg Pd(OH)₂ and an H₂ atmosphere
 (balloon pressure) was established. After 12h, the catalyst was filtered off and 11.7mg
 pure Example 35 product was obtained following flash chromatography on silica gel
 using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure Example 35 was characterized by ¹H
 NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.21 (1:2 acetone:hexanes). HPLC: t_R = 3.84min (55:45
 10 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

EXAMPLE 36

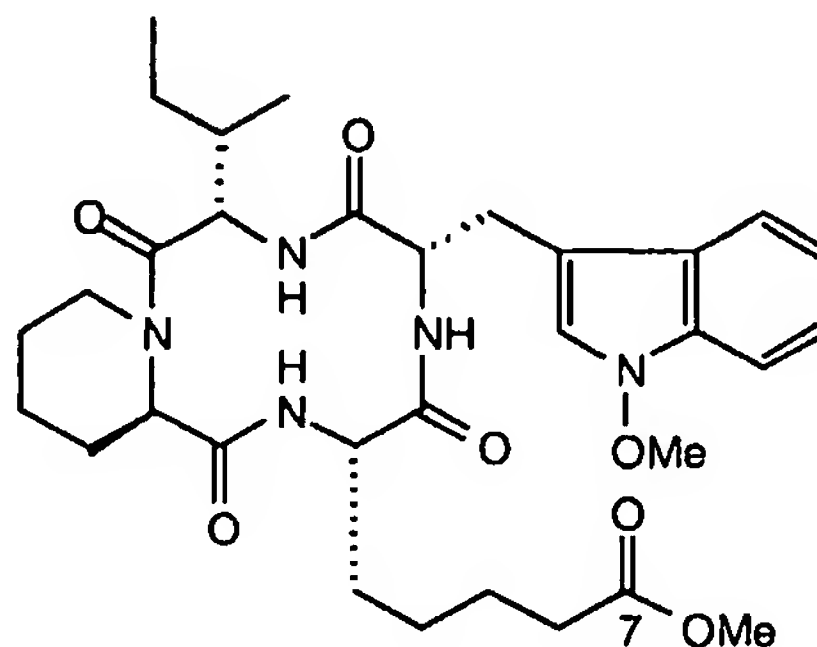


Example 36 was prepared by the following procedure. To 10.6mg
 15 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-carbomethoxy-octanoyl) in 1mL
 3:1:1 THF:MeOH:H₂O at 0°C was added 15mL 1M LiOH. The solution was stirred
 for 1h at 0°C, 6h at RT, 3 days at 4°C and then an additional 30mL 1M LiOH was
 added. After 8h longer, the solvents were removed using a vigorous stream of N₂ and
 pure Example 36 product was obtained by purification without workup using
 20 preparative RP-HPLC (gradient elution using 2:8 MeCN:H₂O for 10min followed by

a 60min ramp to 100% MeCN). Pure product was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z: 596.3 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$)]. HPLC: $t_R = 2.89\text{min}$ (3:7 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

5

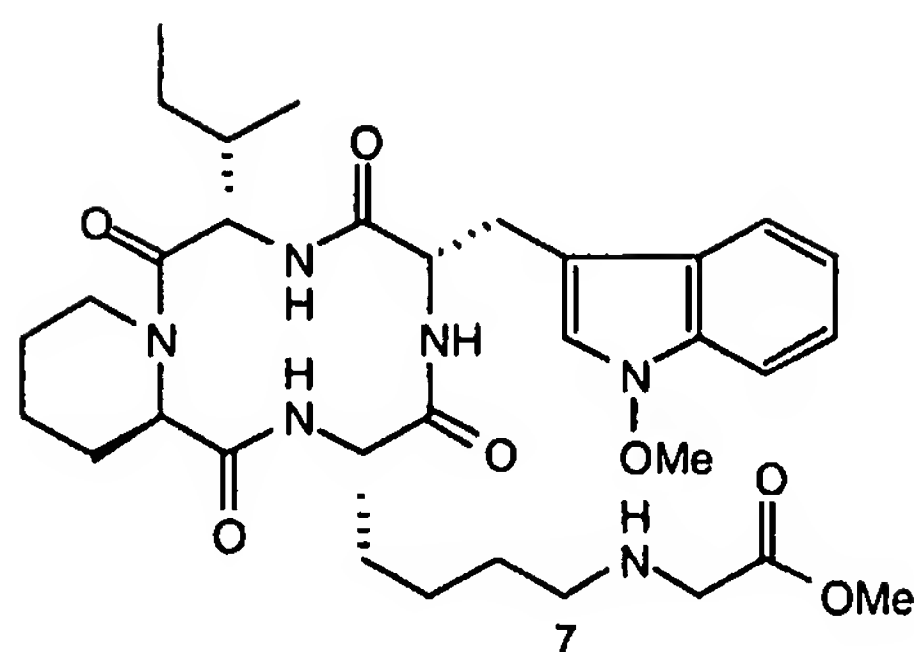
EXAMPLE 37



Example 37 was prepared by the following procedure. To 25mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-oxo-heptanoyl) in 1.25mL DMF at RT was added 0.25mL MeOH followed by 67.5mg PDC. The solution was stirred for 3.5h and then filtered through 1" silica gel, with 0.5" Celite on top of it, using MeOH as eluant. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Pure 9mg Example 37 product was obtained following preparative TLC on silica gel (2 x 1000 μm plates) using 5:95 MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. The pure Example 37 was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z: 612.3 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$)]. TLC: $R_f = 0.24$ (1:2 acetone:hexanes). HPLC: $t_R = 9.41\text{min}$ (45:55 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

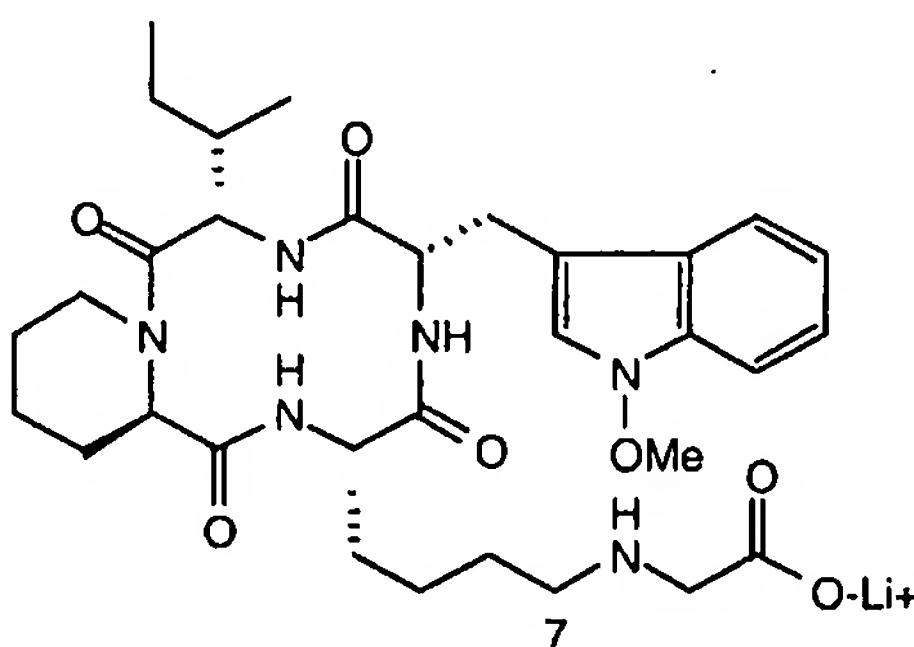
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EXAMPLE 38



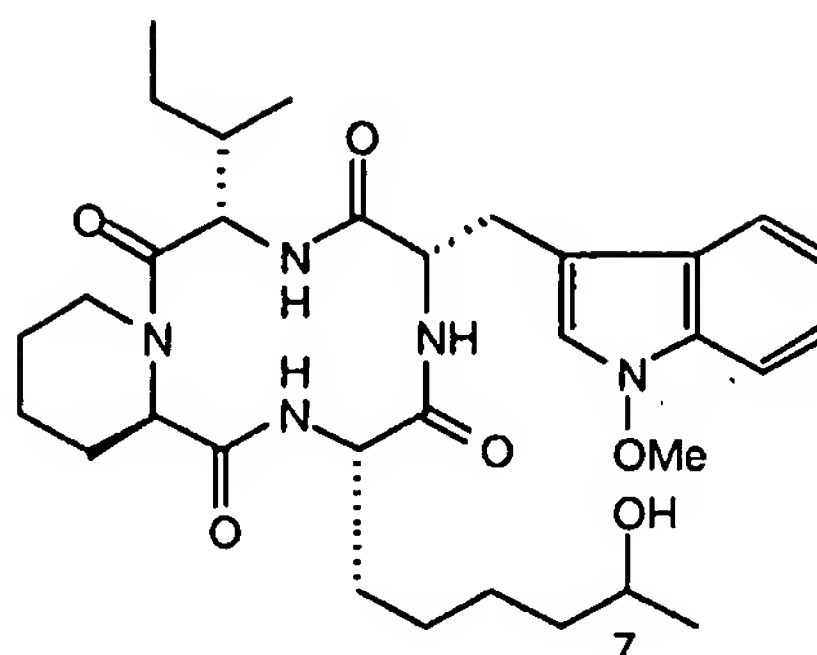
Example 38 was prepared by following the general procedure of Example 15, and Scheme III, utilizing methyl glycinate in place of ethylamine, and
5 was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 655.0 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLE 39



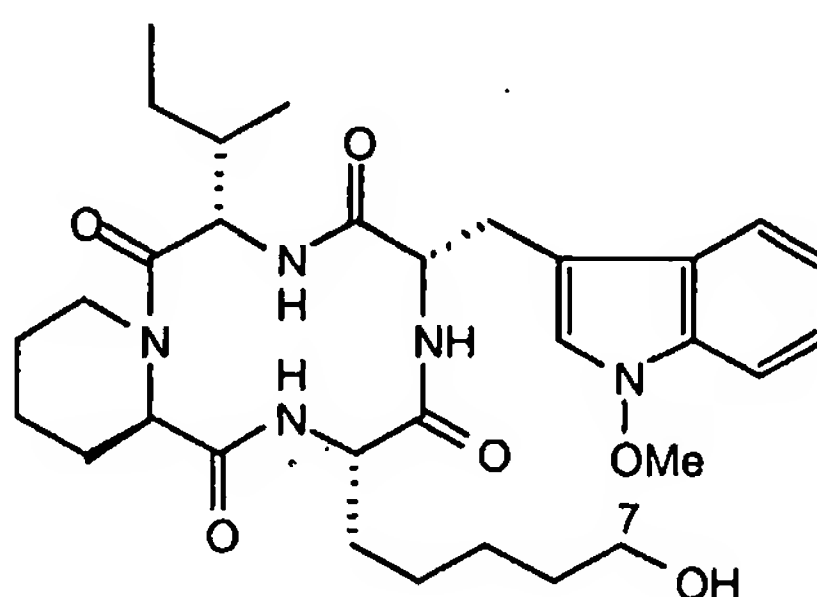
Example 39 was prepared by following the general procedure of Example 36 and starting with the methyl ester of Example 38, and was characterized
10 by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 641.4 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLE 40.



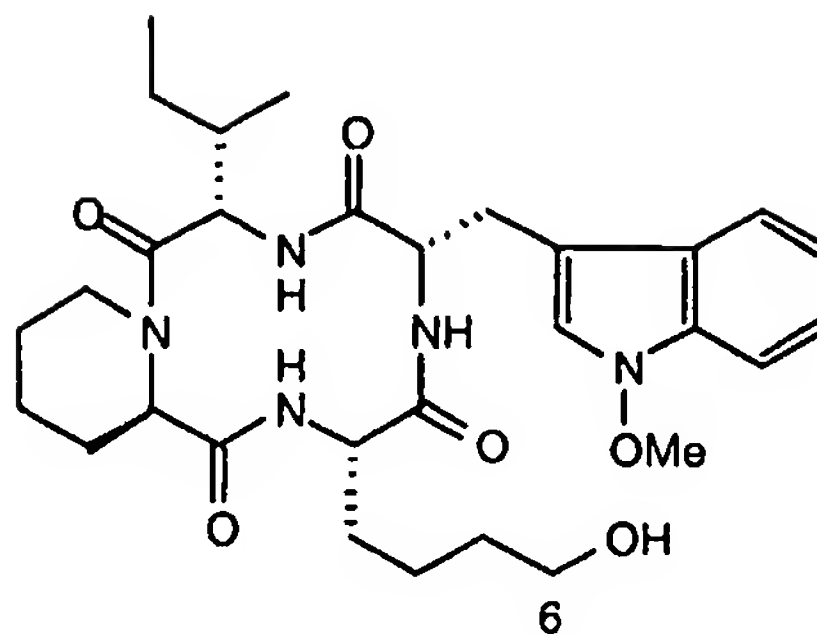
Example 40 was prepared by following the general procedure of Example 7, utilizing Example 32 as the starting material, and was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 598.3 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLE 41



Example 41 was prepared by following the general procedure of Example 7 to convert the C7-aldehyde of Example 23 and was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 584.2 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLE 42



Example 42 was prepared by the following two methods.

5 Method A

Following the general procedure of Example 7, the C6-aldehyde of Example 58a was converted into Example 42 by adding 2.1mg NaBH₄ to 64mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-oxo-hexanoyl) in 1mL 1:1 THF:EtOH at 0°C. After 1h, the resulting solution was poured into saturated NH₄Cl, extracted exhaustively with CH₂Cl₂ and 3:7 *i*PrOH:CHCl₃ (1x). The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure Example 42 was obtained following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant. Example 42 was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 570 (M⁺+1)].

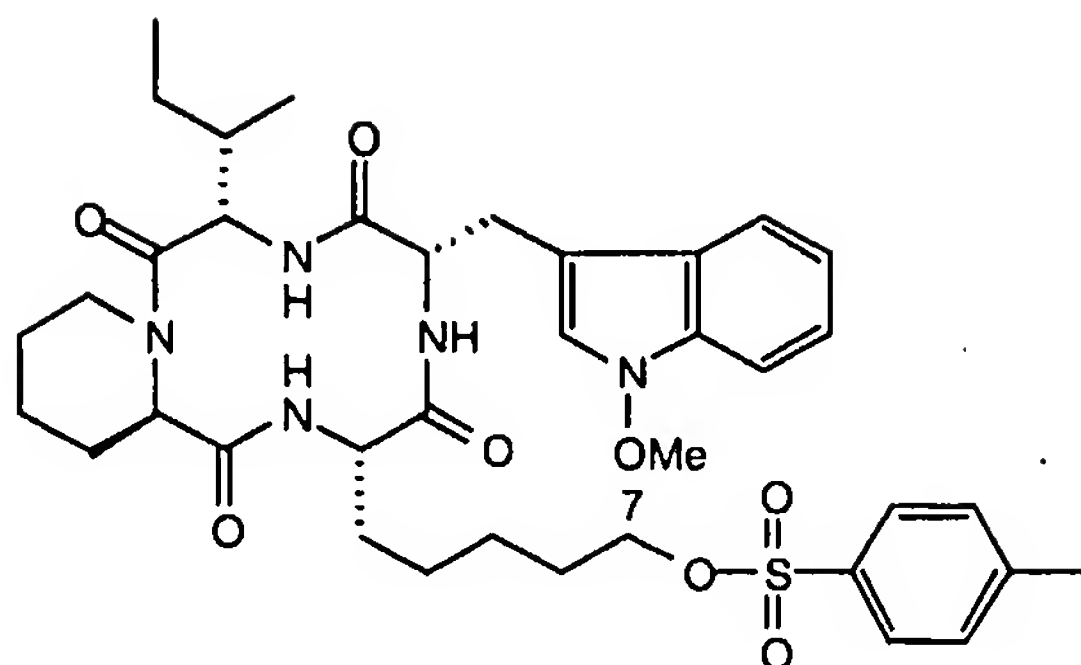
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Method B

7.3mg of a ~1:1 mixture of 6,7- and 9,10-enones of apicidin, Example 55a and 55b, was placed in 1mL CH₂Cl₂ at -78°C. Ozone was bubbled through the solution until a blue color persisted. A vigorous stream of nitrogen was then used to remove the excess ozone. To this solution was added 3.6mg NaBH₄ in 120μL 1:1 EtOH:H₂O, the cooling bath was removed and the solution was aged overnight. The solution was poured into saturated NH₄Cl(aq), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure Example 42 was obtained following PTLC purification on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant.

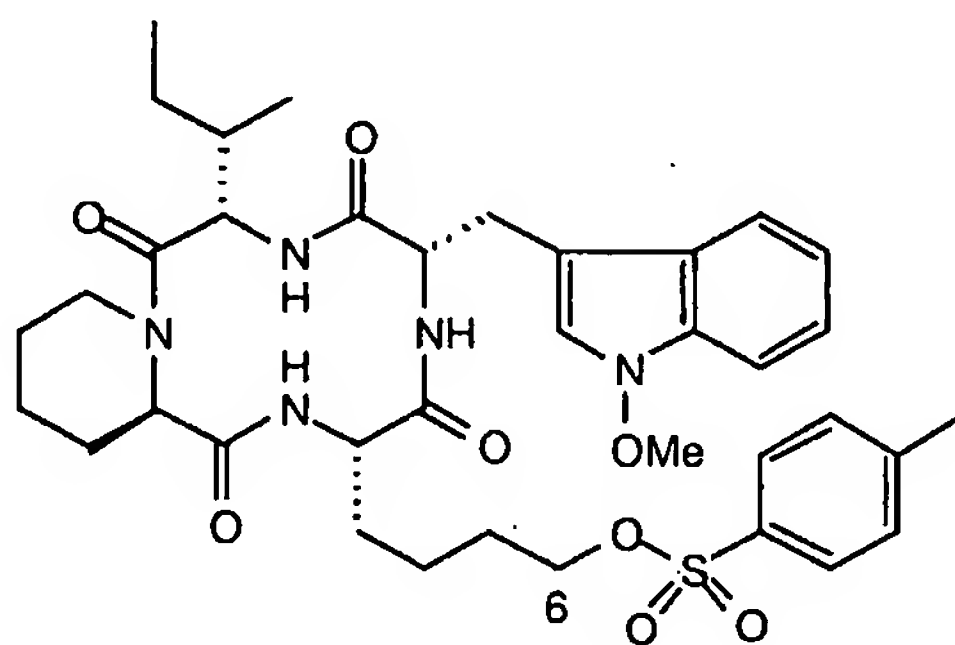
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EXAMPLE 43



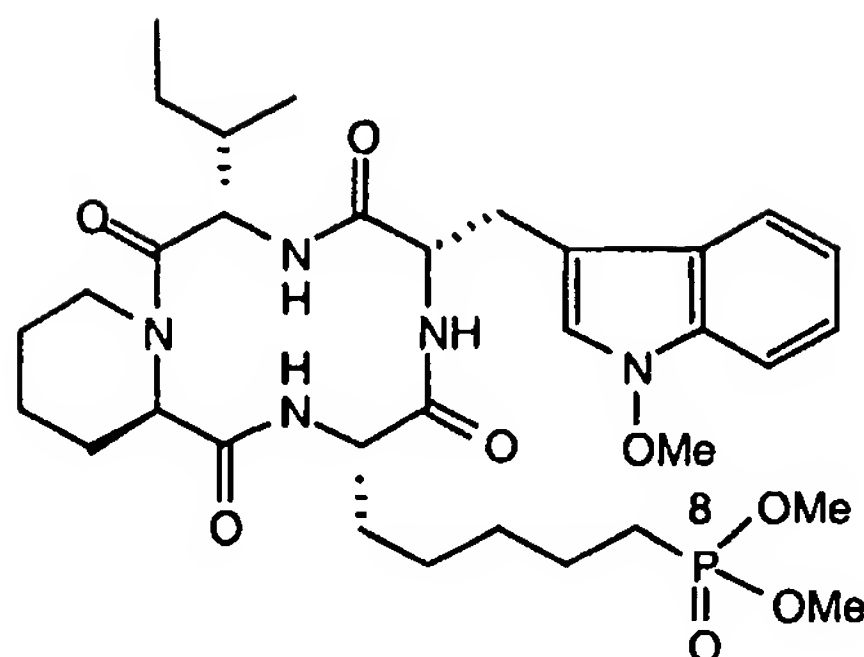
Example 43 was prepared by the following procedure. To 32mg
 Example 41, *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-hydroxy-heptanoyl),
 5 in 2.5mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C, was added 27μL DIEA, a catalytic amount of DMAP, and
 36mg toluene sulfonic anhydride. After 1h at 0°C and 12h at RT, the solution was
 poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄.
 Following preparative TLC on silica gel (2 x 1000μm plates) using 1:3:96
 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. 20mg pure Example 43 product was obtained and
 10 was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 755.5 (M⁺+NH₄)]. TLC: R_f = 0.58
 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

EXAMPLE 44



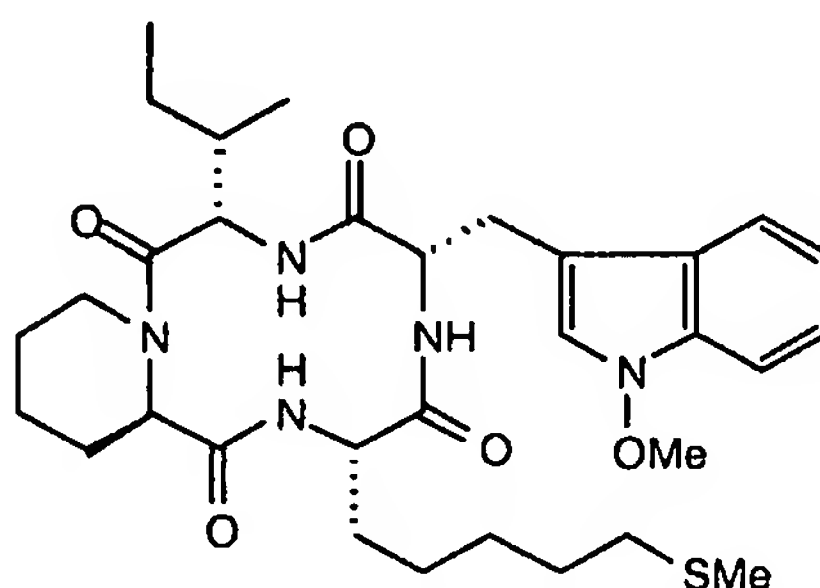
15 Example 44 was prepared from Example 42 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-
 L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-hydroxy-hexanoyl) by following the general procedure of
 Example 43, and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: ??? (M⁺+NH₄)].

EXAMPLE 45



Example 45 was prepared by the following procedure. To 9 μ L (MeO)₂P(O)H in 350 μ L THF was added 2.5mg 95% NaH at RT via syringe and the solution heated to reflux for 20min. The solution was then cooled to RT and 25mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-(*para*-toluenesulfonyl)-heptanoyl) was added as a solution in 350 μ L THF, heated to reflux for 2h, cooled to RT and stirred for 12h. The solution was poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure 4.1mg Example 45 product was obtained following PTLC (1 x 1000 μ m plate) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. The pure product was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 676 (M⁺+1)].

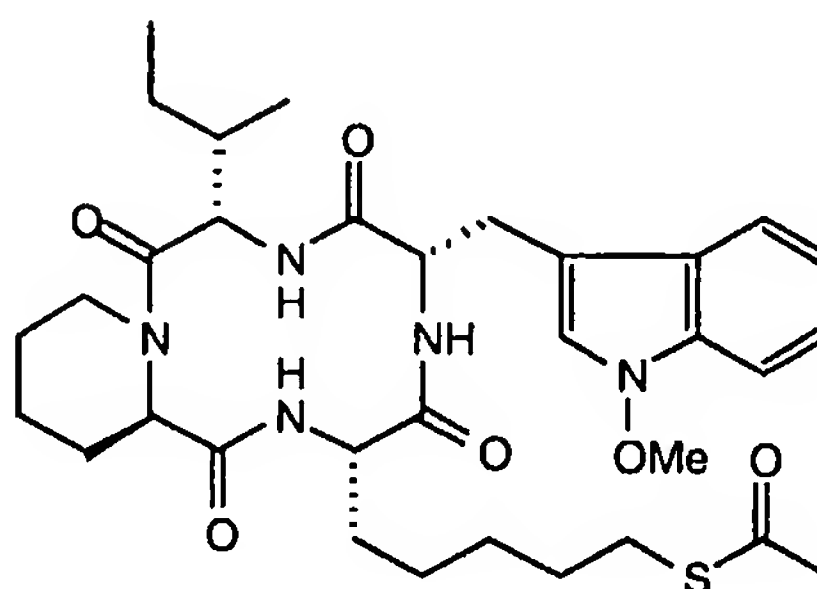
EXAMPLE 46



Example 46 was prepared by the following procedure. To 5mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-(*para*-toluenesulfonyl)-heptanoyl) in 1mL DMF at RT was added 5mg NaSMe. After 2h, the solution was poured into brine, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. The pure Example 46 product was obtained following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 500 μ m plate) using 1:2

acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure product was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 614.5 ($M^+ + 1$)]. TLC: $R_f = 0.33$ (1:2 acetone:hexanes).

EXAMPLE 47

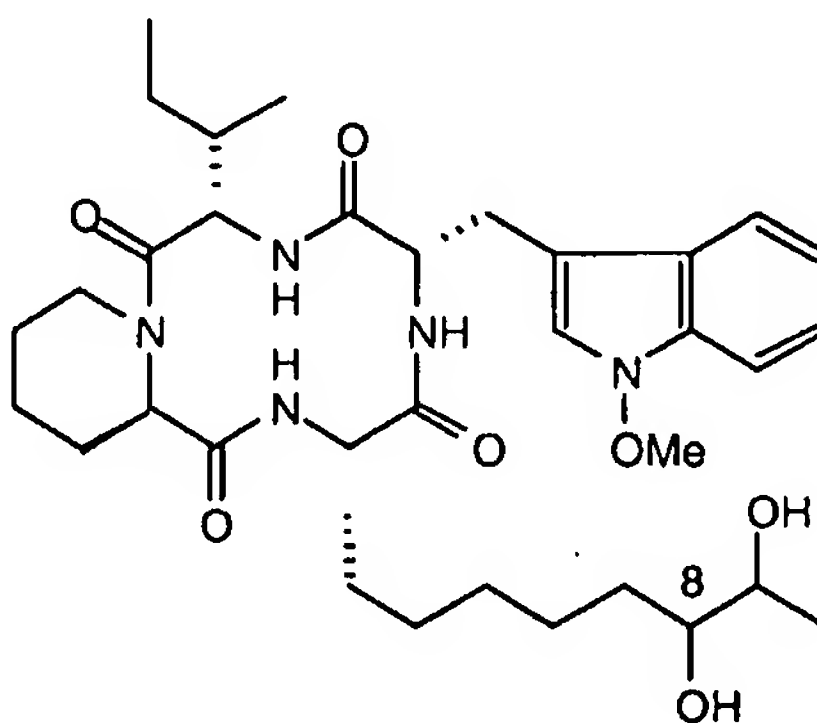


5

Example 47 was prepared by the following procedure. To 5mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-(*para*-toluenesulfonyl)-heptanoyl) in 1mL DMF at RT was added 5mg NaSAc. After 2h, the solution was poured into brine, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Pure Example 47 product was obtained following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 500 μm plate) using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure product was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 642.5 ($M^+ + 1$)]. TLC: $R_f = 0.22$ (1:2 acetone:hexanes).

10

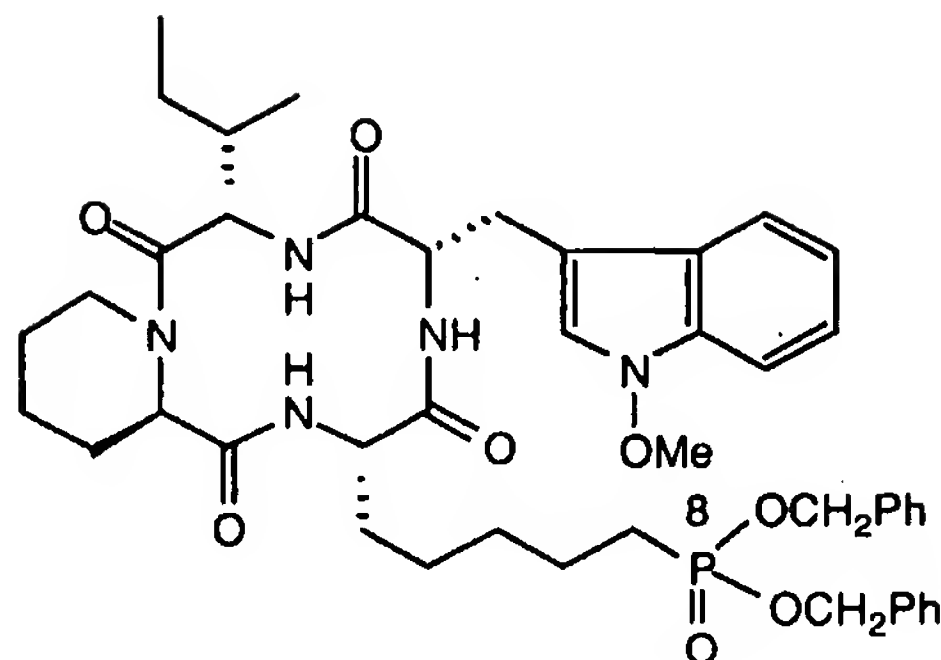
EXAMPLE 48



15

Example 48 was prepared by starting with Example 22b and following the general procedure described for Example 7. Example 22b's C8 ketone group was converted to a hydroxyl to form Example 48, which was characterized by ^1H NMR.

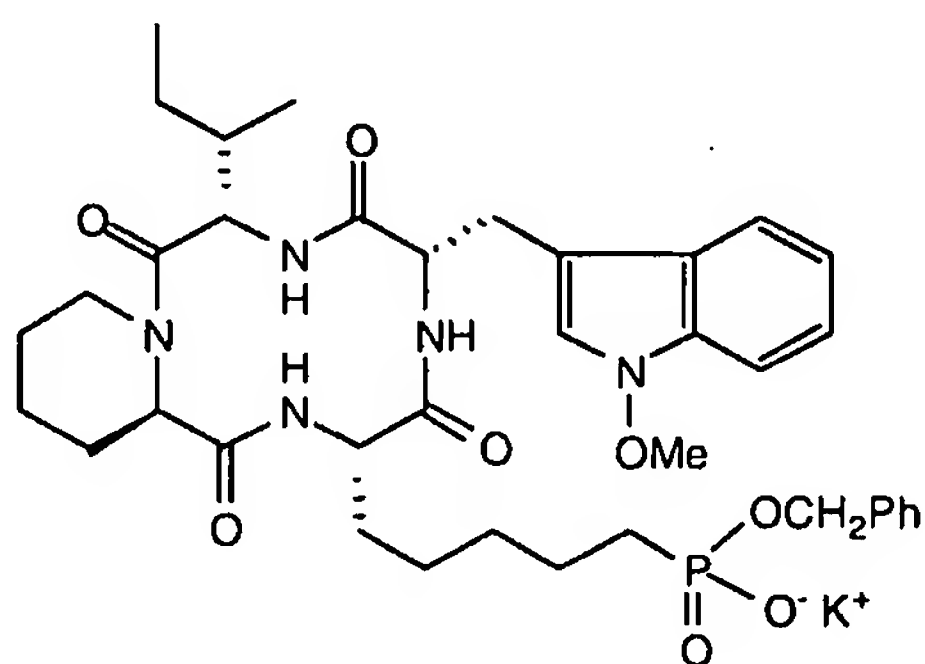
EXAMPLE 49



Example 49 was prepared by the following procedure. A solution of
 5 63 μ L dibenzyl phosphonate in 1mL THF was added via syringe to 7mg 95% NaH and
 the solution heated to reflux for 20min. The mixture was cooled to RT and 70mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-(*para*-toluenesulfonyl)-octanoyl)
 was added as a solution in 1mL THF. The resultant white, heterogeneous solution
 was heated to reflux for 2h followed by 12h at RT. The solution was added to water,
 10 extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure 26mg Example 49 was
 obtained following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1500 μ m plate) using 1:3:96
 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. The product was characterized by ¹H NMR and
 MS [m/z: 828 (M⁺+1)].

15

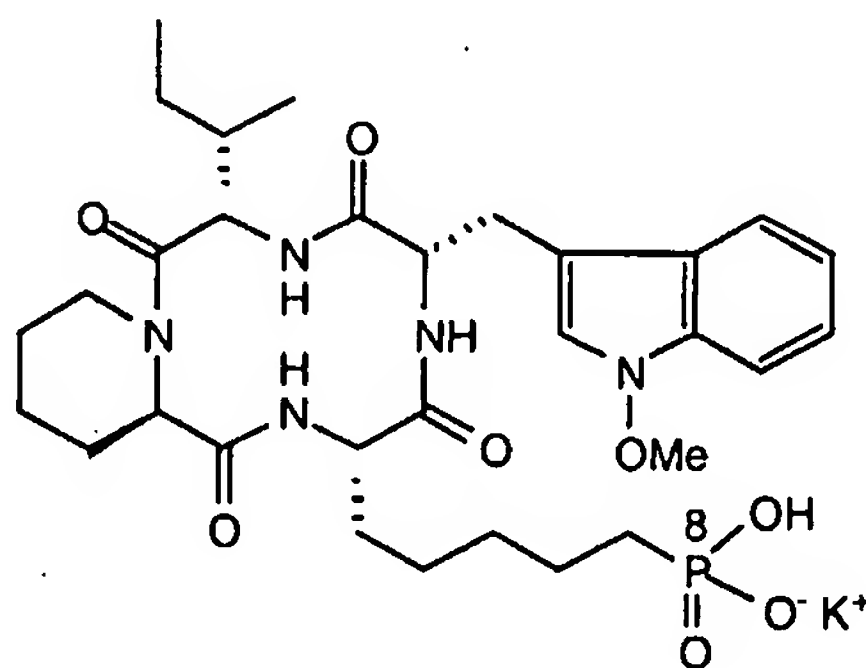
EXAMPLE 50



Example 50 was prepared by the following procedure. To 11mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-dibenzylphosphono-octanoyl), in
 2mL *i*PrOH containing 44 μ L H₂O and 1.3mg KHCO₃ at RT was added 1mg 10%

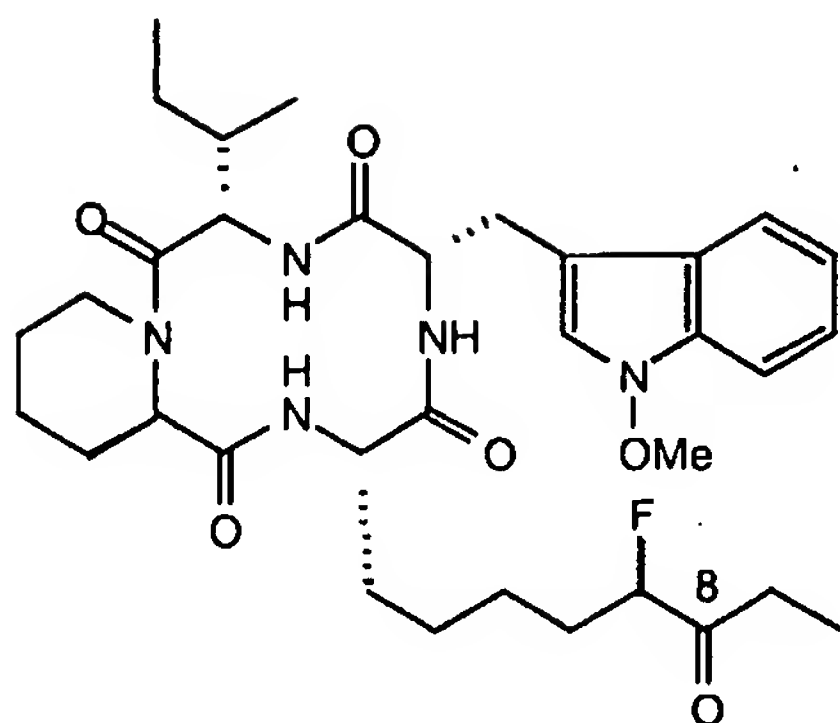
Pd/C. An atmosphere of H₂ was established (balloon pressure). After 12h, the catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite using 1:1 MeOH:H₂O as eluant. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was washed with CHCl₃ followed by EtOAc. The remaining glassy material was lyophilized from water to
5 yield 3mg product. The product was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 738 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 51

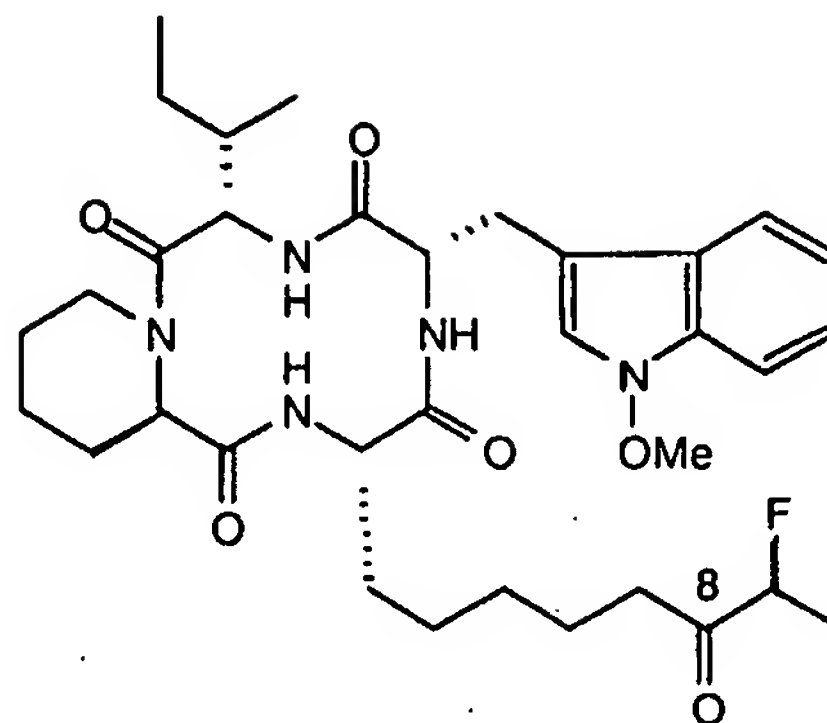


10 Example 51 was prepared by the following procedure. To 2mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-dibenzylphosphono-octanoyl) in
0.35mL *i*PrOH was added 8μL water, 0.25mg KHCO₃ and 0.5mg 10% Pd/C and a
balloon atmosphere of hydrogen was established. After 7h at RT, the catalyst was
removed via filtration through Celite and washed with water. 3mg of pure Example
15 51 product was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 648 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLES 52A AND 52B



Ex. 52a

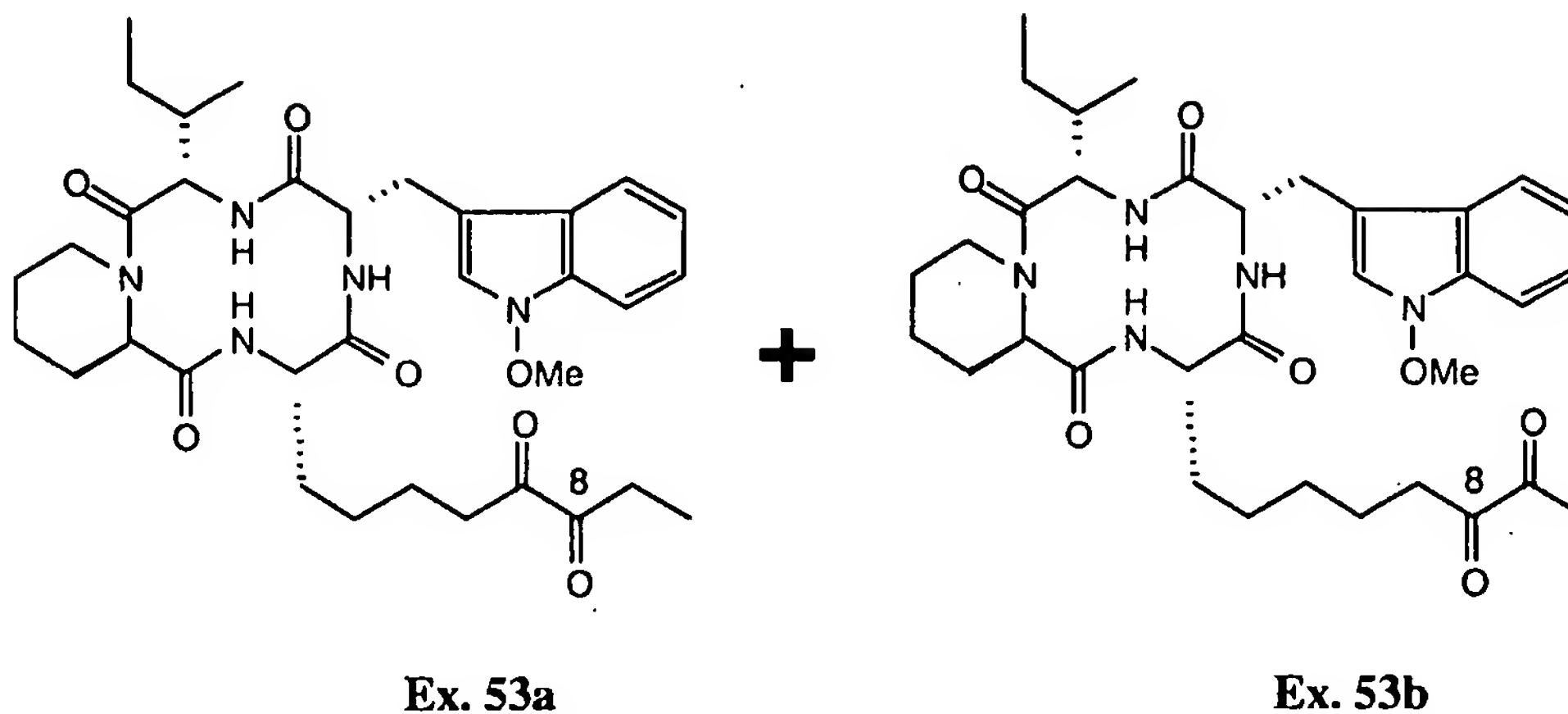


Ex. 52b

5 Examples 52a and 52b were prepared by the following procedure. To
 3mg ~1:1 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-hydroxy-8-oxo-
 decanoyl) and *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-9- hydroxy -8-oxo-
 decanoyl) 3mg) in 0.25mL CH₂Cl₂ at -78°C was added powdered, activated 4Å
 10 sieves followed by 1.5μL Et₂NSF₃. The solution was warmed to -10°C over 1h and
 then quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO₃. The solution was extracted with
 CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. A pure mixture of approximately 1:1 Example 52a
 and 52b was obtained following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:3:96
 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. 2.5mg of the mixture were characterized by ¹H
 NMR and MS [m/z: 641 (M⁺+1)].

15

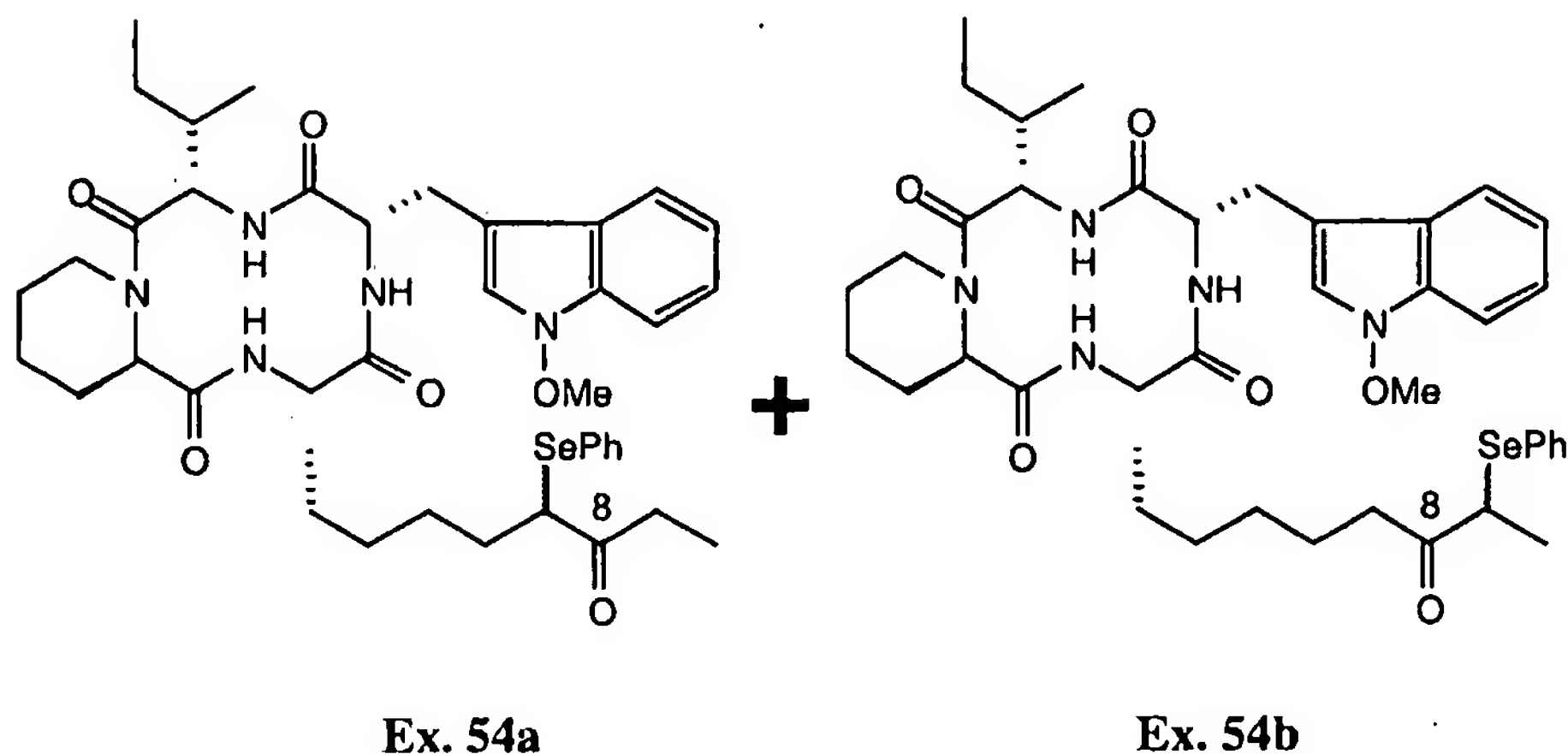
EXAMPLES 53A AND 53B



5 Examples 53a and 53b were prepared by the following procedure. To
 6mg ~1:1 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-hydroxy-8-oxo-
 decanoyl) and *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-9-hydroxy-8-oxo-
 decanoyl), Examples 20a and 20b, at RT was added powdered, activated 4Å sieves
 followed by 3mg N-methylmorpholine-N-oxide and 0.3mg TPAP. After 1h, the
 10 mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and filtered through Celite using CH₂Cl₂ as eluant.
 The filtrate was extracted with 10% NaHSO₃(aq), washed with water, and dried with
 Na₂SO₄. Pure products were obtained following PTLC (1 x 500 μm plate) separation
 using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. 3.5mg of each pure Example 53a and
 53b were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 637 (M⁺+1)].

15

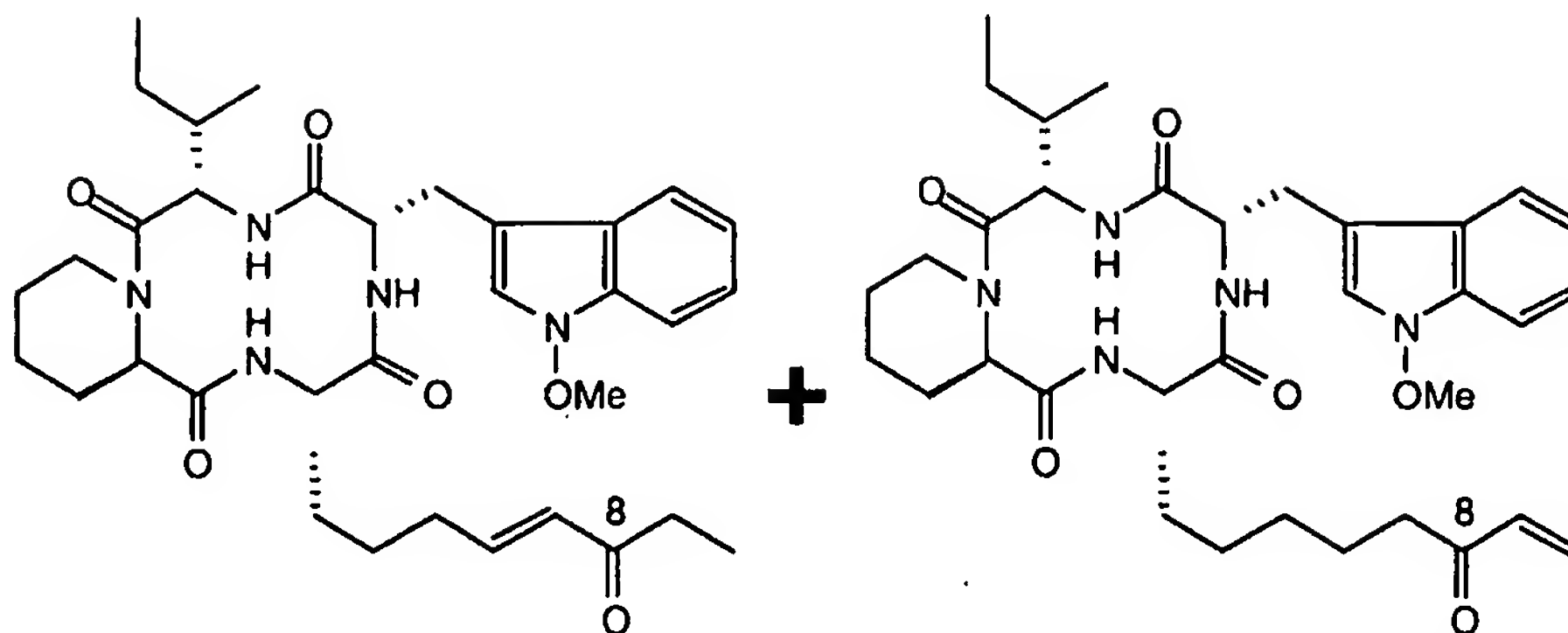
EXAMPLES 54A AND 54B



5 Examples 54a and 54b were prepared by the following procedure. To
 2g apicidin in 32mL THF at 0°C was added 14mL 0.5M potassium
 hexamethyldisilazane solution in toluene. The solution was aged at 0°C for 30min.
 Next, 25.g solid PhSeCl was added and the solution was warmed to RT for 2h. The
 reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO₃(aq), was extracted with
 10 CH₂Cl₂, dried with Na₂SO₄ and filtered through 8 x 14 cm plug of silica gel using
 gradient elution (hexanes to 1:1 EtOAc:hexanes to 1:1 acetone:hexanes). The product
 was used in the preparation of Examples 55a and 55b with no further purification.
 The 2.3g mixture thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 780.3
 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.60 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

15

EXAMPLES 55A AND 55B



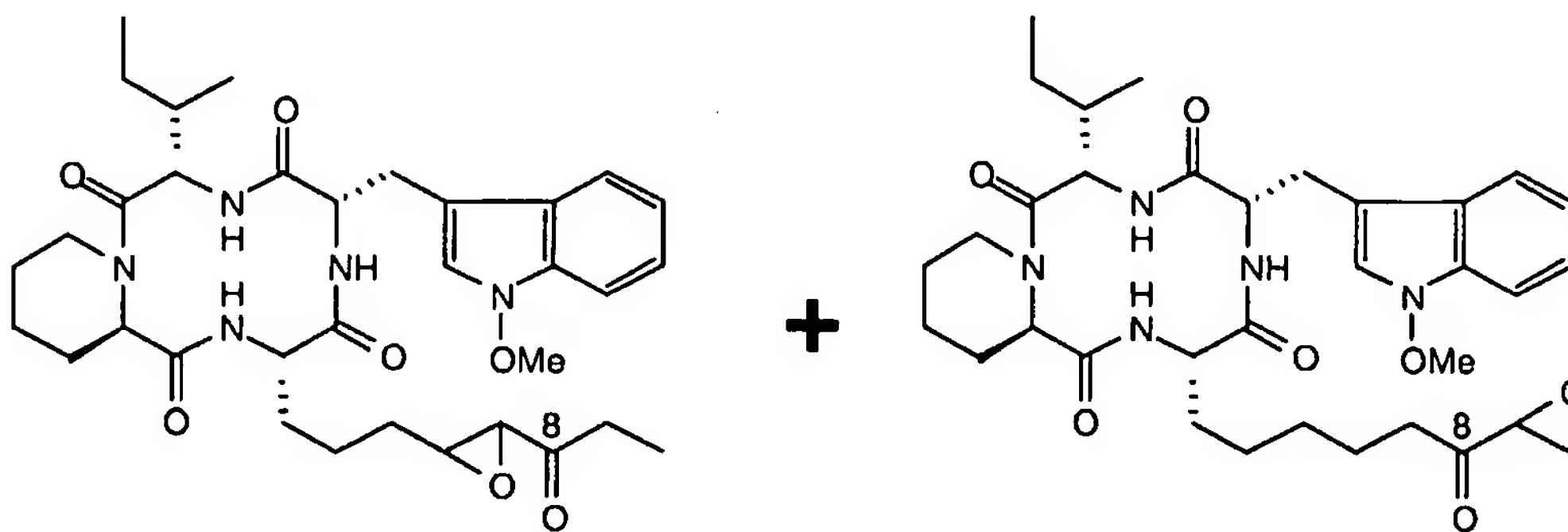
Ex. 55a

Ex. 55b

5 Examples 55a and 55b were prepared by the following procedure. To
 2.2g ~1:1 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-7-phenylselenenyl-
 decanoyl) and *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-9-
 phenylselenenyl-decanoyl) in 40mL THF at 0°C was added 7.3mL 30% H₂O₂. The
 solution was warmed to 50°C and after 10min was cooled to 0°C, quenched with
 10 saturated Na₂S₂O₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following
 purification on silica gel using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant, a 230mg pure mixture
 of Examples 55a and 55b was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 622.3
 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.38 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

15

EXAMPLES 56A AND 56B

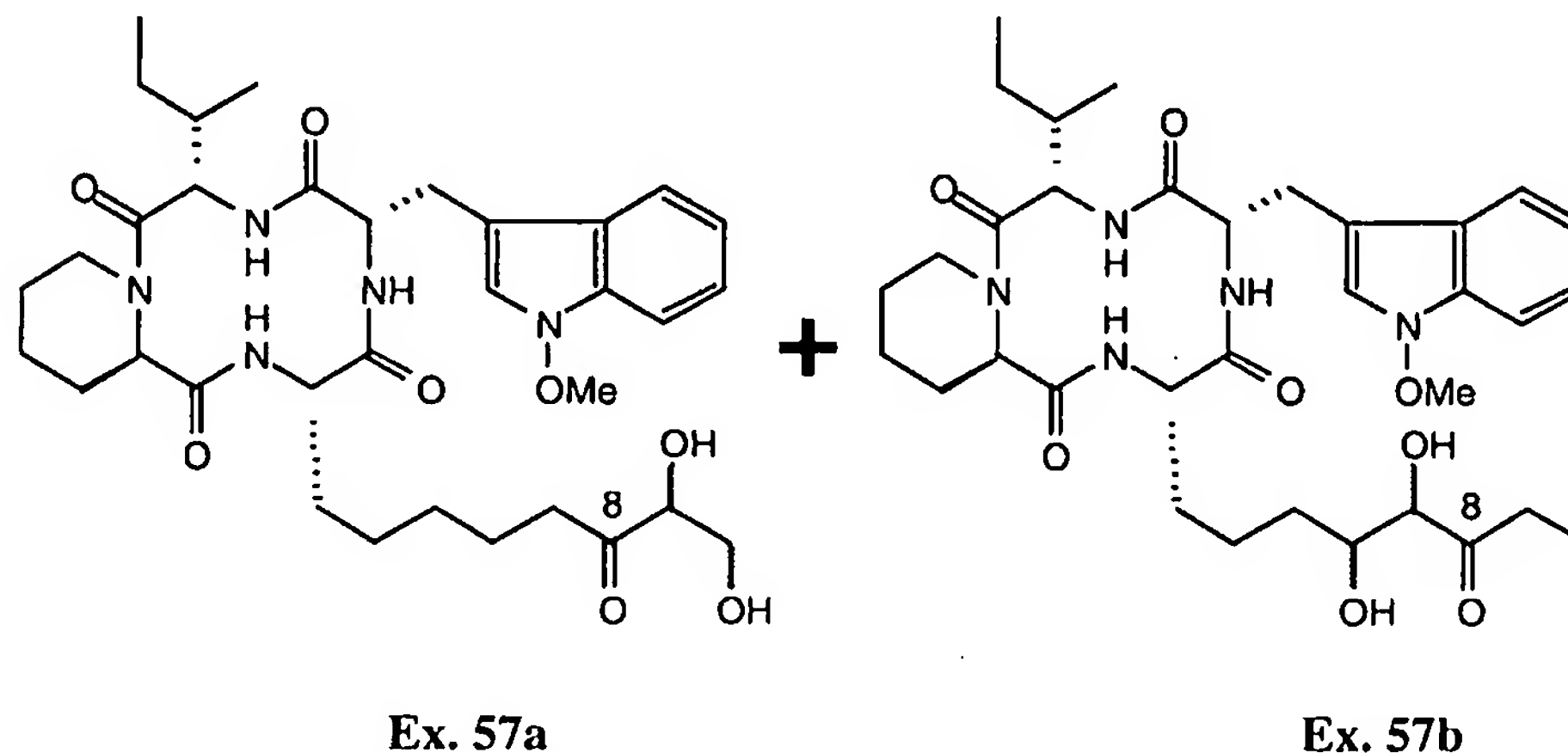


Ex. 56a

Ex. 56b

Examples 56a and 56b were prepared by the following procedure. To 5.6mg ~1:1 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-6,7-dehydro-decanoyl) and *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-9,10-dehydro-decanoyl) in 0.225mL THF at RT was added 0.8mL PhCH₂N(Me)₃ (40% solution in MeOH) followed by 1.5mL 70% *t*-BuOOH(aq). After 4.5h, EtOAc and minimal water were added and the aqueous phase thoroughly extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with cold 1N HCl (1x), quickly washed again with saturated NaHCO₃, and then dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure products were separated by PTLC (1 x 500μm plate) using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure examples 56a and 56b were characterized by ¹H NMR. The procedure yielded 1.4mg *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6,7-oxiranyl-decanoyl); MS [m/z: 638 (M+1)]; TLC: R_f = 0.4 (4:6 acetone:hexanes). The procedure yielded 2mg *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-9,10-oxiranyl-decanoyl); MS [m/z: 638 (M+1)]; TLC: R_f = 0.3 (4:6 acetone:hexanes).

EXAMPLES 57A AND 57B



Example 57a and 57b were prepared by the following procedure. To 115mg ~1:1 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-6,7-dehydro-decanoyl) and *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-9,10-dehydro-decanoyl) in 4mL 8:1 acetone:water at 0°C was added 45mg trimethylamine-N-oxide followed by 0.77mL 0.024M OsO₄(aq). The solution was warmed to RT for 3h and then aged at 4°C for 12h. The brown homogenous solution was quenched at 0°C by the addition of 2mL 10% NaHSO₃(aq). After 10min, brine was added and the

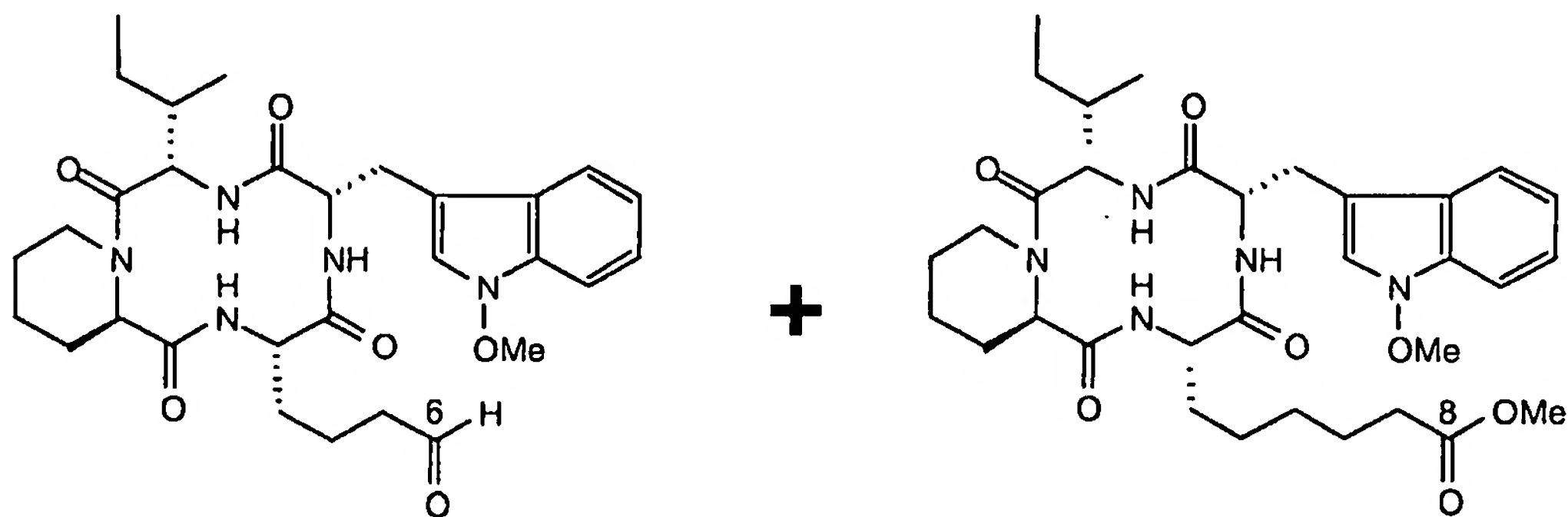
solution thoroughly extracted with 3:7 *i*PrOH:CHCl₃ (9x) and dried with Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to yield 230mg crude product (121mg theoretical) which was used with no additional purification. A small aliquot of the regioisomeric diols were separated by PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1000μm plate) using 1:1

5 acetone:hexanes as eluant and the products were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS. *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-6,7-dihydroxy-decanoyl): MS [m/z: 656 (M⁺+1)]; TLC: R_f = 0.5 (4:6 acetone:hexanes).

cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-9,10-dihydroxy-decanoyl): MS [m/z: 656 (M⁺+1)]; TLC: R_f = 0.25 (4:6 acetone:hexanes).

10

EXAMPLES 58A AND 58B



Ex. 58a

Ex. 58b

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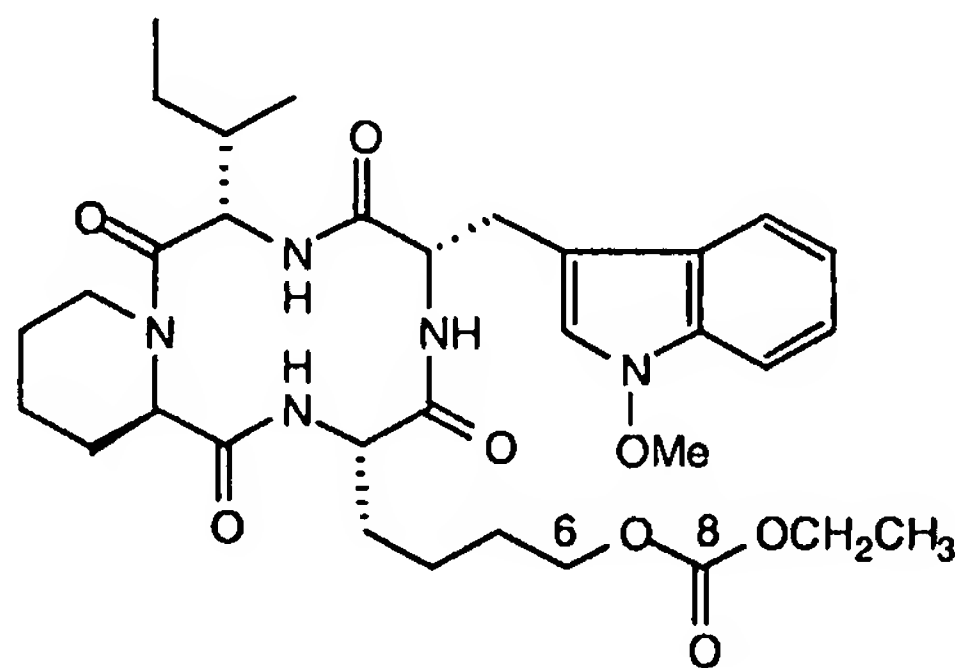
Examples 58a and 58b were prepared by the following procedure. To 121mg ~1:1 *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-6,7-dihydroxy-decanoyl) and *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-9,10-dihydroxy-decanoyl) in 6mL MeOH at 0°C was added 75mL pyridine followed by 184mg Pb(OAc)₄. After 40min, the solution was poured into saturated Na₂S₂O₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure separated Examples 58a and 58b were obtained following PTLC (3 x 1500μm plate) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. The pure products were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS.

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Example 58a, *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-oxo-hexanoyl): Yield: 30mg. MS [m/z : 568 ($M^+ + 1$)]; TLC: $R_f = 0.45$ (1:1 acetone:hexanes).

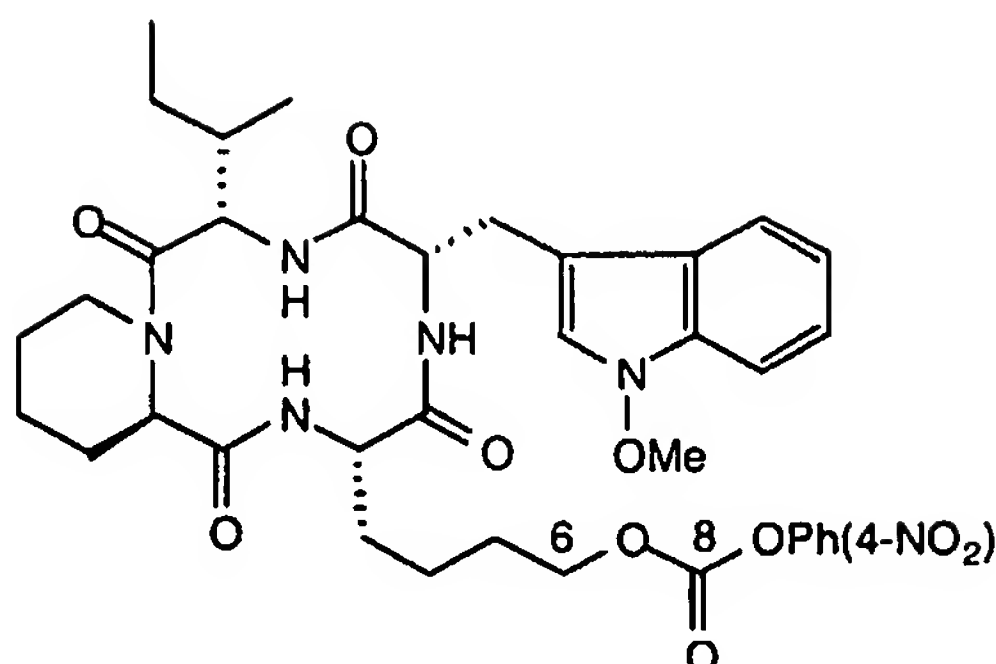
Example 58b, *cyclo*(N-O-Methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-7-carboxymethyl-heptanoyl): Yield: 20mg.

EXAMPLE 59



Example 59 was prepared by the following procedure. To 4mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-hydroxy-hexanoyl) in 0.14mg CH_2Cl_2 and 1mL pyridine at 0°C was added 1mL ethyl chloroformate. The solution was warmed to RT, aged for 3h and the solvents removed *in vacuo*. 1.3mg pure Example 59 was obtained following PTLC (1 x 500 μm plate) on silica gel using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure product was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 659 ($M^+ + \text{NH}_4$)].

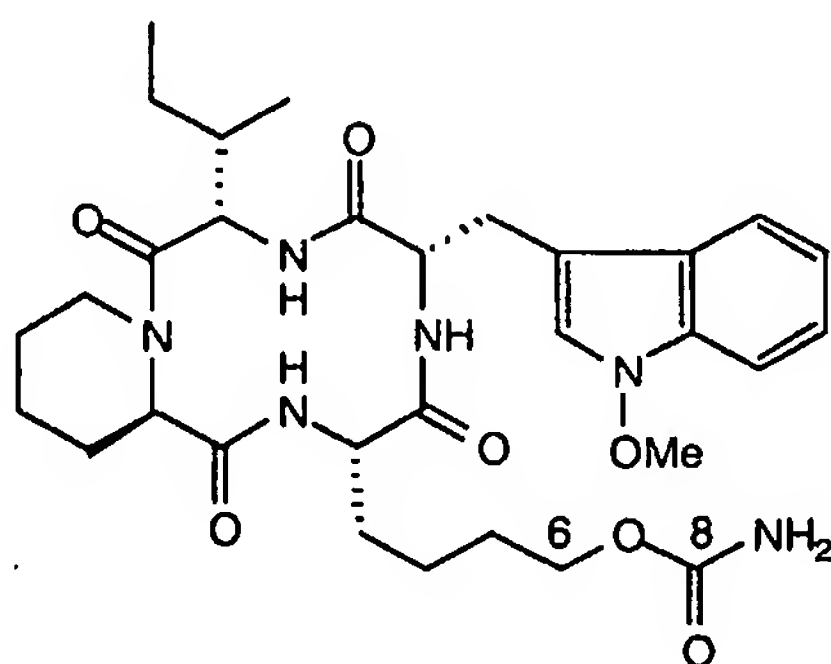
EXAMPLE 60



Example 60 was prepared by the following procedure. 7.5mg of the Example 64 C6-alcohol was placed in about 1mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C to which was added
 5 3.2mg (4-NO₂)PhOC(O)Cl followed by 1.3μL pyridine. After 2h at 0°C, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure without workup and 9mg pure Example 60 product was obtained following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The pure Example 60 thus prepared was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 735 (M⁺+1)].

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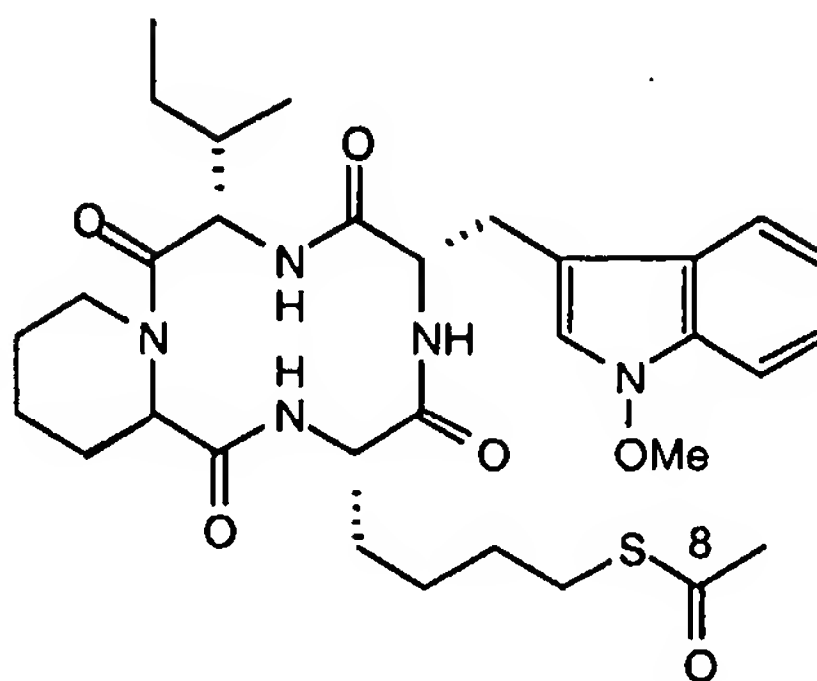
EXAMPLE 61



Example 61 was prepared by the following procedure. Anhydrous ammonia was bubbled into 2mL dioxane at 0°C to generate a ~0.5 M solution. This
 15 solution was added to 6mg solid *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-*para*-nitrophenoxycarbonyloxy-hexanoyl) at 0°C. The ice bath was removed and the solution aged at RT for 2h. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and 1.7mg pure Example 61 was obtained following PTLC (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:9:90

NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 613 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 62

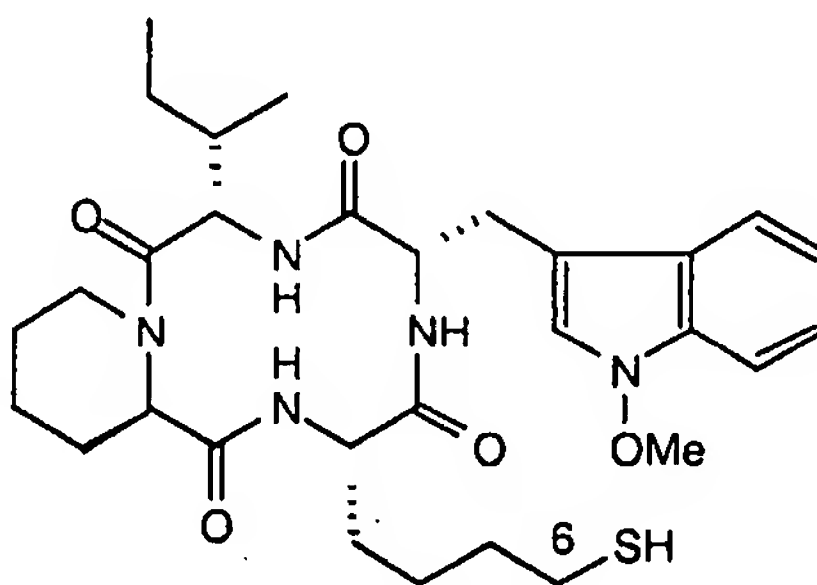


5

Example 62 was prepared by the following procedure. To 4mg Ph₃P in 0.2mL THF at 0°C was added 2.4mL DEAD (diethyl azodicarboxylate) and aged for 30min. To this resulting solution was added about 4mg solid *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-hydroxy-hexanoyl) at 0°C. After 1h at 0°C, the solution was warmed to RT for 1h. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. 2mg of pure Example 62 product was obtained following PTLC (1 x 250μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant and was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 628 (M⁺+1)].

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EXAMPLE 63

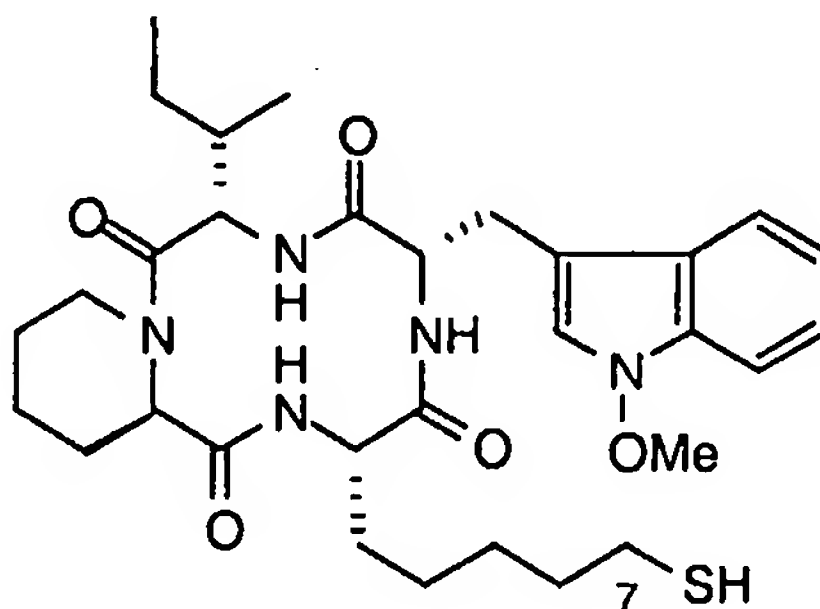


Example 63 was prepared by the following procedure. To 1.5mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-acetylthio-hexanoyl) in 0.2mL MeOH at 0°C was added 0.3mL 25 wt % NaOMe in MeOH. After 5h, water was

added to quench the reaction. The solution was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . 0.5mg pure Example 63 product was obtained following PTLC (1 x 250 μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant. Example 63 was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 588 (M^++1)].

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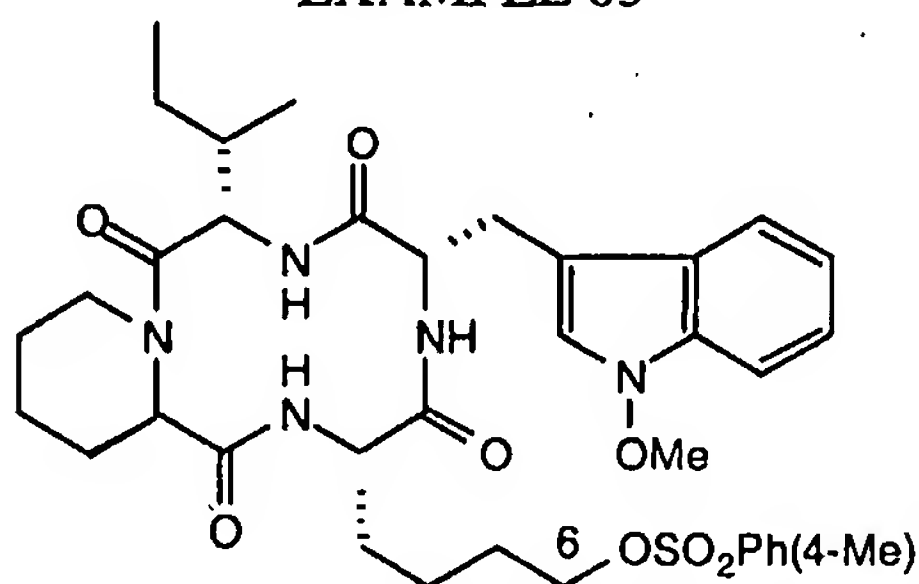
EXAMPLE 64



Following the general procedure of Example 63, the C7 thiol was prepared from the corresponding thioacetate of Example 47. Example 64 was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 599 (M^++1)].

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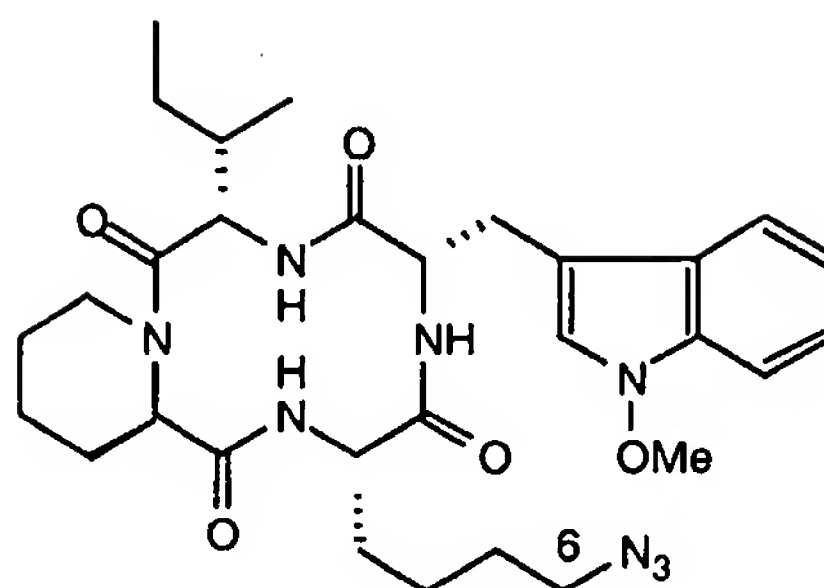
EXAMPLE 65



Example 65 was prepared by the following procedure. To 1.6mg *cyclo*(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-hydroxy-hexanoyl) in 0.28mL CH_2Cl_2 at 0°C was added 0.2mg DMAP followed by 2mg TsCl. After 16h, the solution was aged at RT for 16h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Following PTLC (1 x 250 μm plate) using 1:3:96 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$ as eluant, 0.3mg pure Example 65 was obtained. The pure product was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 724 (M^++1)].

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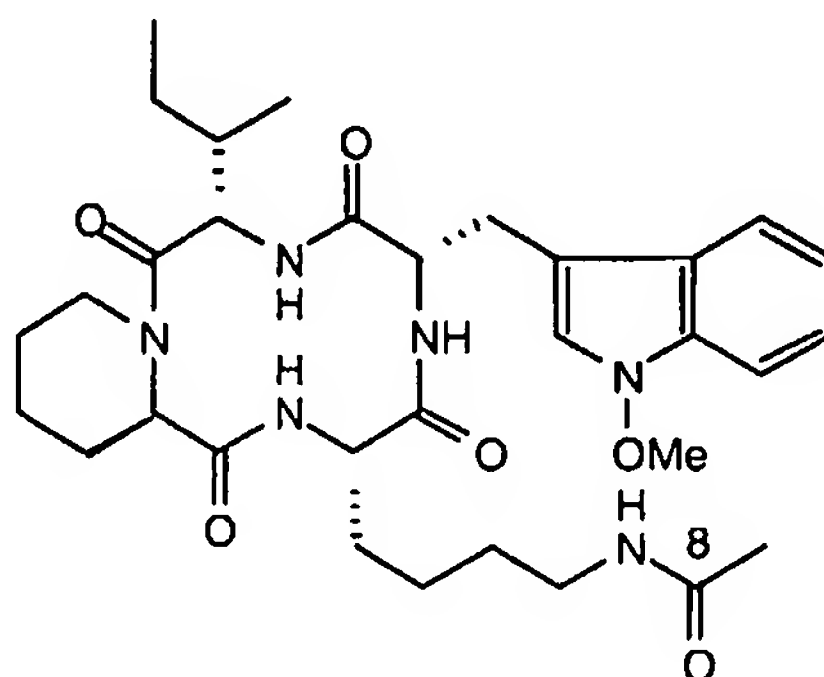
EXAMPLE 66



Example 66 was prepared by the following procedure. To 4mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-hydroxy-hexanoyl) in 0.35mL
 5 CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C was added i) 3.7mg PPh₃, ii) 1mg imidazole and iii) 3.2mg
 Zn(N₃)₂•(pyridine)₂ followed by iv) 2.2μL DEAD. The solution was warmed to RT
 for 12h. Following PTLC (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as
 eluant, 2mg pure Example 66 was obtained. Example 66 was characterized by ¹H
 NMR and MS [m/z: 595 (M⁺+1)].

10

EXAMPLE 67

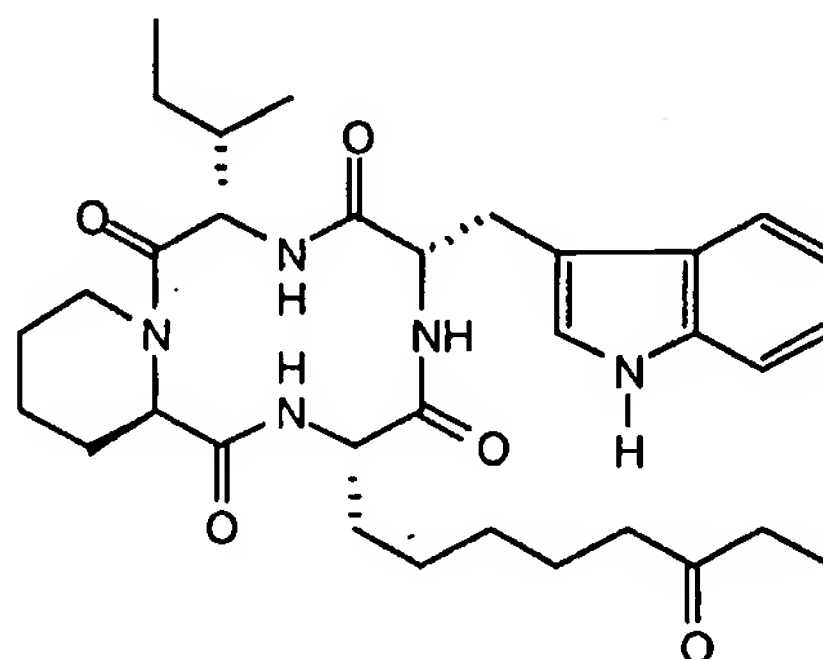


Example 67 was prepared by the following procedure. To 1mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-6-azido-hexanoyl) at 0°C in 0.1mL
 15 THF was added 0.1mL thiolacetic acid. After 1h, the solution was warmed to RT for
 1h. The solvents were then removed with a vigorous stream of nitrogen. The residue
 was dissolved in 0.2mL neat thiolacetic acid, aged for 4h and then concentrated with a
 vigorous stream of nitrogen. Pure Example 67 product was obtained following PTLC

(1 x 250 μ m plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. The pure product (0.7mg) was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 611 (M⁺+1)].

5

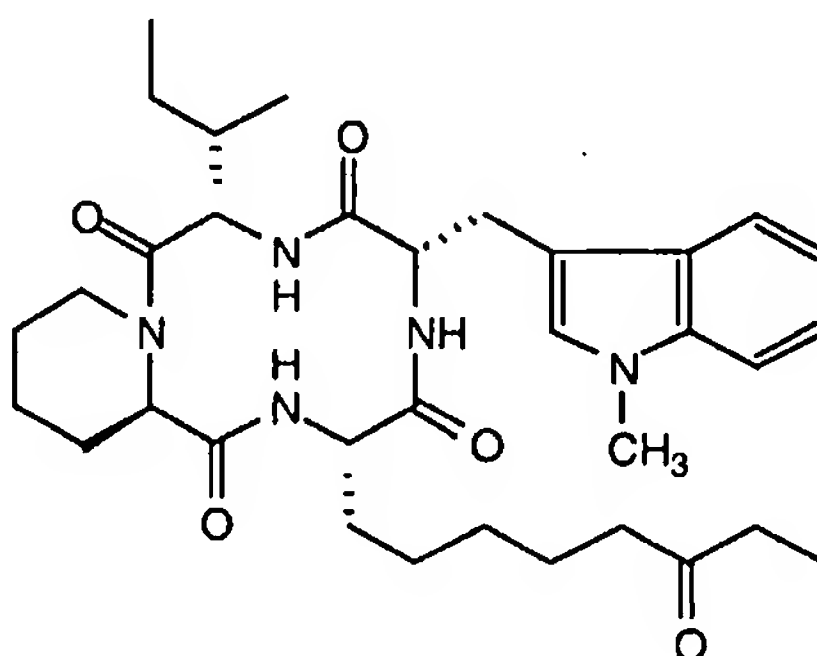
EXAMPLE 68



Example 68 was prepared by the following procedure. 40mg Pd(OH)₂ was added to 500mg apicidin in 40mL 1:1 THF:MeOH. An H₂ atmosphere was established (balloon pressure). After 12h, the palladium catalyst was removed by
10 filtration through Celite using MeOH as eluant. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant, 467mg pure Example 68 product was obtained and was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.18 (1:2 acetone:hexanes). HPLC: t_R = 7.54min (1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

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EXAMPLE 69



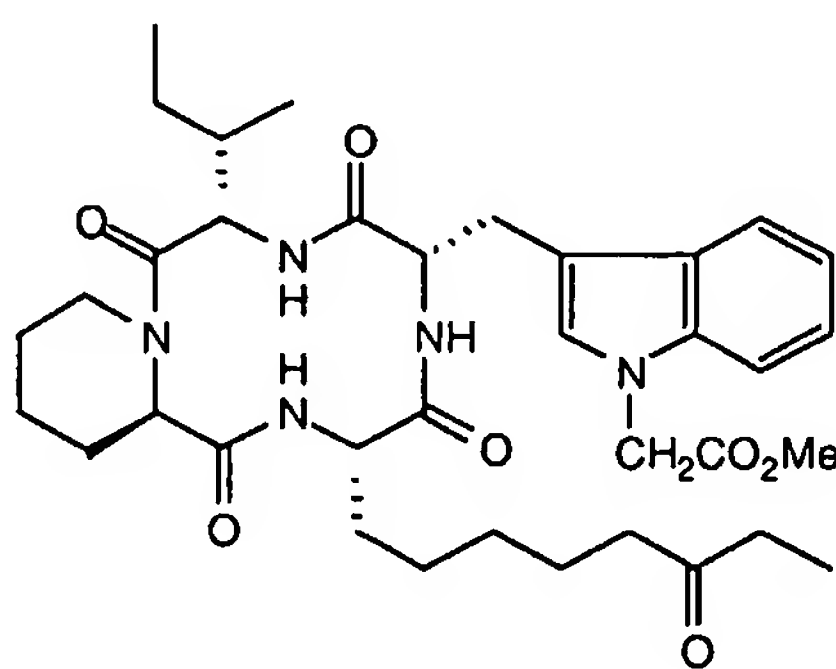
Example 69 was prepared by the following methods:

Method C

To 30mg N-desmethoxy apicidin in 500 μ L DMF at RT was added 4 drops MeI followed by the addition of 11mg *t*BuOK. The solution was stirred for 2h at RT, 12h at 4°C and then for another 4h at RT. The solution was then heated at
5 60°C for 1.5h and cooled back to RT. An additional 20mg *t*BuOK was added and the solution stirred for 1h. The solution was then poured into 3mL of 1:2 saturated NaHCO₃:saturated brine, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following preparative TLC on silica gel (2 x 1500 μ m plates) using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant, 19mg pure Example 69 was obtained and was characterized by ¹H NMR and
10 MS [m/z: 625.3 (M⁺+NH₄)]. TLC: R_f = 0.31 (1:2 acetone:hexanes). HPLC: t_R = 3.90min (62:38 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

Method D

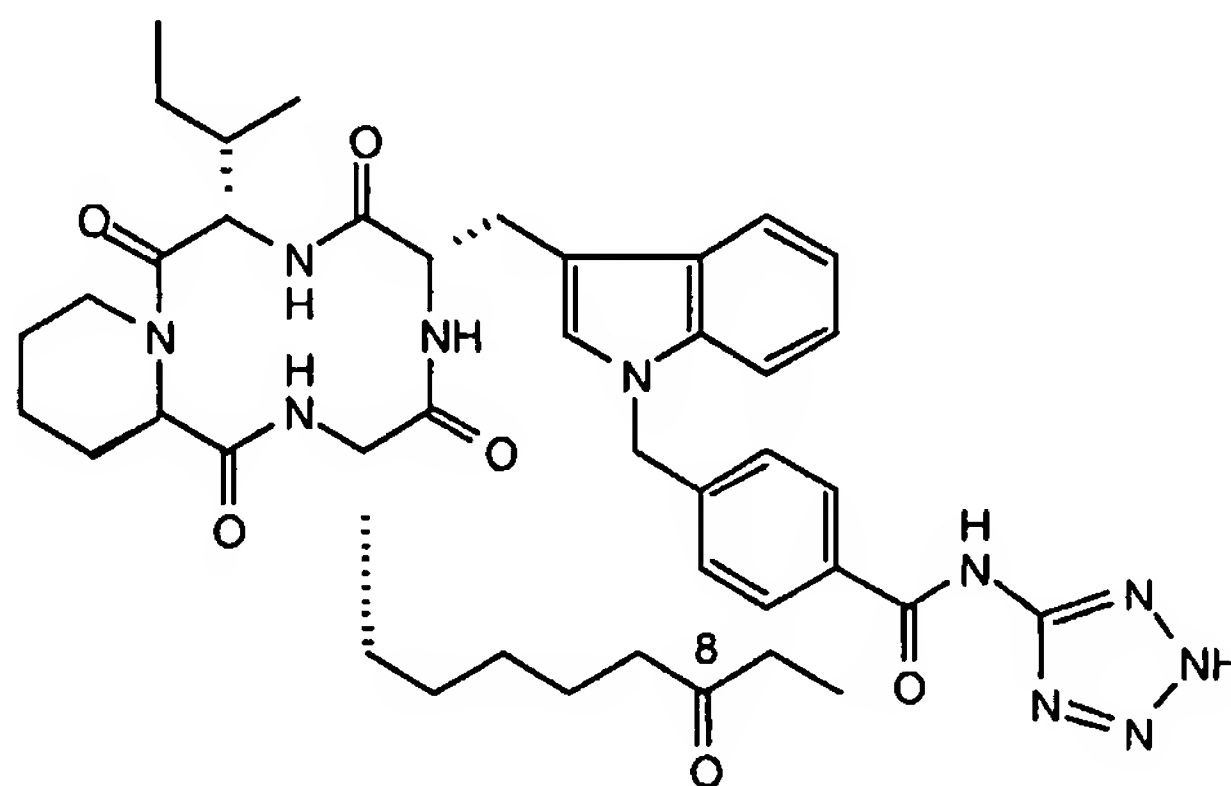
1.3mg 60% NaH was added to 20mg N-desmethoxy apicidin in
15 0.35mL DMF at RT). After 30min, 4 μ L MeI was added and the solution stirred for 10h. The solution was then poured into saturated NH₄Cl, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 500 μ m plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant, and further purification by preparative RP-HPLC using a linear gradient (1:1 to 1:0 MeCN:H₂O), 5mg pure Example 69 was obtained
20 which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 608.5 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 70

Example 70 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 467mg
25 N-Desmethoxy apicidin was placed in 16mL DMF to which was added 63mg 60% NaH. After 10min, 206 μ L BrCH₂CO₂Me and 871mg *n*Bu₄NI were added and the

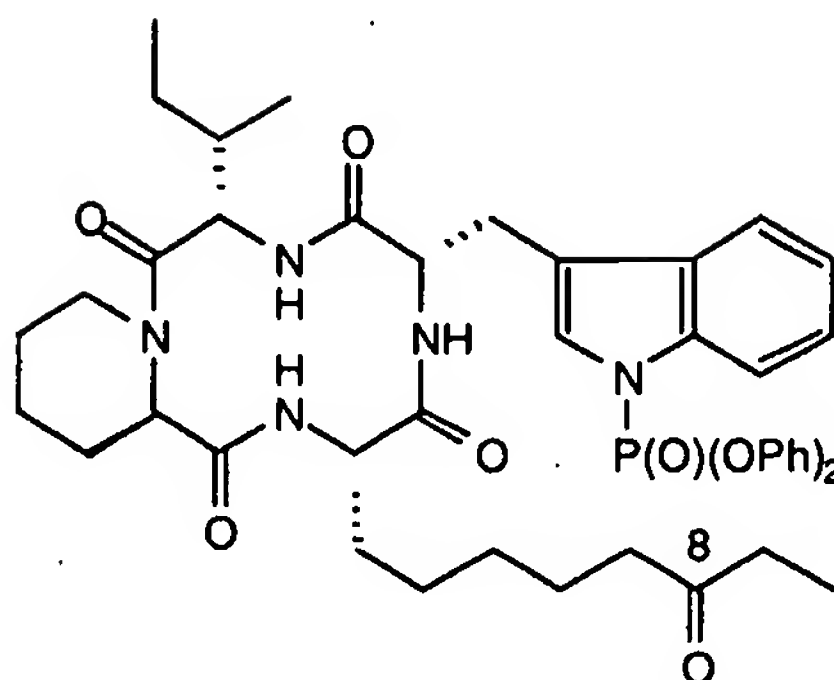
solution heated to 80°C. After 15min, the solution was poured into water, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant, 401mg pure Example 70 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 666 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.46 (1:1 acetone:hexanes). HPLC: t_R = 7.21min 1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.0mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

EXAMPLE 71



Example 71 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0 °C, 0.65mg HOBT, 1.6mg NaHCO₃, 0.5mg 5-aminotetrazole and 1mg EDCI was added to 3.5mg N-desmethoxy-N-(para-carboxyphenylmethyl) apicidin in DMF. After 12h, the solution was poured into saturated NHCl₄, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following RP-HPLC using gradient elution (4:6 to 1:0 MeCN:water), 1.6mg pure Example 71 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 795 (M⁺+1)].

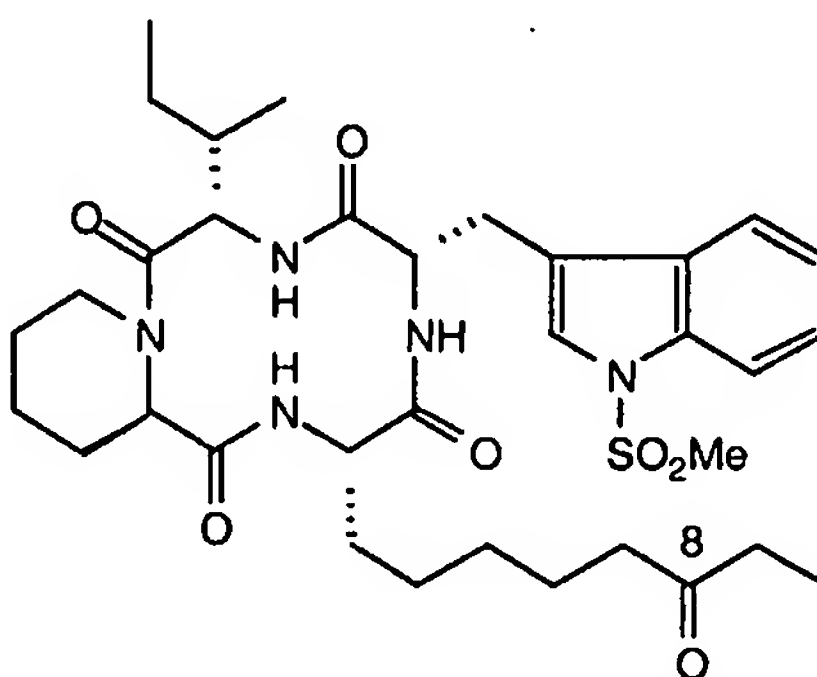
EXAMPLE 72



Example 72 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 3.4mg
 60% NaH was added to 50mg N-desmethoxy apicidin in 0.2mL DMF and 0.2mL
 5 HMPA. After gas evolution ceased, 35μL (PhO)₂P(O)Cl was added. After 24h, the
 solution was poured into water, extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄.
 Following preparative chromatotron TLC (1000μm plate) using 1:2 acetone:hexanes
 as eluant, 16mg pure Example 72 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR
 and MS [m/z: 826 (M⁺+1)].

10

EXAMPLE 73



Example 73 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 7mL
 Et₃N, and 1mg DMAP was added to 10mg N-desmethoxy apicidin in 0.17mL
 15 CH₂Cl₂. Then 3.9μL MeSO₂Cl was added. After 20h, the solution was poured into
 water, extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following preparative RP-
 HPLC using a linear gradient (4:6 to 1:0 MeCN:H₂O), 0.6mg pure Example 73 was

obtained ($R_f = 0.4$, 4:6 acetone:hexanes) which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 672 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLES 74A-74J

5

Following the general procedure of Examples 69-72, utilizing an appropriate electrophile (R-X) readily determined by one in the art, the following compounds were prepared:

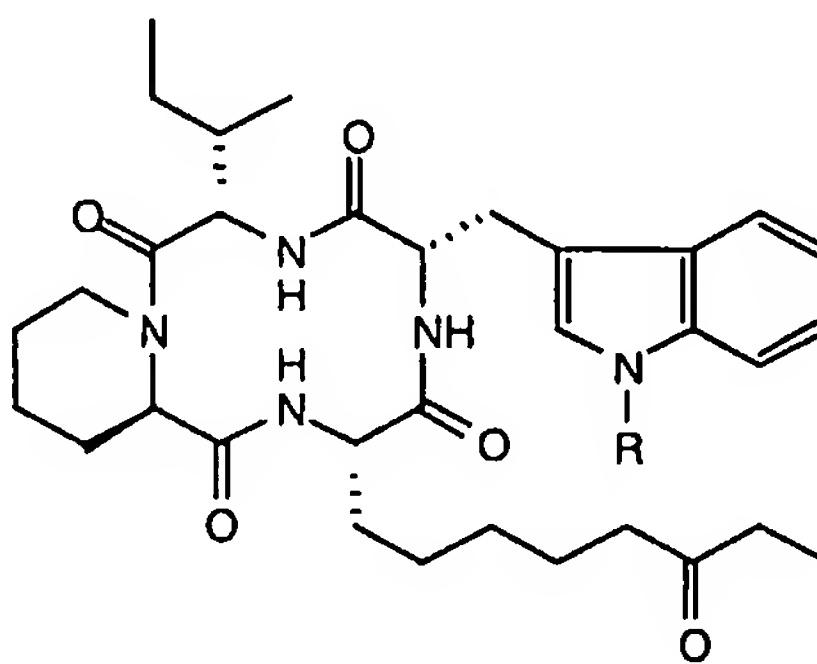
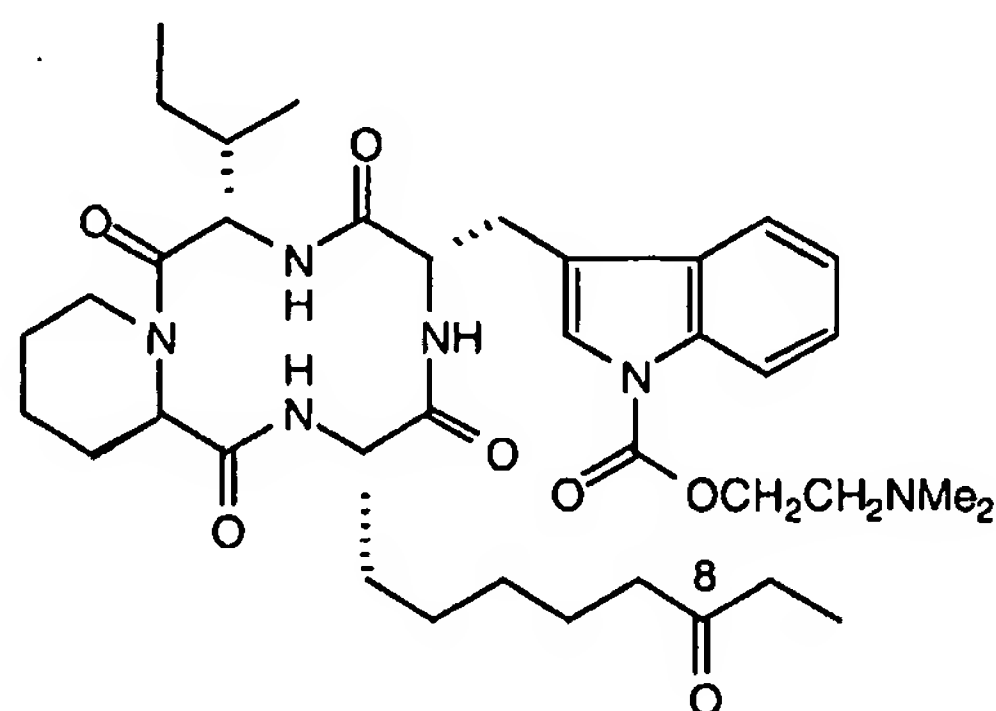


Table 6

Example	R Group	Mass Spec
69	Me	608.5 ($M^+ + 1$)
70	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	666 ($M^+ + 1$)
71	CH ₂ Ph[4-C(O)NH(5-tetrazolyl)]	795 ($M^+ + 1$)
72	P(O)(OPh) ₂	826 ($M^+ + 1$)
73	SO ₂ Me	672 ($M^+ + 1$)
74a	Et	639.4 ($M^+ + NH_4$)
74b	<i>n</i> Pr	653.3 ($M^+ + NH_4$)
74c	CH ₂ CO ₂ <i>t</i> Bu	708 ($M^+ + 1$)
74d	CH ₂ CH ₂ OSi(<i>t</i> Bu)Me ₂	752 ($M^+ + 1$)
74e	CH ₂ Ph(4-CO ₂ Me)	742 ($M^+ + 1$)
74f	C(O)Ph(4-Oac)	756 ($M^+ + 1$)
74g	C(O)Ph	698 ($M^+ + 1$)
74h	CO ₂ Ph(4-NO ₂)	759 ($M^+ + 1$)
74i	CO ₂ CH ₂ Ph	728 ($M^+ + 1$)
74j	SO ₂ Ph(4-Me)	748 ($M^+ + 1$)
75	CO ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NMe ₂	709 ($M^+ + 1$)

EXAMPLE 75

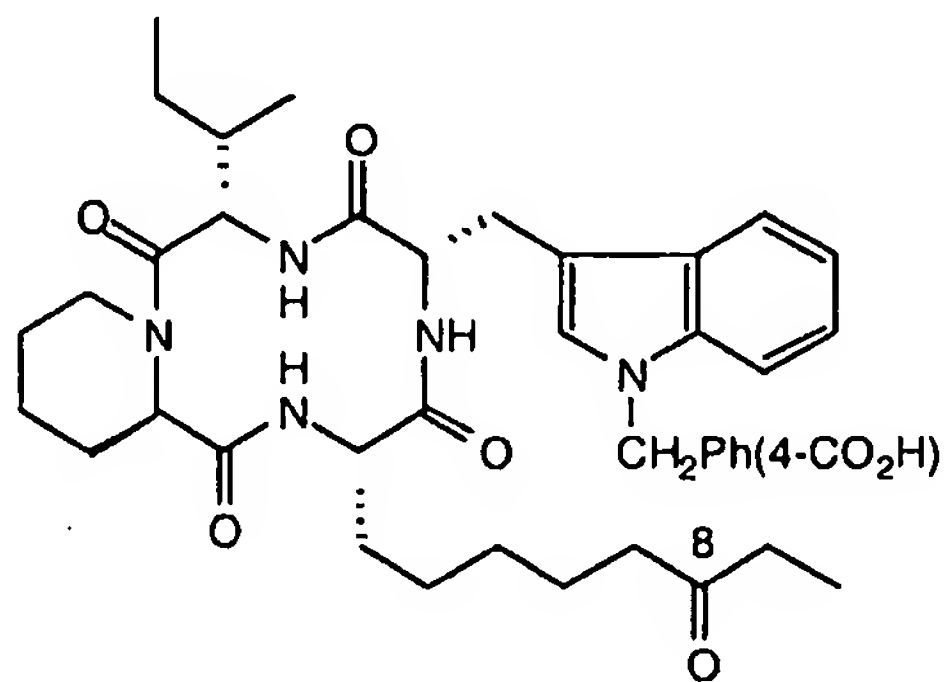


- Example 75 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 0.1mL
 5 pyridine was added to 9mg N-desmethoxy-N-(*para*-aminophenoxycarbonyl) apicidin
 in 0.22mL DMF, followed by the addition of 22μL HOCH₂CH₂NMe₂. After 15h,

the solution was poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following preparative chromatotron TLC (1000μm plate) using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant, pure Example 75 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 709 (M⁺+1)].

5

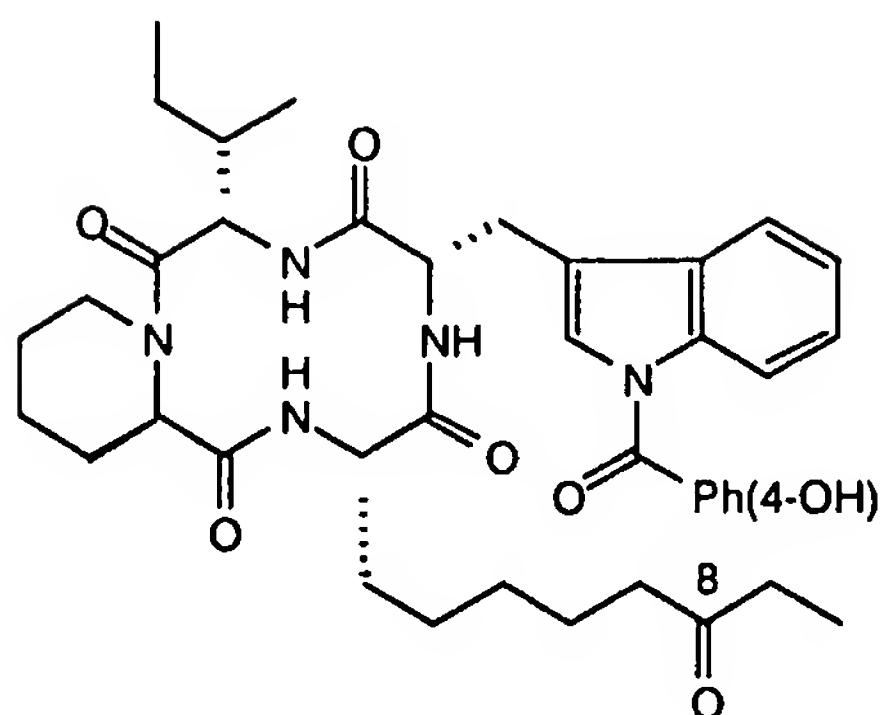
EXAMPLE 76



Example 76 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0°C, 7.8μL 1N LiOH was added to 3.8mg N-desmethoxy-N-(*para*-carboxymethylphenylmethyl) apicidin in 0.13mL of a 3:1:1 mixture of THF:MeOH:H₂O. After 2h at 0°C and 17h at RT, the volatiles were then removed with a vigorous stream of nitrogen. The aqueous layer was then extracted with EtOAc and the aqueous layer acidified to pH~4 with 2N HCl. The aqueous layer was further extracted with 5 aliquots of a 3:7 mixture of *i*PrOH:CHCl₃ and finally dried with Na₂SO₄. Following RP-HPLC using a linear gradient (2:8 to 1:0 MeCN:H₂O), 2.5mg pure Example 76 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 728 (M⁺+1)].

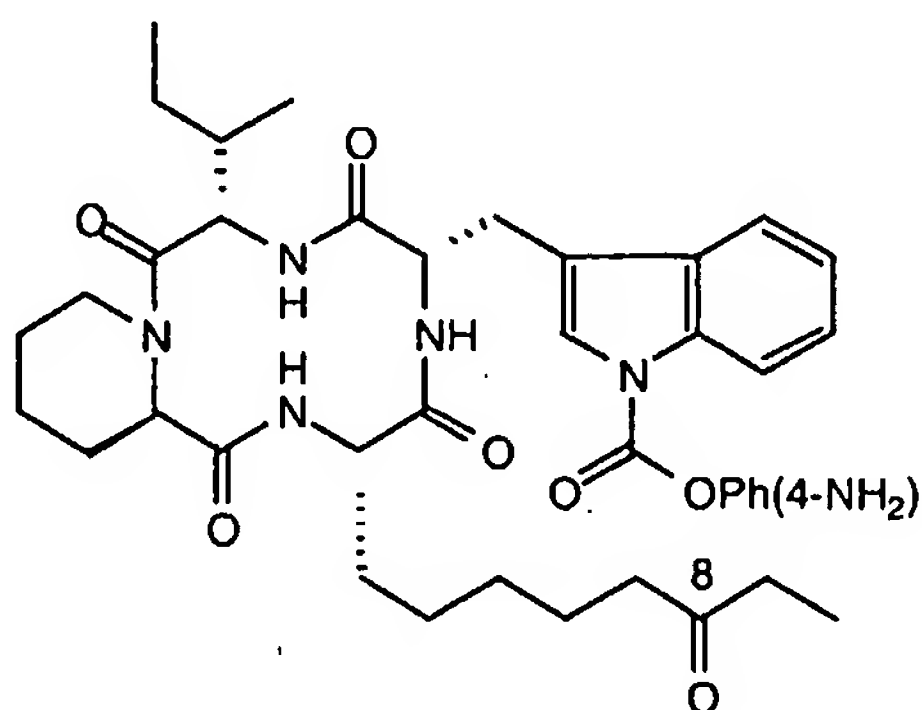
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EXAMPLE 77



Example 77 was prepared by the following procedure. At -10°C , 6.5 μL 1M LiOH was added to a solution of 3.3mg N-desmethoxy-N-(*para*-
 5 acetoxyphenylcarbonyl) apicidin in 0.11mL of a 3:1:1 mixture of THF:MeOH:H₂O. After 1h, the volatiles were removed with nitrogen. Then, about 2mL each of water and EtOAc was added. The resulting solution was carefully neutralized to pH~7 with 2N HCl. The solution was extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC (1 x 500 μm plate) using 6:4 acetone:hexanes as eluant, 1.7mg pure Example 77
 10 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z : 714 ($M^{+}+1$)]:

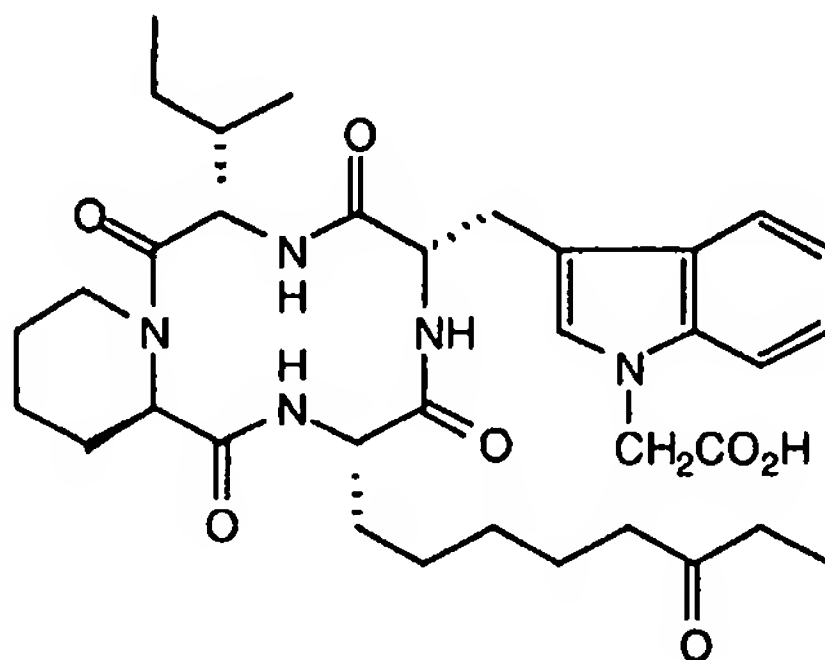
EXAMPLE 78



Example 78 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 0.5mg
 15 10% Pd/C catalyst was added to 2mg N-desmethoxy-N-(*para*-nitrophenoxycarbonyl)-apicidin in 0.2mL CH₂Cl₂ and an atmosphere of hydrogen established (balloon pressure). After 6.5h, the catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite using 1:1

MeOH:CH₂Cl₂ as eluant. Without any further purification, the resulting 1.8mg Example 78 was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 729 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 79

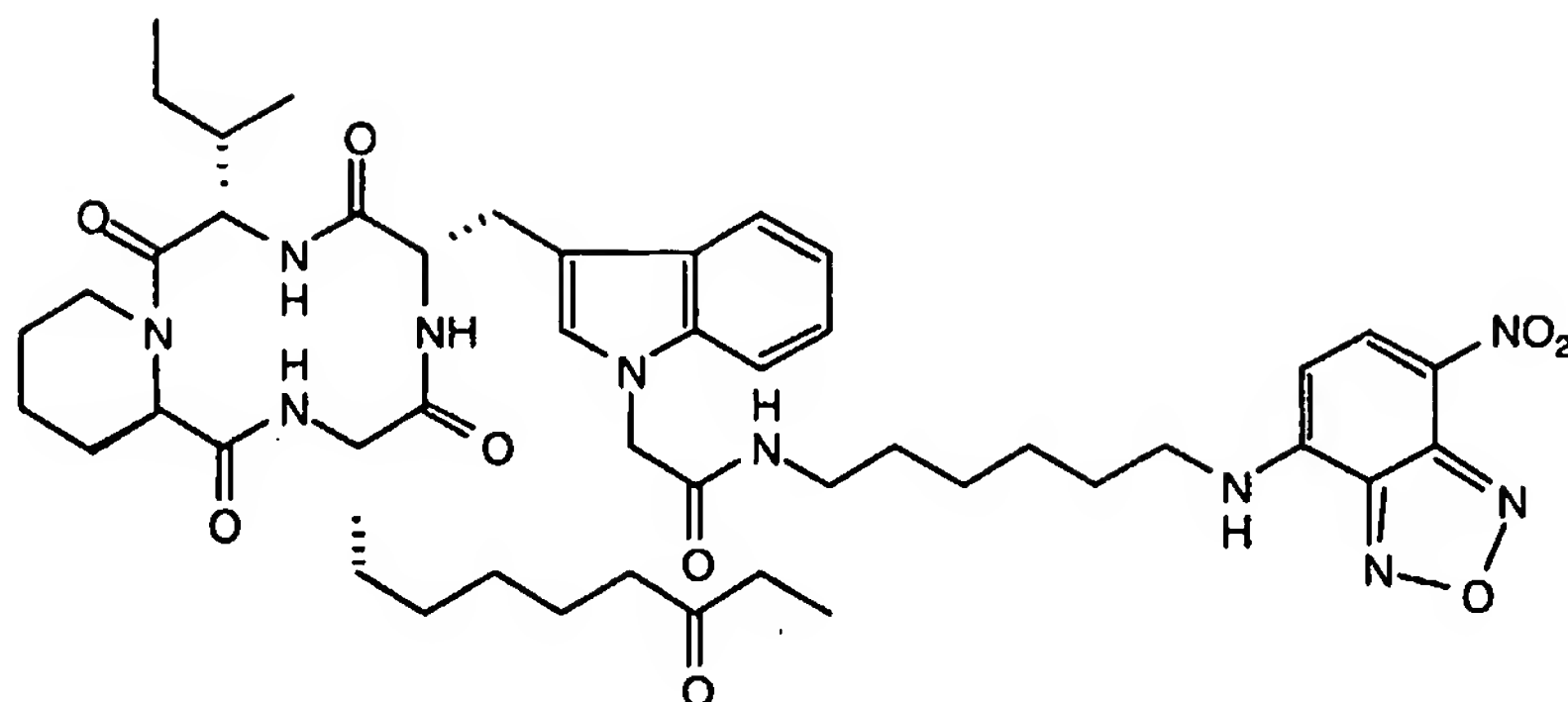


5

Example 79 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0°C, 200μL 1M LiOH was added to 89mg N-desmethoxy-N-carbomethoxymethyl apicidin in 3.5mL of a 1:1:1 mixture of THF:MeOH:H₂O. After 45min at 0°C, the slightly cloudy solution was warmed to RT and became homogenous. After an additional 20min, the MeOH and THF were removed using a vigorous stream of N₂. Then, 2mL Ethyl acetate was added to the solution and removed to dispose of residual organic soluble material. The solution was acidified to pH~4.0 using 2N HCl, 3mL brine was added to the aqueous layer, and then extracted with a 1:4 mixture of *i*PrOH:CHCl₃. The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ to yield 51mg pure Example 79, which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 652.5 (M⁺+1)]. HPLC: t_R = 1.21 min (1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

15

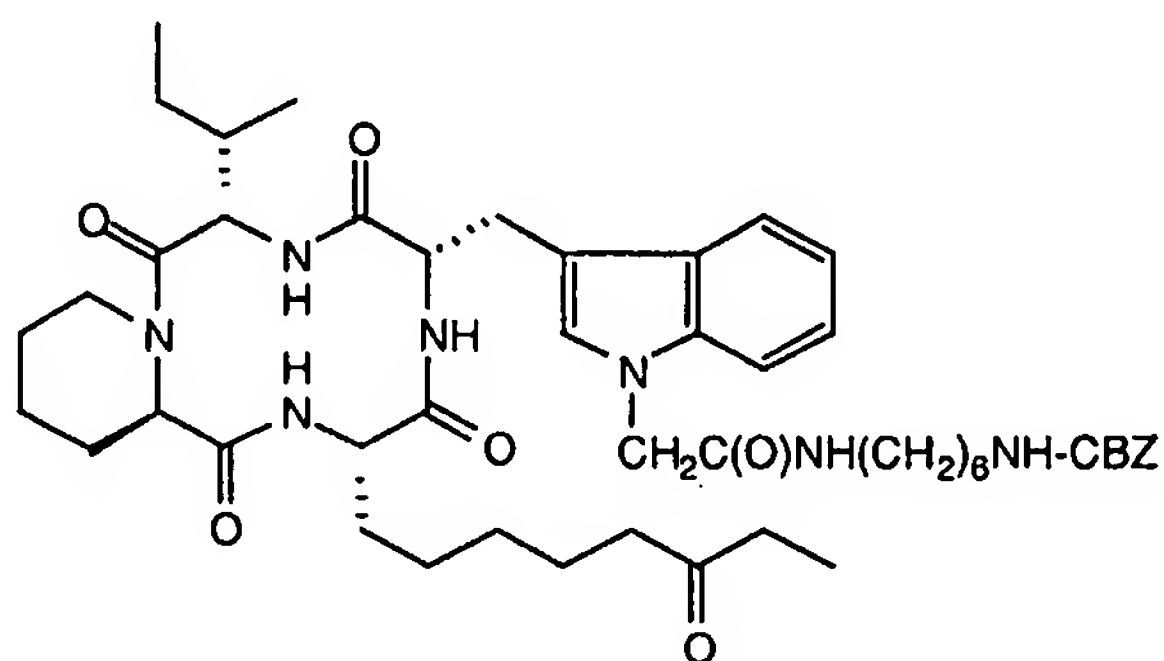
EXAMPLE 80



Example 80 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 2.6mL
TEA was added to 6mg N-desmethoxy-N-(6-amino-hexylaminocarbonylmethyl)-
5 apicidin in 1mL CH₂Cl₂. Next, 4mg NBD-Cl was added and the vial was wrapped
with foil. After 3h at RT, pure Example 80 was obtained by flash chromatography on
silica gel without workup using 1:1 hexanes:acetone as eluant. The pure product was
characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.19 (1:1 acetone:hexanes).

10

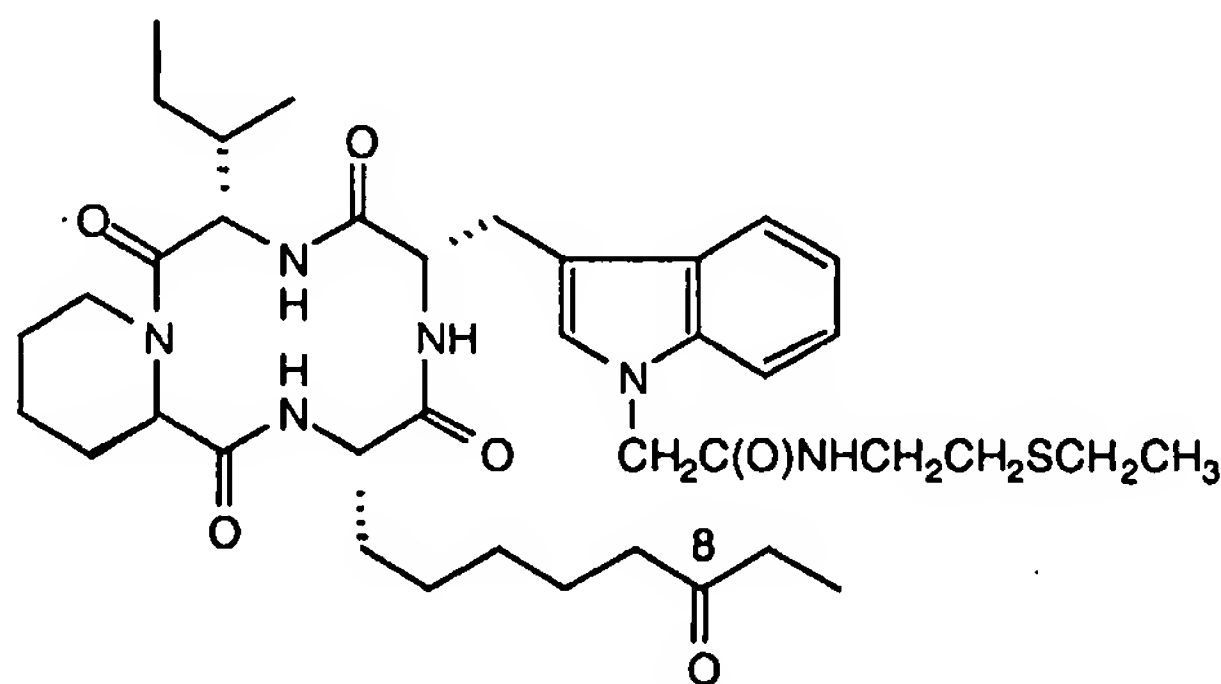
EXAMPLE 81



Example 81 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0 °C, 19mg
EDCI was added to 50mg N-desmethoxy-N-carboxymethyl apicidin, 29mg CBZ-
15 HN(CH₂)₆NH₂, 10mg HOBt and 19μL DIEA in 5mL CH₂Cl₂. After 15min at 0°C
and 1h at RT, 3mg DMAP was added. After an additional 2 hours, the CH₂Cl₂ was
removed using a vigorous stream of N₂ and 2mL DMF was added. After 2h, the
solution was poured into 20μL 2:1 H₂O:brine, acidified to pH~3.0 with 2N HCl and

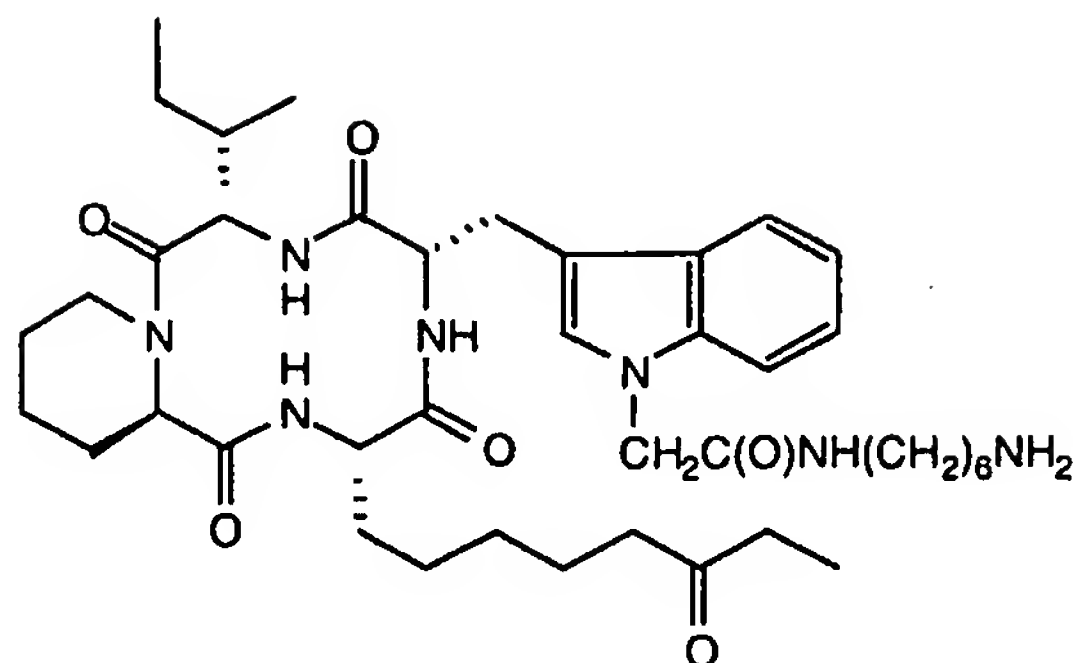
extracted with 5 15mL aliquots of CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄. Without further purification, 54mg pure Example 81 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 884.6 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.72 (1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). HPLC: t_R = 5.38min (6:4 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

EXAMPLE 82



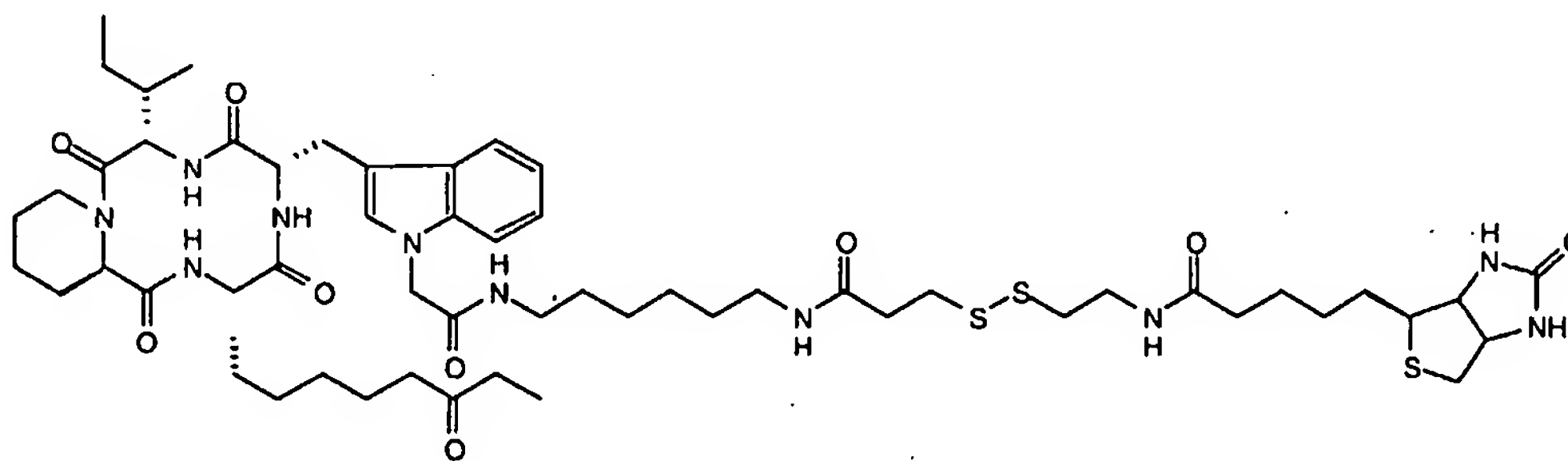
Example 82 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0°C, 1.2mg
10 HOBT was added to 5.7mg N-desmethoxy-N-carboxymethyl apicidin in 0.1mL DMF,
2.9mg NaHCO₃, and 1.2mg EtSCH₂CH₂NH₂•HCl. This was followed by the
addition of 1.8mg EDCI. The solution was warmed to RT and aged for 16h. The
aged solution was poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with EtOAc and dried
with Na₂SO₄. Following RP-HPLC using gradient elution (4:6 to 1:0 MeCN:H₂O),
15 3.3mg pure Example 82 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS
[m/z: 739 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 83



Example 83 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 10mg
 5 5% Pd/C catalyst was added to 54mg N-desmethoxy-N-[6-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-
 hexylaminocarbonylmethyl]-apicidin in 3mL DMF and a H₂ atmosphere (balloon
 pressure) was established. After 2h, an additional 40mg 5% Pd/C catalyst was added
 and the solution stirred overnight. The catalyst was then filtered off and the solvents
 were removed under reduced pressure. Following flash chromatography on silica gel
 using gradient elution (using first neat CHCl₃, then three subsequent elutions of
 10 1:3:96, then 1:4:95 and then 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant), pure Example
 83 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 750.4 (M⁺+1)].
 TLC: R_f = 0.12 (1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

EXAMPLE 84



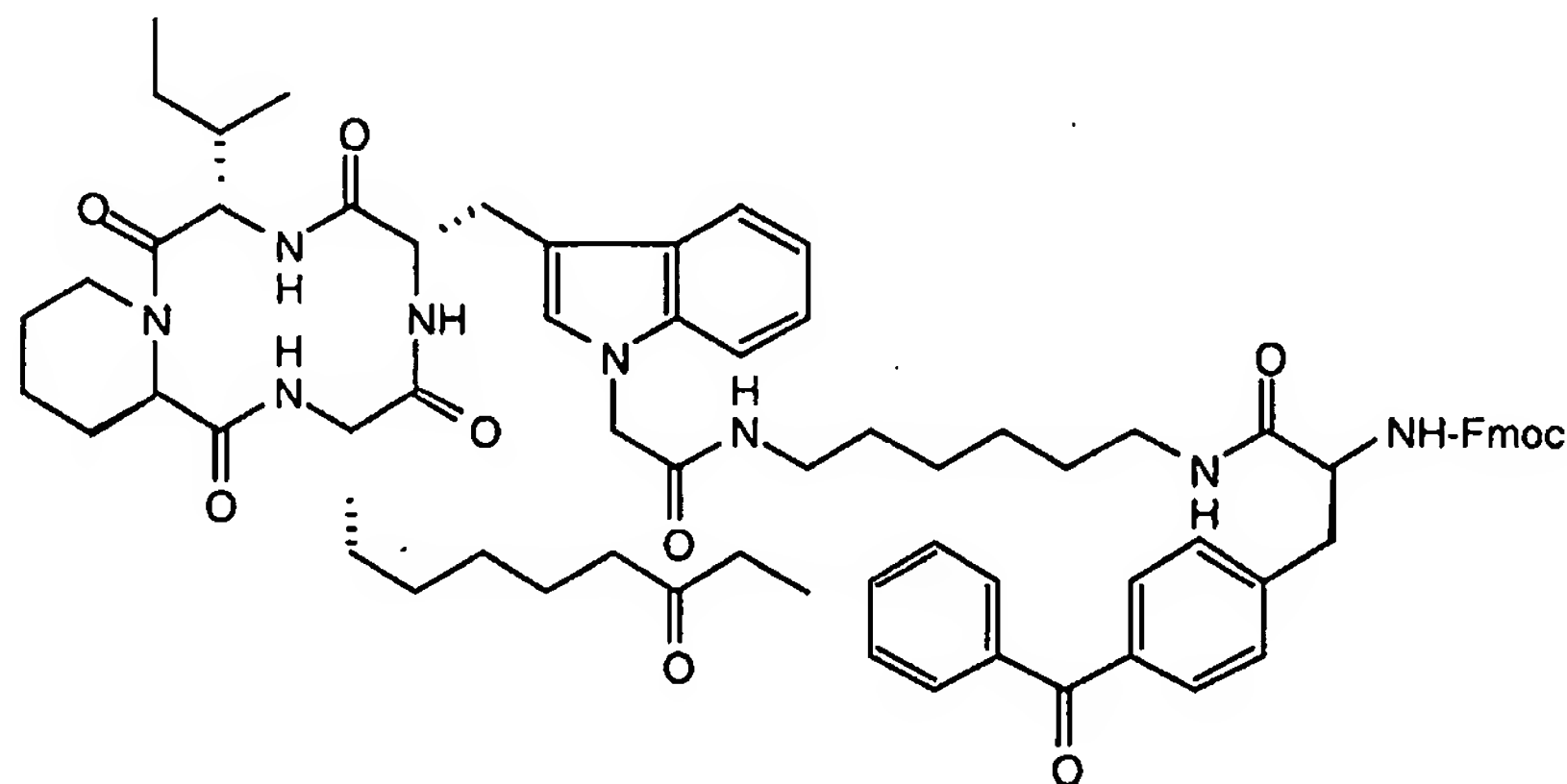
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Example 84 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 3.2mg
 NHS-SS-Biotin was added to 4mg N-desmethoxy-N-(6-
 aminohexylaminocarbonylmethyl)-apicidin in 0.5mL CH₂Cl₂ followed by 2μL DIEA.
 The solution was stirred for 1h at RT, followed by 12h at 4°C and 2h at RT.
 20 Additional 3.2mg NHS-SS-Biotin and 2μL DIEA were added followed by 100μL

DMF. After an additional 1 hour, the solution was loaded directly onto a silica gel pipette column using gradient elution (1:3:96 to 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant) to yield 4mg pure Example 84 which was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.26 (1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

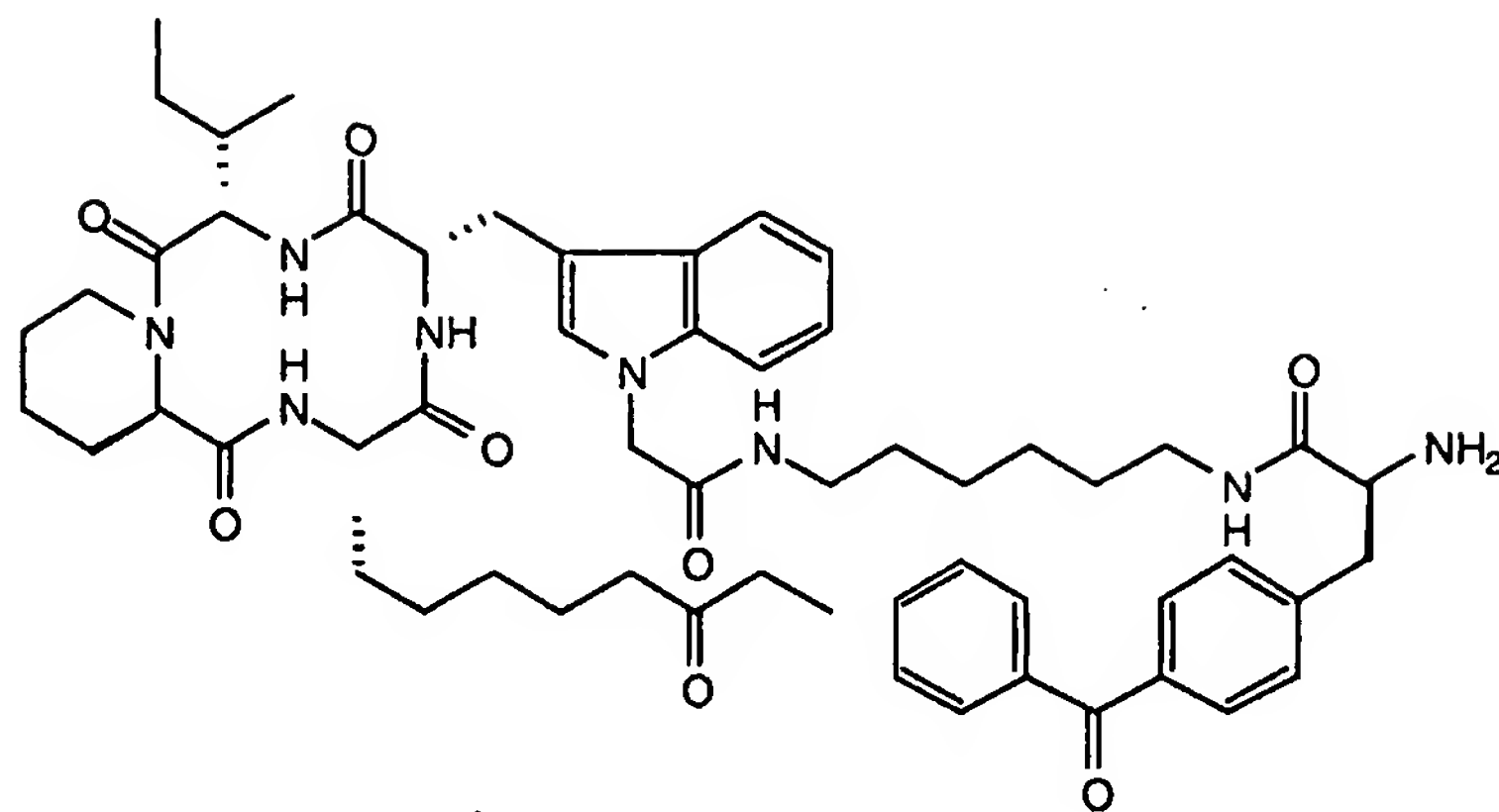
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EXAMPLE 85



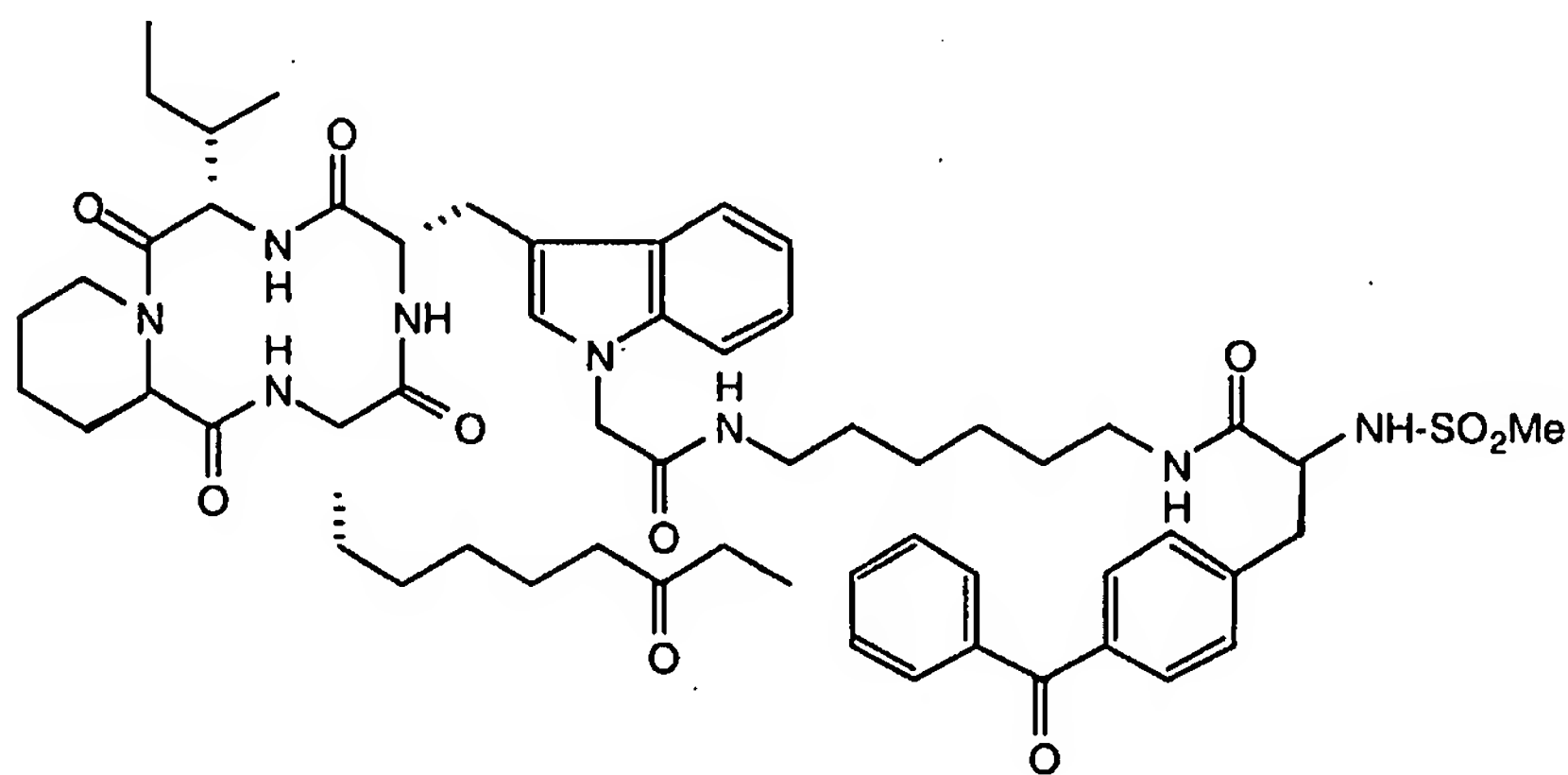
Example 85 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 0.5mg HOBT, 2.6mg Fmoc-Phe(4-Bz)-OH (Fmoc = 9-fluorenylmethyl oxycarbonyl) and
10 1mg EDCI was added to 2mg N-desmethoxy-N-(6-aminohexylaminocarbonylmethyl)-apicidin in 0.5mL CH₂Cl₂. Then, 3μL DIEA was added. After 2h at RT, the crude was purified without workup on a pipette flash column with silica gel using gradient elution (1:1 acetone:hexanes followed by 5:95 MeOH:CHCl₃). The partially purified Example 85 was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.26 (1:9:90
15 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). TLC: R_f = 0.53 (5:95 MeOH:CHCl₃).

EXAMPLE 86



Example 86 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 0.2mL
 5 piperidine was added to 15mg of the Fmoc-protected Example 85 compound in 2mL
 CH₂Cl₂. After 3h at RT, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure to
 produce Example 86. This material was used with no additional purification in
 Example 87.

EXAMPLE 87

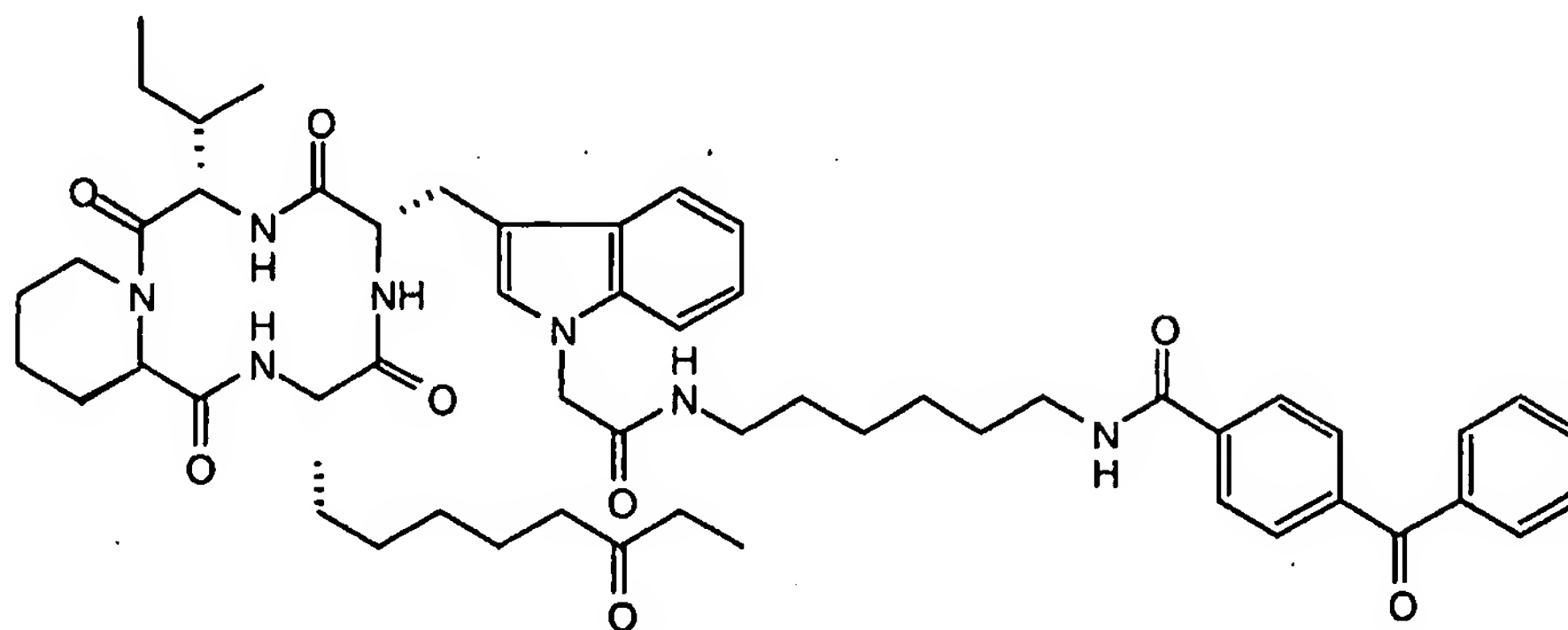


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Example 87 was prepared by adding 5μL Et₃N to 2mg of the crude
 product of Example 86 in 0.2mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C followed by 2μL MeSO₂Cl. After
 30min, the reaction was quenched by the addition of 3 drops of a 1:9:90 mixture of
 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:3:96

NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, pure Example 87 was obtained without workup which was characterized by ¹H NMR.

EXAMPLE 88



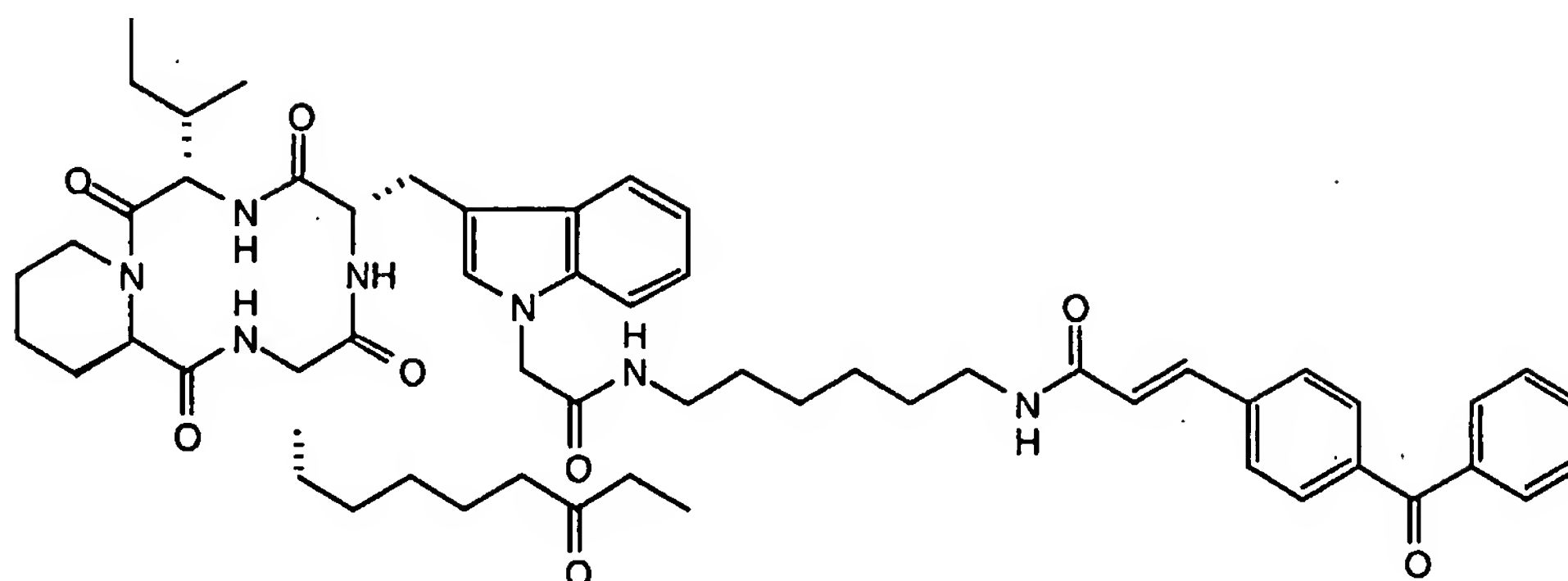
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Example 88 was prepared by the following procedure. First, 6mg HOBT, 10mg (4-Bz)PhCO₂H, 23μL DIEA, and 19.6mg BOP were added to 250μL CH₂Cl₂ at RT to generate (4-Bz)PhCO(OBT). Then, 20μL of freshly prepared (4-Bz)PhCO(OBT) solution was added to 1mg N-desmethoxy-N-(6-aminohexylaminocarbonylmethyl)-apicidin in 200μL CH₂Cl₂ in a vial. The vial was wrapped in foil and allowed to stir at RT overnight. Partially purified product was obtained following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 250μm plate) using 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. Following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 250μm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, pure Example 88 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.27 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

10

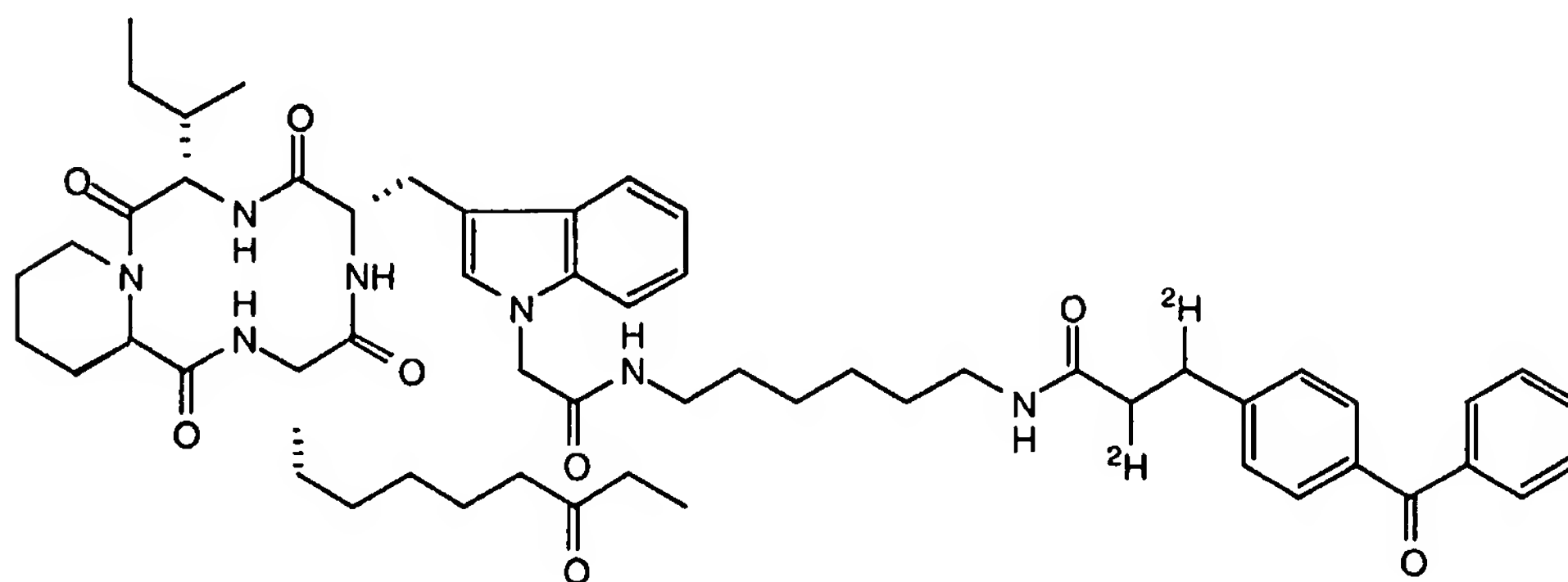
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EXAMPLE 89



Example 89 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 3mg
 HOBT, 6 μ L Et₃N, and 4.1mg (4-Bz)PhCH=CHCO₂H was added to 9mg N-
 5 desmethoxy-N-(6-aminohexylaminocarbonylmethyl)-apicidin in 1mL CH₂Cl₂
 followed by 13mg BOP. After 4h, the crude was purified without workup by flash
 chromatography on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃. This yielded
 13.4mg pure Example 89, which was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.29
 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). HPLC: T_R = 4.90min (7:3 MeCN:H₂O,
 10 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

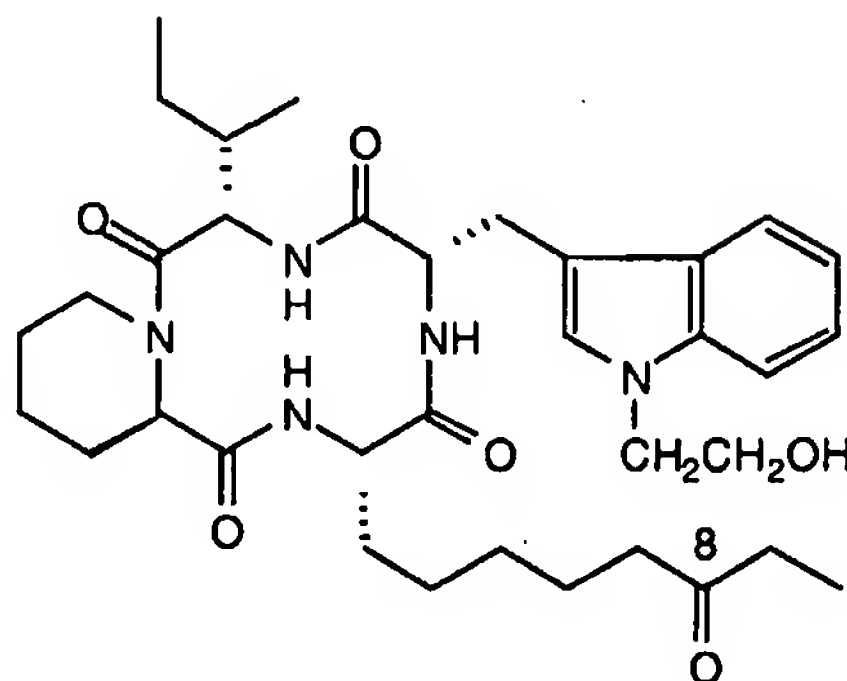
EXAMPLE 90



Example 90 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 3mg
 15 5% Pd/C catalyst was added to 4mg Example 89 in 1:1 MeOH:CH₂Cl₂ and a
 deuterium gas atmosphere was established (balloon pressure). After 1h, the solution
 was purified on a silica gel pipette column using 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as
 eluant to yield 2.9mg pure Example 90, which was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC:

$R_f = 0.34$ (1:3:96 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$). HPLC: $t_R = 4.66\text{min}$ (7:3 $\text{MeCN}:\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

EXAMPLE 91

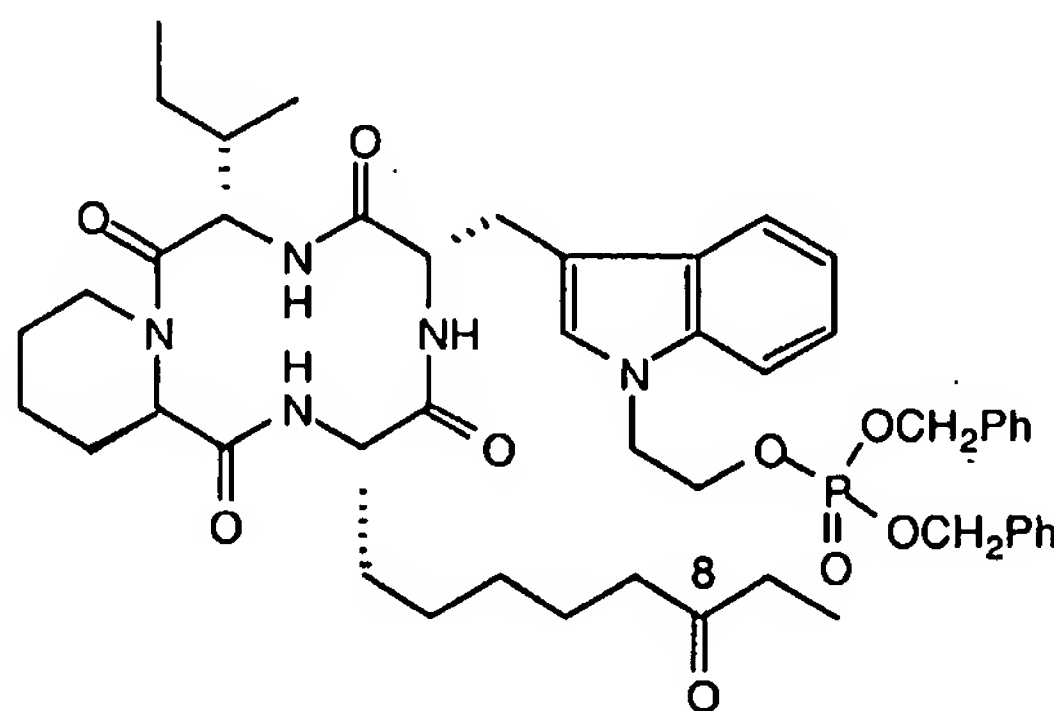


5

Example 91 was prepared by the following procedure. To 9mg of the silyl ether Example 74d in 0.2mL pyridine at 0°C was added 0.2mL $\text{HF}\cdot\text{pyridine}$ solution (prepared from 25g $\text{HF}\cdot\text{pyridine}$, 10mL pyridine and 25mL THF). After 1.5h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO_3 , extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 . The 7.4mg of alcohol thus obtained was used in Example 92 below with no additional purification and was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 638 (M^++1)].

10

EXAMPLE 92

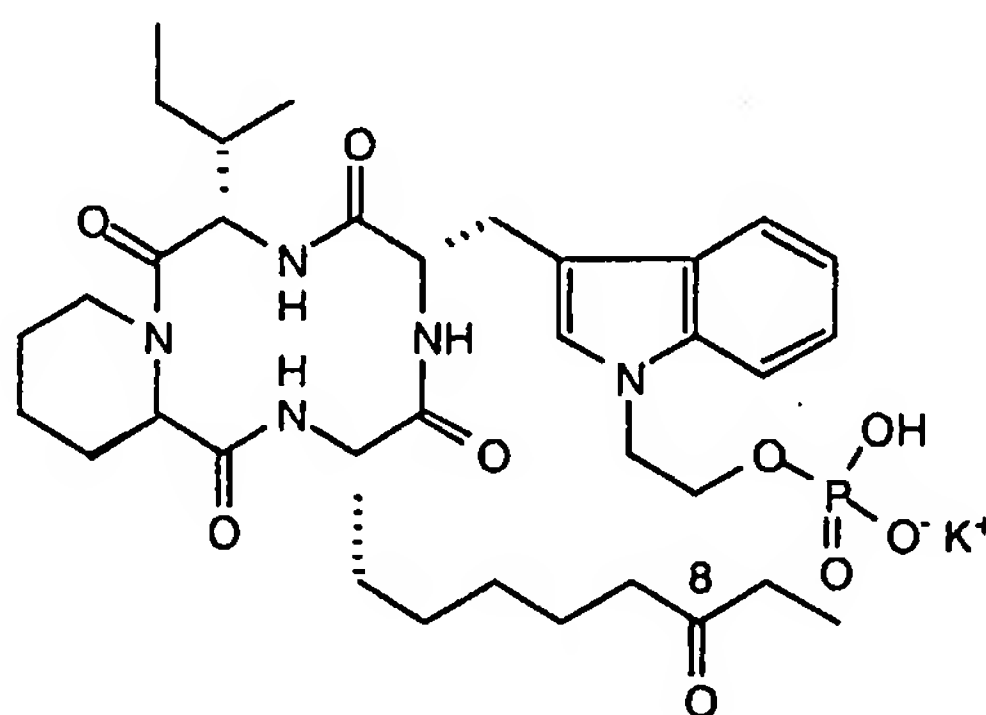


15

Example 92 was prepared by adding to 7.4mg of the Example 91 alcohol in 4mL CH_2Cl_2 at RT 422mg 1,2,4-triazolyle followed by 610μL $(\text{PhCH}_2\text{O})_2\text{PNEt}_2$. After aging the solution for 3h, the volatiles were removed *in*

vacuo to form a yellow residue. Then, 7mL THF was added to the yellow residue to form a solution, which was cooled to -40°C. To this solution was added 4.6mL 30% H₂O₂ and warmed to RT. After aging for 30min, the reaction was quenched by the addition of 10% Na₂S₂O₃(aq), diluted with saturated NaHCO₃(aq) and water,
5 extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following chromatotron purification (1000μm plate) using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant, 255mg pure Example 92 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 898 (M⁺+1)].

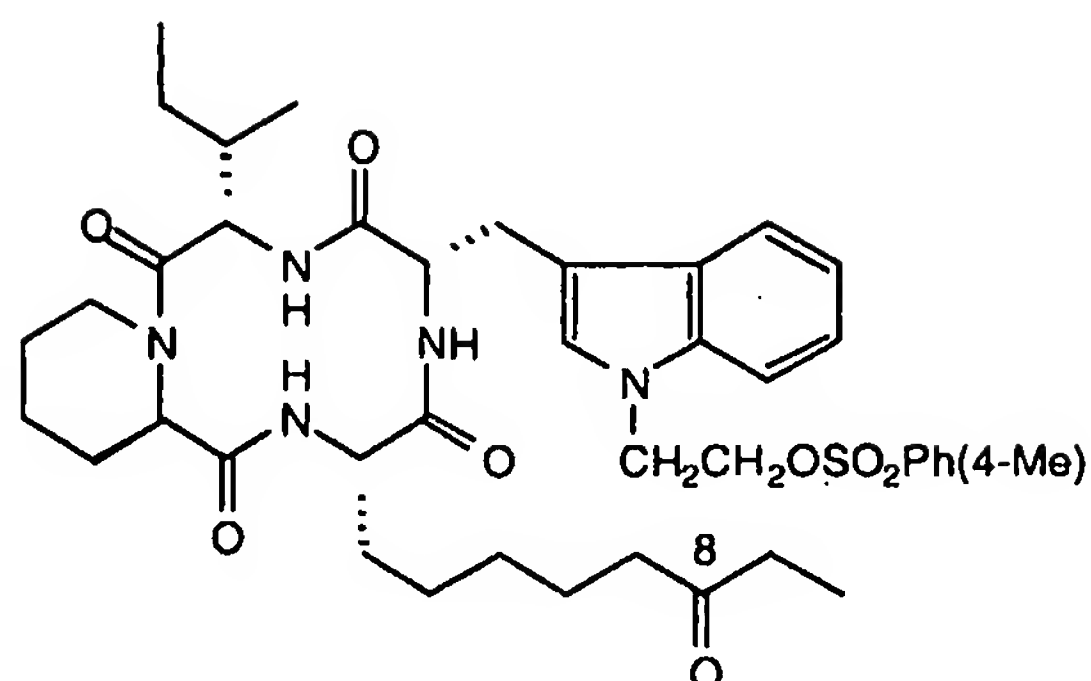
EXAMPLE 93



10

Example 93 was prepared by adding 27mg KHCO₃ and 25mg 10% Pd/C catalyst at RT to 245mg of Example 92 in 40mL *i*PrOH and 1mL water. An atmosphere of hydrogen (balloon pressure) was established for 12h. After the catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite using 1:1 MeOH:H₂O as eluant, the volatiles
15 were removed under reduced pressure. No further purification was required and yielded 214mg Example 93, which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 718 (M⁺+1)].

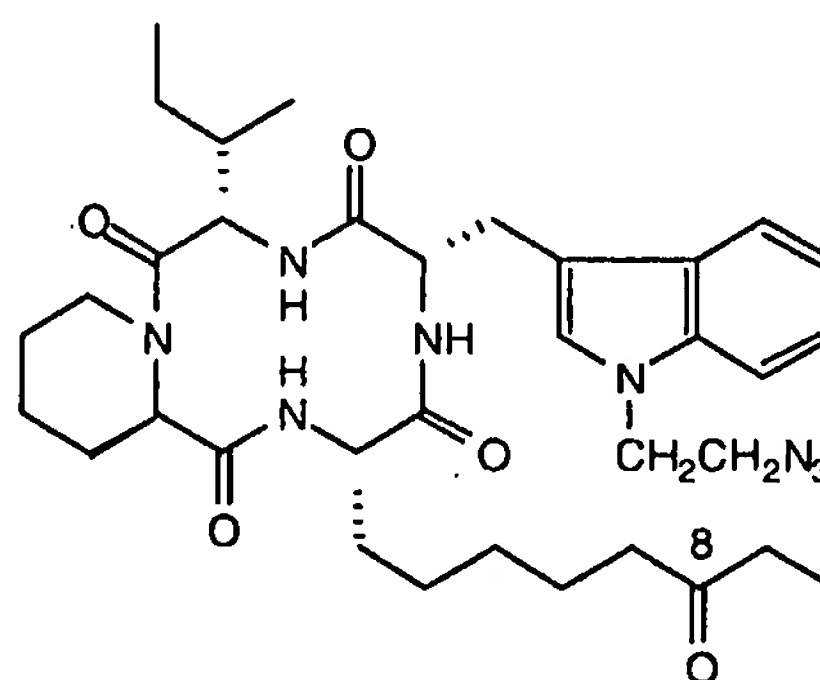
EXAMPLE 94



Example 94 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0°C, 2mg DMAP was added to 20mg apicidin alcohol in 2mL CH₂Cl₂ followed by the addition
 5 of 26mg Ts₂O. After 10min the solution was warmed to RT for 3h. Then, 10mg TsCl was added and the solution aged for 16h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and 1mg pure Example 94 was obtained following centrifugal TLC (4:6 acetone:hexanes to 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃) as eluant. The product was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 792 (M⁺+1)].

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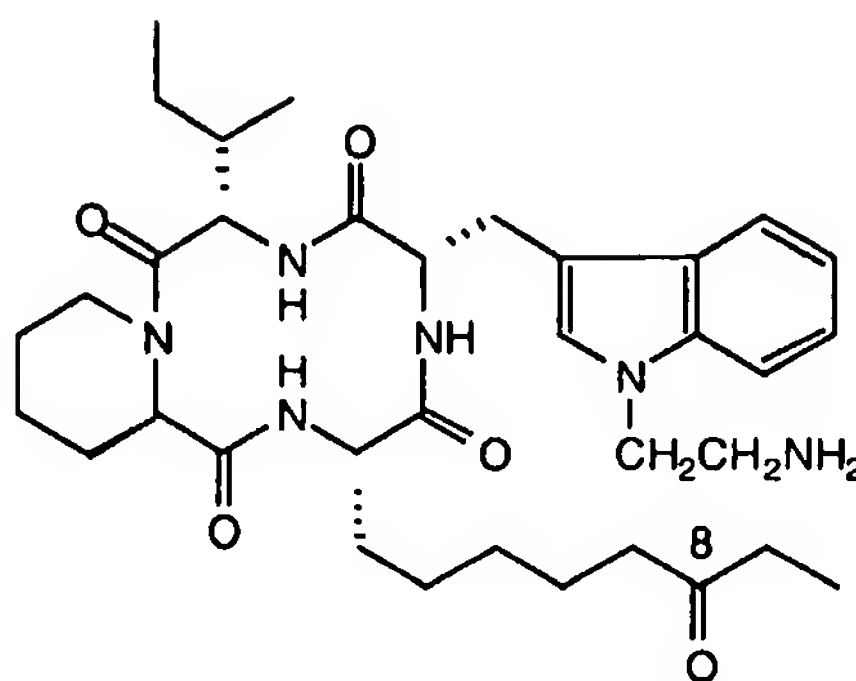
EXAMPLE 95



Example 95 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0°C, 247mg Ph₃P and 217mg Zn(N₃)₃•pyridine was added to 300mg N-desmethoxy-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-apicidin in 25mL CH₂Cl₂, followed by the addition of 150μL DEAD.
 15 The solution was then warmed to RT. After aging for 12h, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Following chromatotron TLC on silica gel (2mm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 311mg pure Example 95 (R_f = 0.32, 1:9:90

NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃) was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 663 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 96

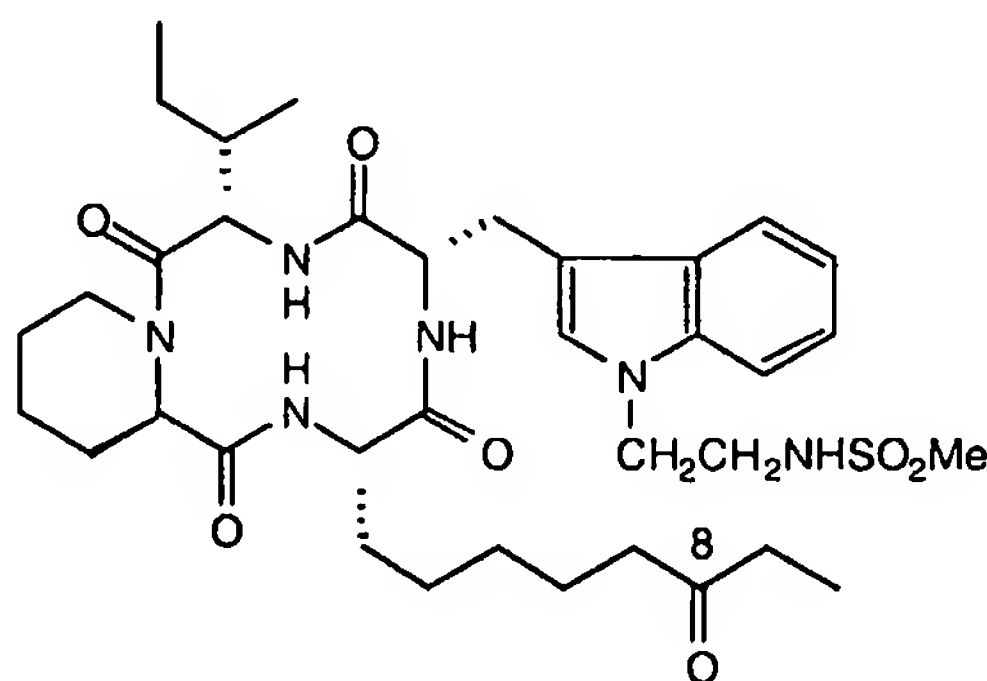


5

Example 96 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 60mg 10% Pd/C catalyst was added to 311mg N-desmethoxy-N-(2-azidoethyl) apicidin in CH₂Cl₂ and an atmosphere of hydrogen was established (balloon pressure). After 8h, the catalyst was filtered through Celite using 3:7 *i*PrOH:CHCl₃ as eluant to yield the
 10 desired product. Following chromatotron PTLC (1 x 2000μm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, pure Example 96 (200mg, R_f = 0.21 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃) was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 637 (M⁺+1)].

15

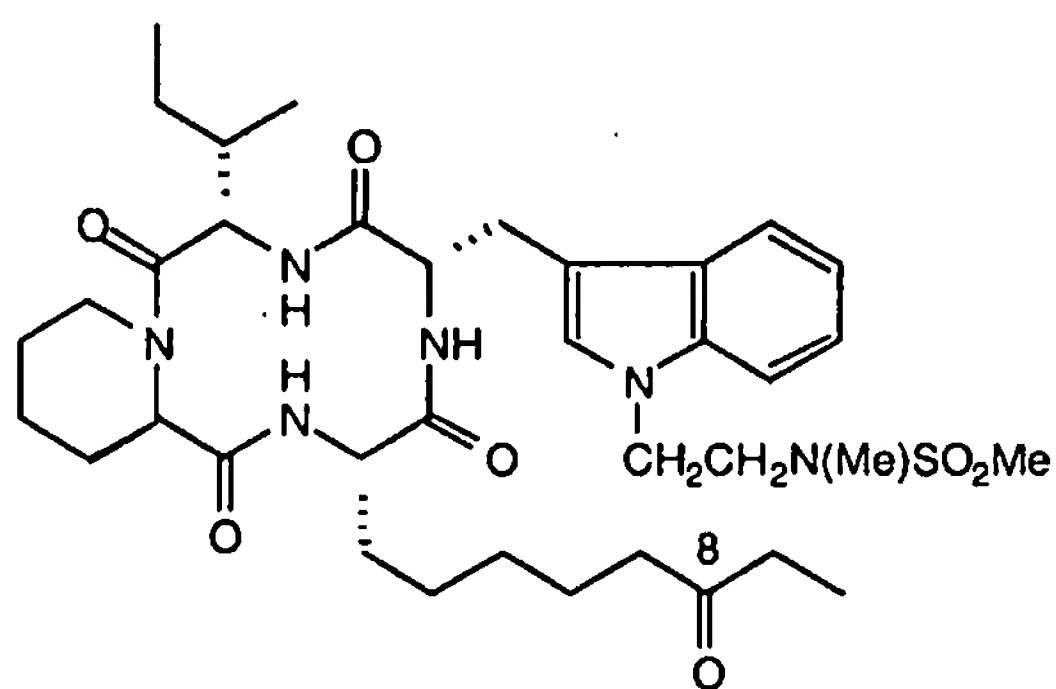
EXAMPLE 97



Example 97 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0°C, 9μL Et₃N was added to 10mg N-desmethoxy-N-(2-aminoethyl) apicidin in 0.5mL CH₂Cl₂

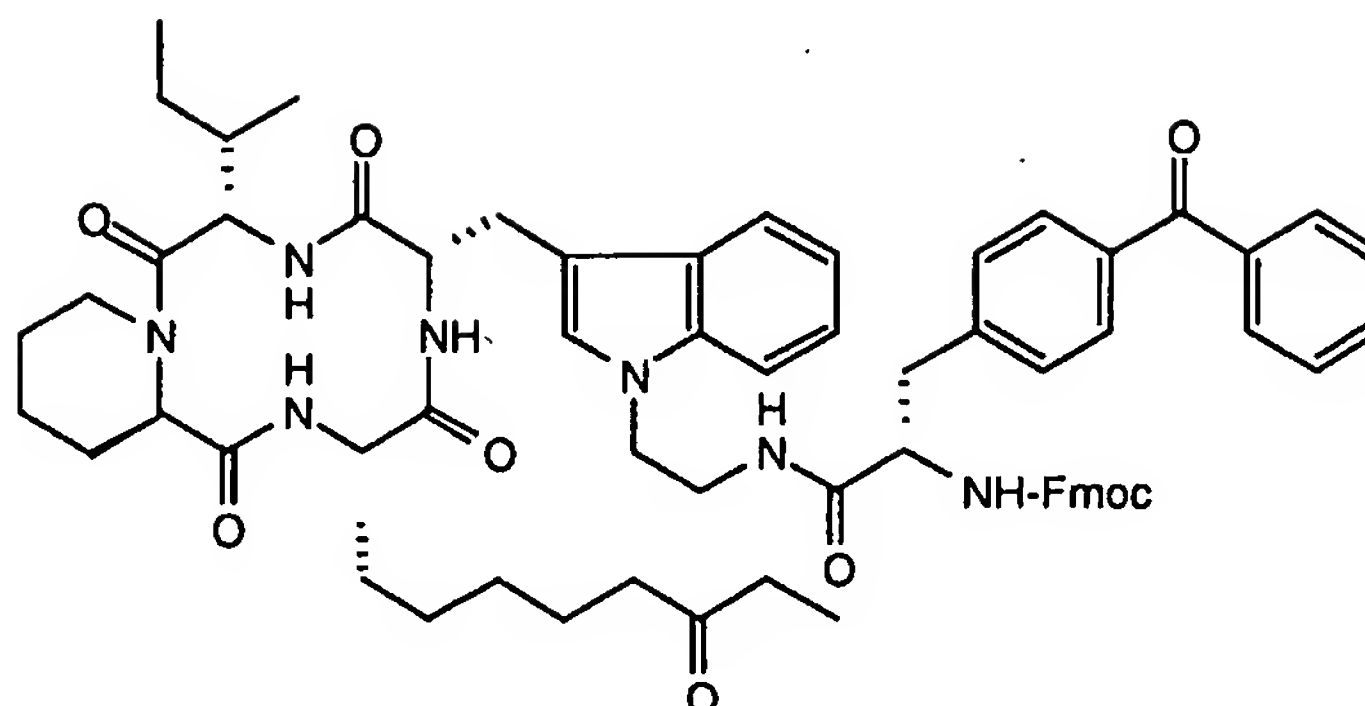
followed by the addition of 3.6 μ L MeSO₂Cl. The solution was warmed to RT and stirred for 30min. The solution was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC (1 x 250 μ m plate) on silica gel using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant, 9mg pure Example 97 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 732.7 (M+ NH₄)]. TLC: R_f = 0.26 (1:1 acetone:hexanes). HPLC: t_R = 4.7 min (1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5 ml/min, Zorbax™ RX-C8).

EXAMPLE 98



Example 98 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 7 μ L NaN(TMS)₂ (1M in THF) was added to 4mg N-desmethoxy-N-2-methanesulfonamidoethyl apicidin in 0.28mL THF followed by the addition of 1.5 μ L MeI. After 16h, the solution was quenched by the addition of water, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC (1 x 250 μ m plate) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 2.2mg pure Example 98 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z; 746.6 (M⁺+NH₄)]. TLC: R_f = 0.42 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

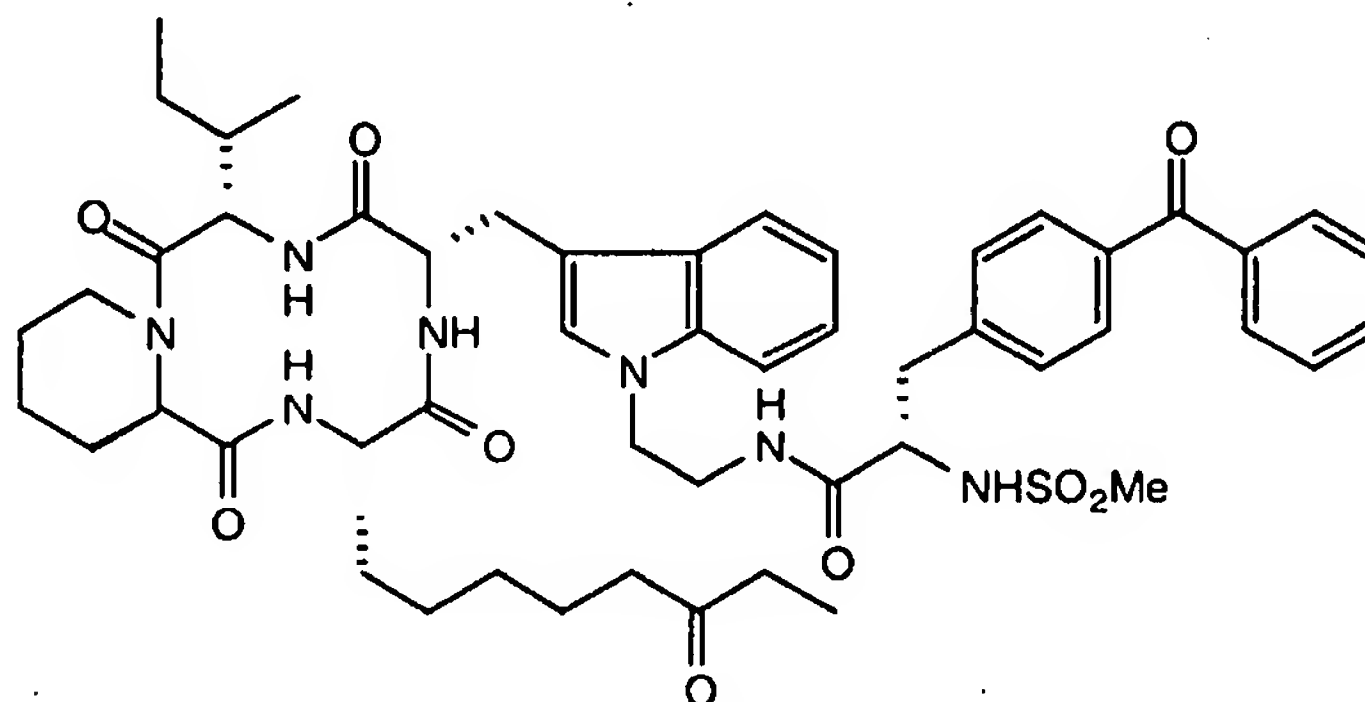
EXAMPLE 99



Example 99 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 5mg
 HOBT, 7 μ L TEA and 18.4mg Fmoc-Phe(4-Bz)-OH was added to 16mg N-
 5 desmethoxy-N-(2-aminoethyl)-apicidin in 1mL CH₂Cl₂ followed by the addition of
 16mg BOP. After 3h at RT, the solution was purified by flash chromatography on
 silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant to yield pure Example 99,
 which was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.50 (1:3:96
 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

10

EXAMPLE 100

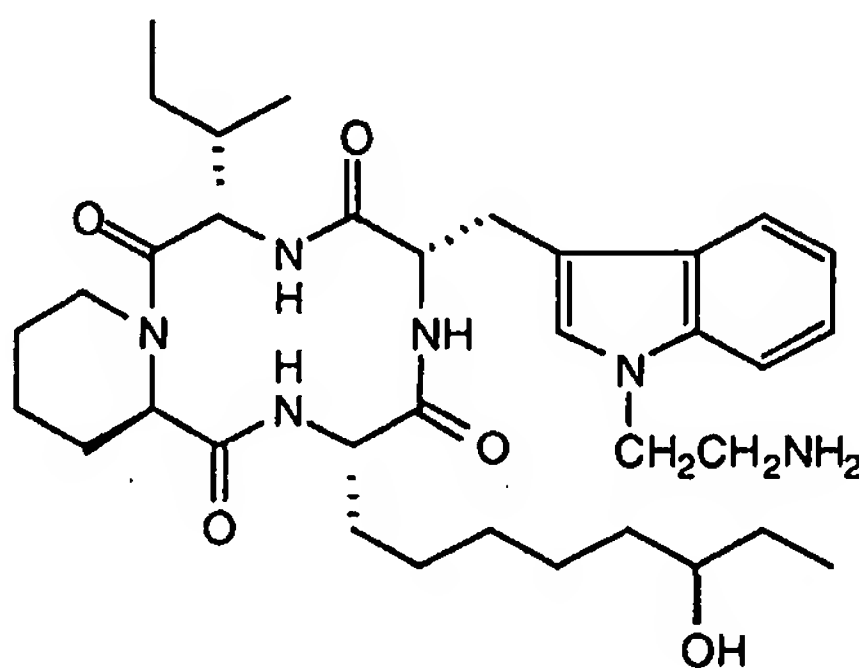


Example 100 was prepared by adding 50 μ L piperidine to 15mg of the
 Fmoc-protected amine of Example 99 at RT in 2mL CH₂Cl₂. After 2h at RT, the
 15 solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and lyophilized from dioxane to
 remove residual piperidine. The crude deprotected amine product was dissolved in
 2mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C and 5.6 μ L Et₃N was added followed by 62 μ L MeSO₂Cl (0.26M
 in CH₂Cl₂). After 1h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated

NaHCO₃(aq), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1000μm plate) using 1:4:95 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, pure Example 100 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 1080 (M⁺+1)].

5

EXAMPLE 101

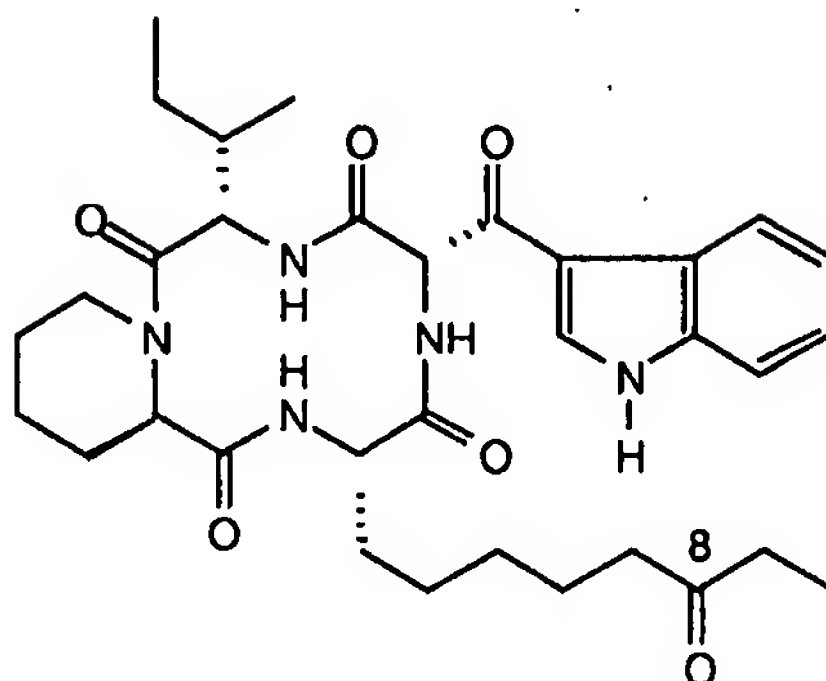


Example 101 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 8mg NaBH₄ was added to 20mg N-desmethoxy-N-(2-aminoethyl) apicidin in 2mL MeOH.

10 After 2h at RT, acetone was added to the solution to quench the reaction and the solution was poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, pure Example 101 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR. TLC: R_f = 0.28 (1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

15

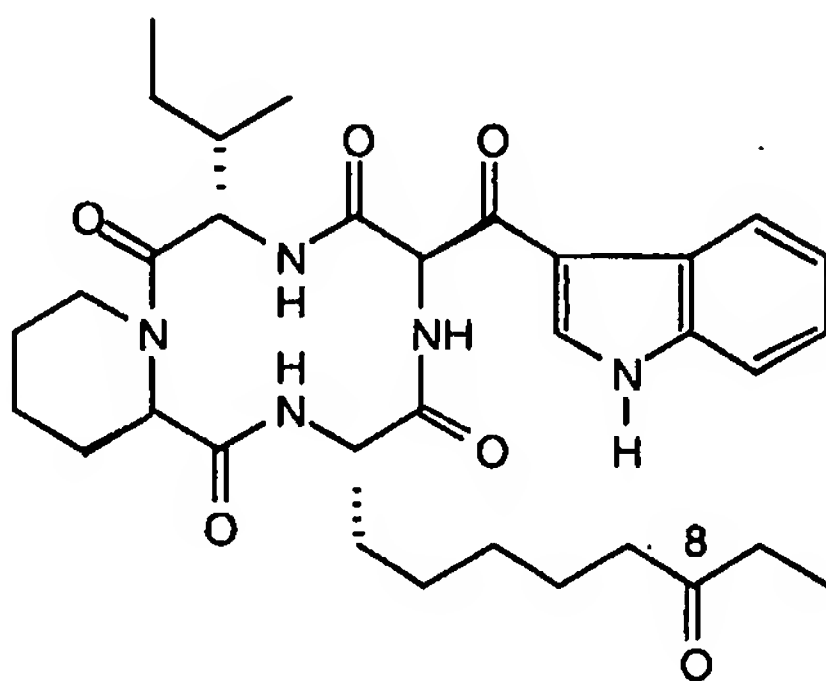
EXAMPLE 102



Example 102 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 16.1mg DDQ was added to 20mg N-desmethoxy apicidin in 1.1mL 9:1 MeCN:H₂O to form a dark purple solution, which became blood-red over 30 min. The solution was aged at 0°C for 12h. The solution was purified without workup by RP-HPLC using 4:6 MeCN:H₂O as eluant. This yielded 15mg of Example 102 which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 608 (M⁺+1)].

10

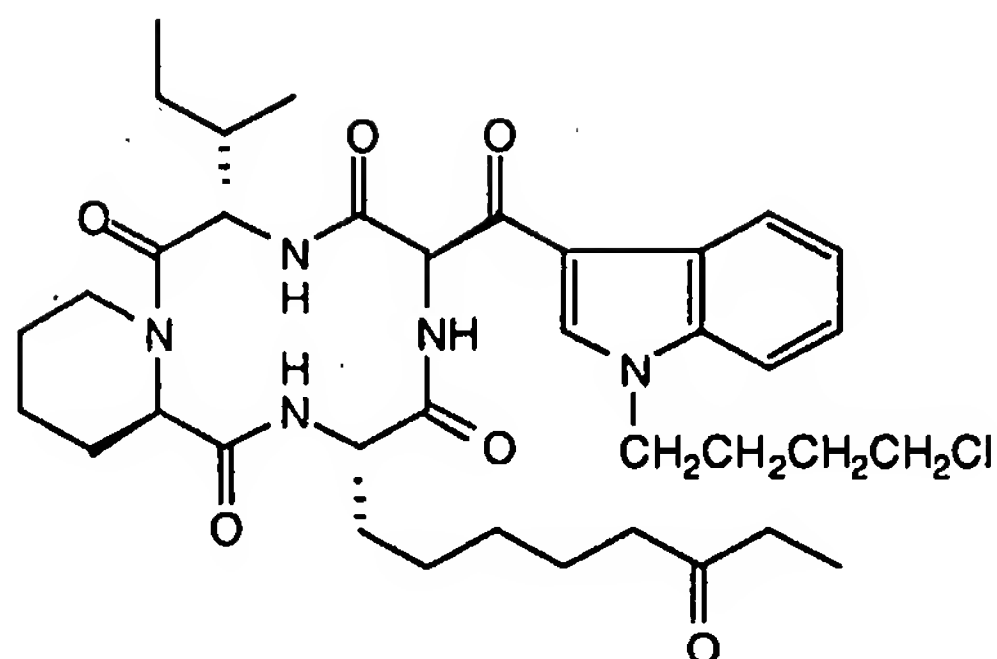
EXAMPLE 103



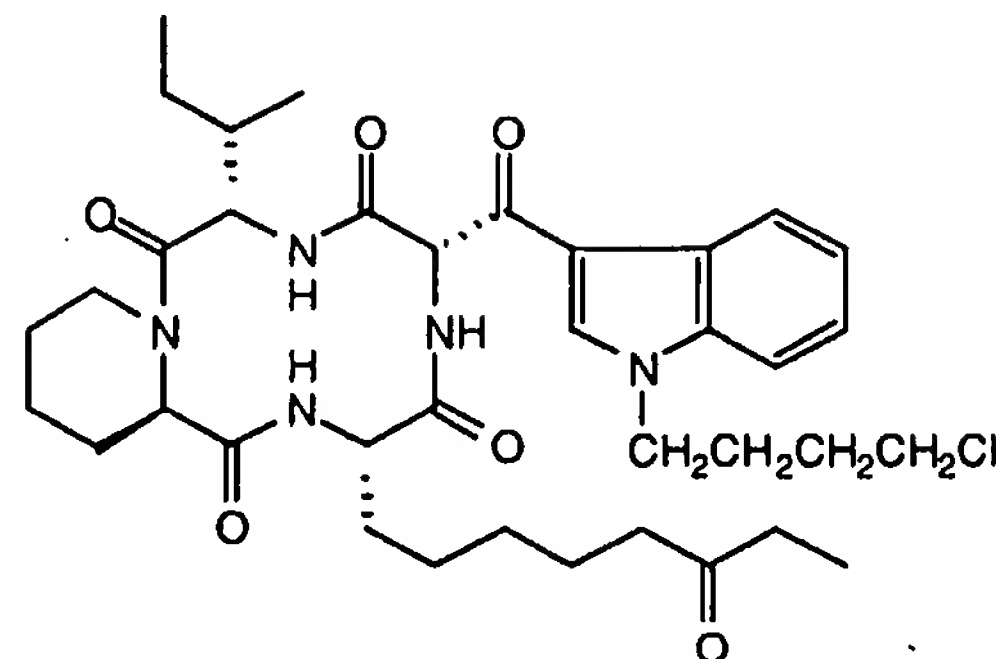
Example 103 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 1.5μL Et₃N was added to 6mg *cyclo*(beta-oxo-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 0.5mL CH₂Cl₂. After 10min, the solution was purified without workup by RP-HPLC using 1:1 MeCN:H₂O as eluant. This yielded 3mg pure Example 103, which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 608 (M⁺+1)].

15

EXAMPLES 104A AND 104B



Ex. 104a



Ex. 104b

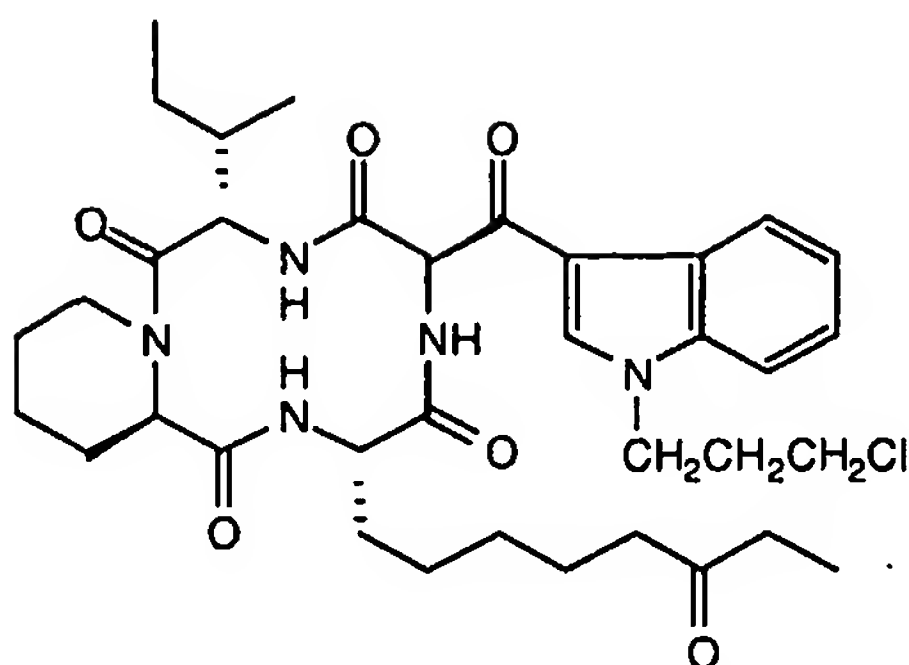
5

Examples 104a and 104b were prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 0.14mL BrCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂Cl, 0.5g *n*Bu₄NI and 25mg 95% NaH were added to 300mg beta-oxo-N-desmethoxy apicidin in 0.5mL DMF containing 0.25mL HMPA. The solution was degassed with bubbling N₂ for 4min and then heated to

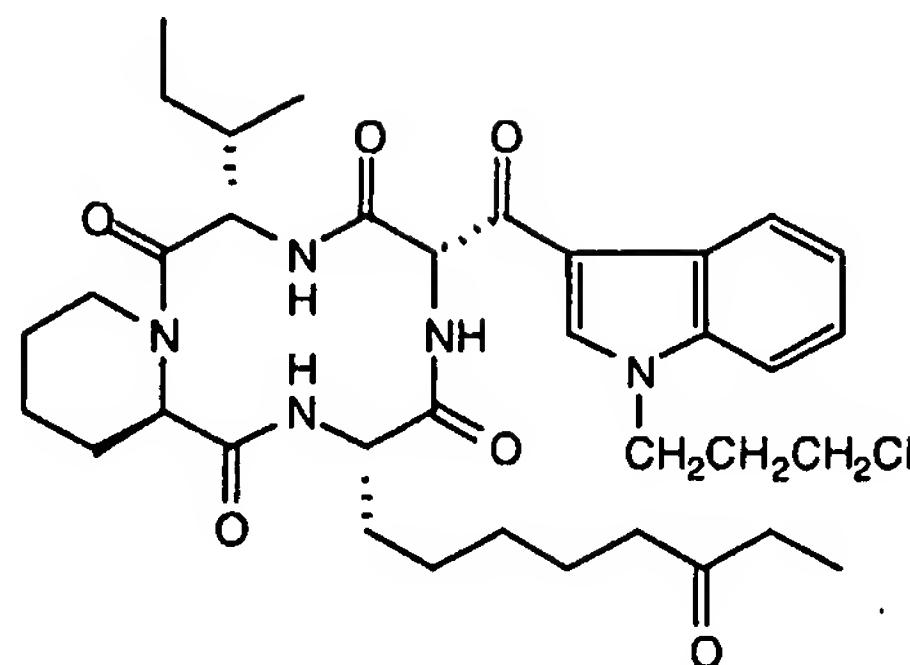
10 100°C for 90min. The solution was then cooled to RT, poured into saturated brine/saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC (2 x 1500μm plates) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₃:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, a pure mixture of Example 104a and Example 104b was obtained. The pure products were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 698.5 (M+1) for each isomer]. The

15 yield was 150mg D-Trp isomer and 120mg L-Trp isomer. TLC: R_f = 0.42 for D-Trp isomer and 0.25 for L-Trp isomer (2:3 acetone:hexanes).

EXAMPLES 105A AND 105B



Ex. 105a



Ex. 105b

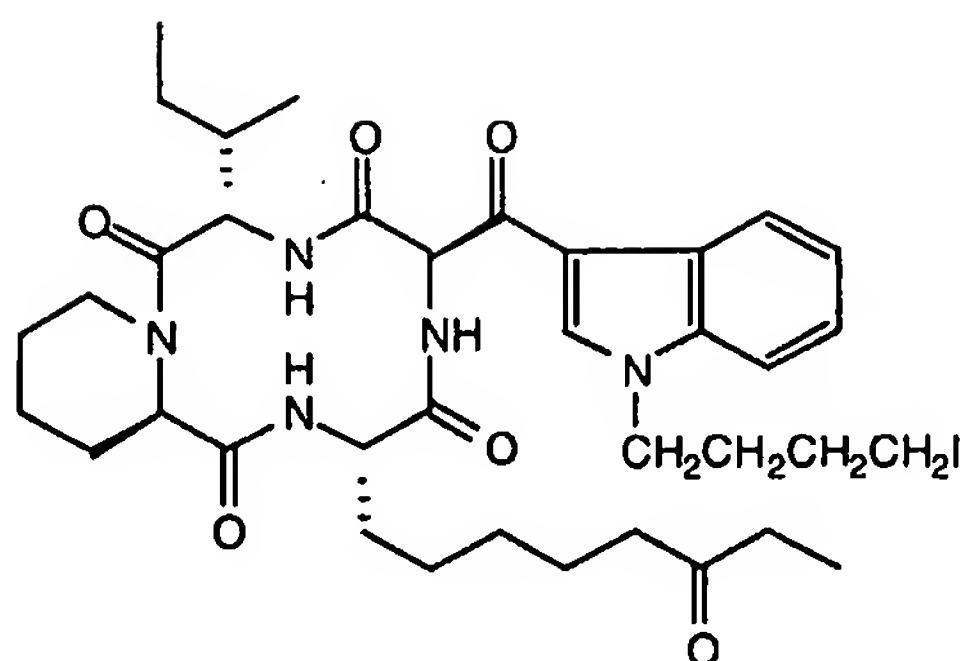
5

Examples 105a and 105b were prepared by adding 0.12mL BrCH₂CH₂CH₂Cl, 0.5g *n*Bu₄NI and 25mg 95% NaH at RT to 300mg beta-oxo-N-desmethoxy apicidin in 0.5mL DMF containing 0.25mL HMPA. The solution was degassed with bubbling N₂ for 4min and then heated to 100°C for 90min. The solution was cooled to RT, poured into 1:1 saturated brine:saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC (2 x 1500μm plates) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₃:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, a pure mixture of Examples 105a and 105b were obtained which were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 684.5 (M⁺+1) for each isomer]. Yield: 120mg D-Trp isomer and 80mg L-Trp isomer. TLC: R_f = 0.55 for D-Trp isomer and 0.27 for L-Trp isomer (2:3 acetone:hexanes).

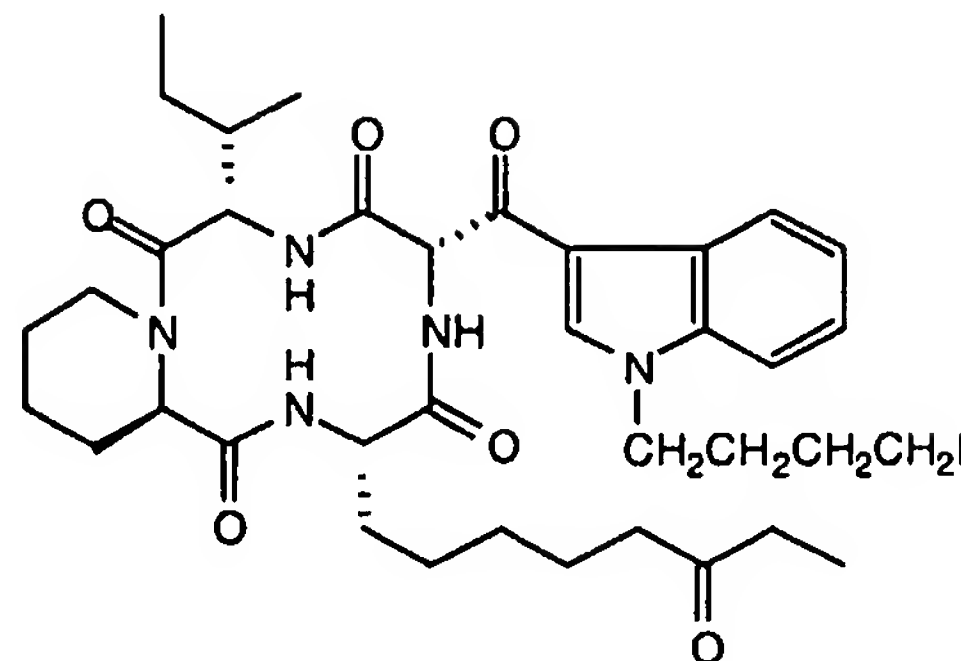
10

15

EXAMPLES 106A AND 106B



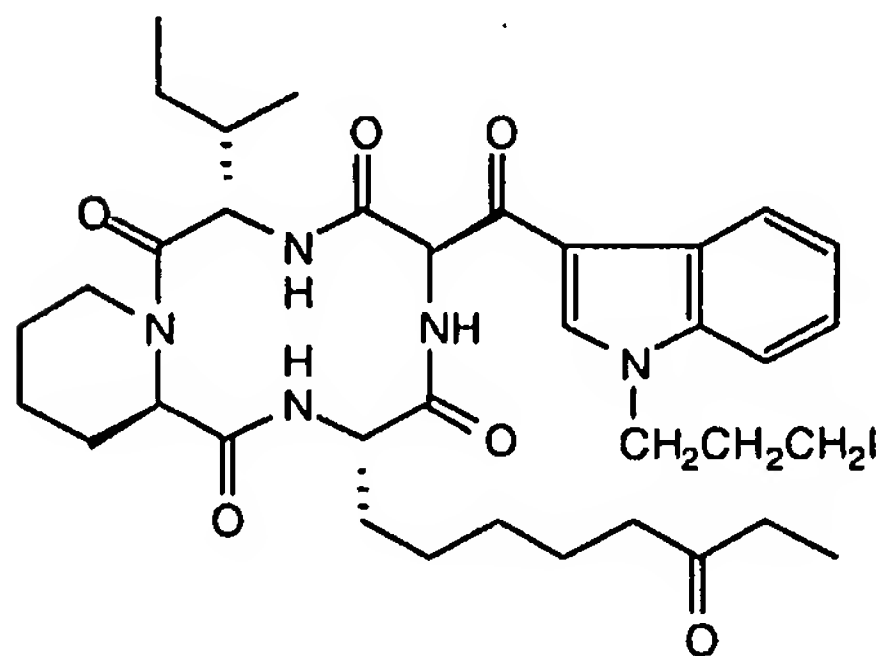
Ex. 106a



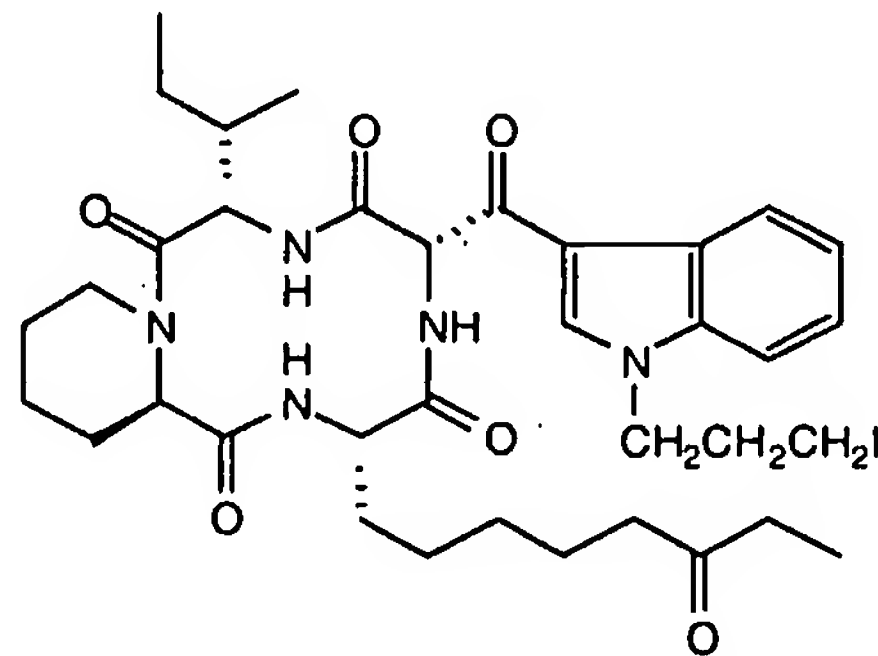
Ex. 106b

- 5 Examples 106a and 106b were prepared by adding 516mg NaI to 120mg *cyclo*(N-(4-chloro-n-butyl)-beta-oxo-D-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 2.2mL anhydrous MeCN. The resulting solution was heated to 60°C for 12h. The solution was cooled to RT and diluted with 1:1 brine:saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. This yielded 100mg of a mixture of
- 10 Example 106a and 106b which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 790.5 (*M*⁺+1) for each isomer] without purification. TLC: *R_f* = 0.58 for D-Trp isomer and 0.41 for L-Trp isomer (1:3:96 NH₄:MeOH:CHCl₃)

EXAMPLES 107A AND 107B



Ex. 107a

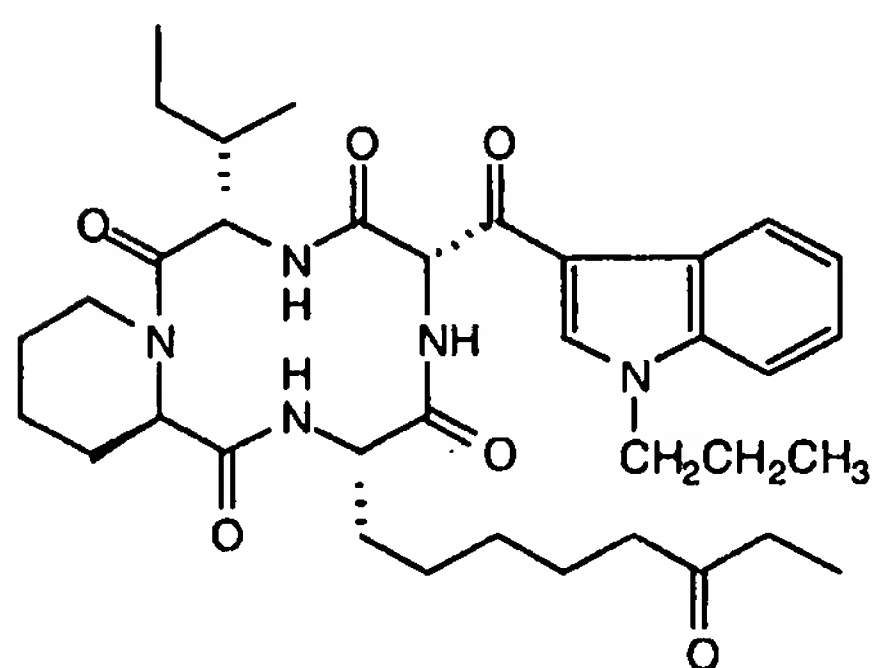


Ex. 107b

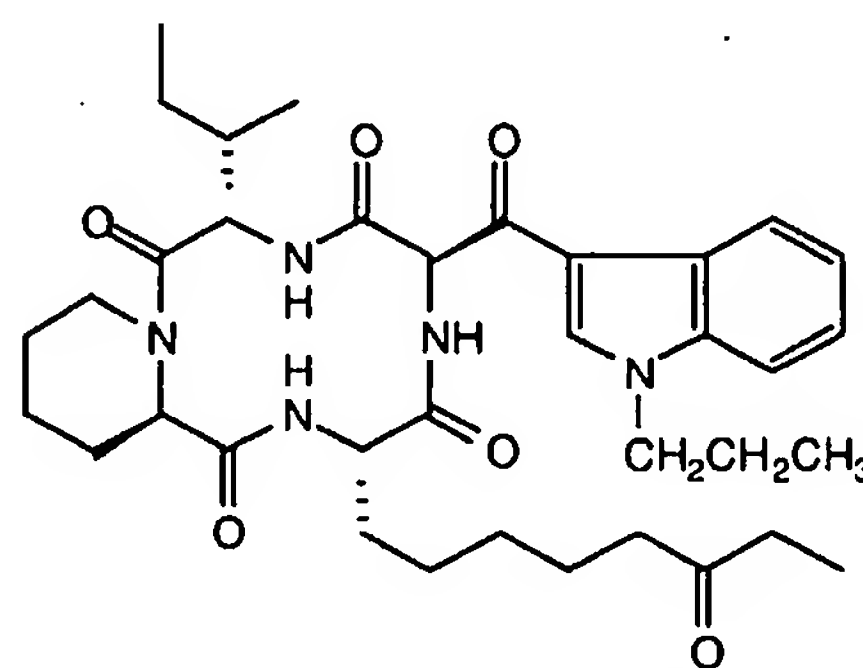
Examples 107a and 107b were prepared by adding 350mg NaI to 80mg *cyclo*(N-(4-chloro-n-propyl)-beta-oxo-D-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 1.5mL anhydrous MeCN. The resulting solution was heated to 60°C for 12h. The solution was cooled to RT, diluted with 1:1 brine:saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. This yielded 70mg of a mixture of Example 107a and Example 107b which were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 776.5 (*M*⁺+1) for each isomer] without purification. TLC: *R_f* = 0.53 for D-Trp isomer and 0.42 for L-Trp isomer (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

10

EXAMPLES 108A AND 108B



Ex. 108a



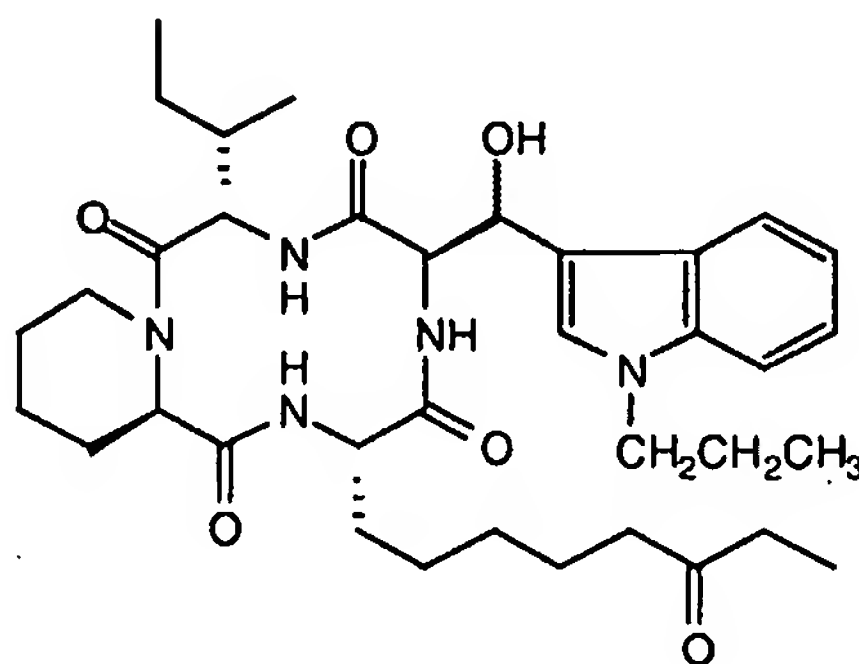
Ex.108b

15

Examples 108a and 108b were prepared by adding 30mg MgBr₂•Et₂O, and 30μL *n*Bu₃SnH to 40mg of an ~1:1 mixture of *cyclo*(N-(3-iodo-n-propyl)-beta-oxo-D-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) and *cyclo*(N-(3-iodo-n-propyl)-beta-oxo-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 0.5mL CH₂Cl₂. The resulting solution was cooled to -78°C. Next, 100μL Et₃B was added followed by 500μL oxygen gas via syringe over 2h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 1:1 brine:saturated NaHCO₃ at -78°C. The solution was then warmed to RT, partitioned with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic layer dried with Na₂SO₄. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between hexanes:MeCN (1:3). The MeCN layer was washed (3x) with hexanes and the MeCN layer concentrated under reduced pressure. Pure products were obtained following PTLC (1 x 1000μm plate) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. Pure products were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 650.6 (*M*⁺+1) for each

isomer]. Yield: 14mg D-Trp isomer and 14mg L-Trp isomer. TLC: $R_f = 0.69$ for D-Trp isomer and 0.51 for L-Trp isomer (1:3:96 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$).

EXAMPLE 109

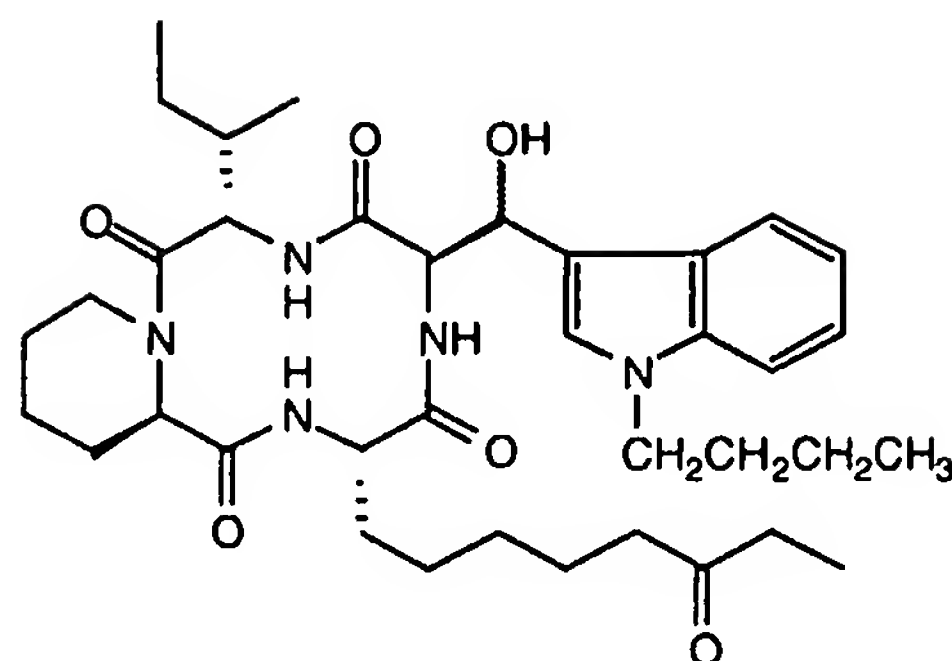


5

Example 109 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 5mg 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile and 38 μL $n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnH}$ were added to a 22mg mixture of *cyclo*(N-(3-iodo-n-propyl)-beta-oxo-D-(and L, ~1:1)-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 0.6mL toluene. Nitrogen was bubbled through the solution for 5min and it was then heated to 100°C for 2h. The solution was cooled to RT, concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between hexanes:MeCN (1:3). The MeCN layer was washed (3x) with hexanes and the MeCN layer concentrated under reduced pressure. Following PTLC on silica gel using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant, 10mg pure Example 109 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 652.7 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$)]. TLC: $R_f = 0.50$ and 0.43 (mixture of beta-hydroxy isomers) (1:3:96 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$).

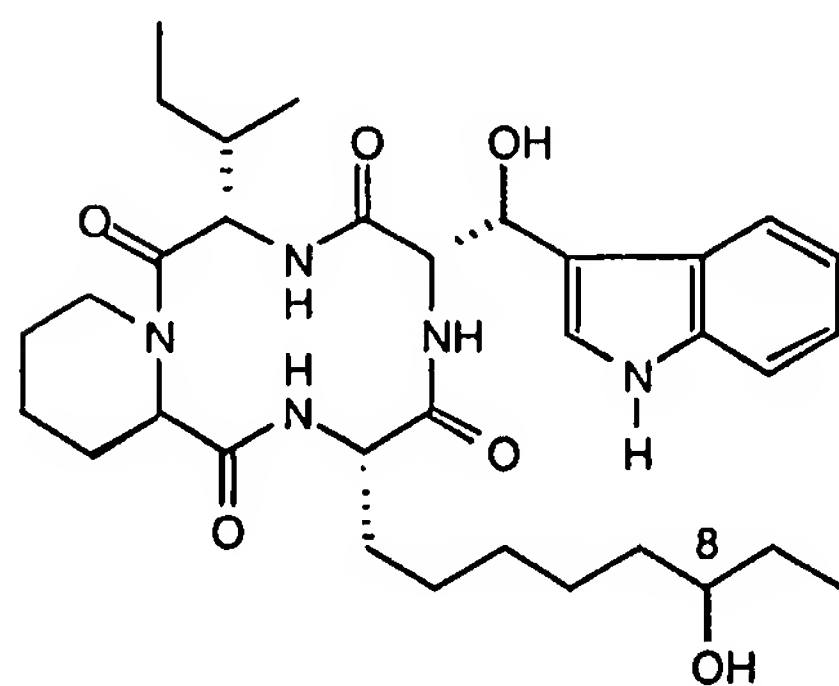
15

EXAMPLE 110

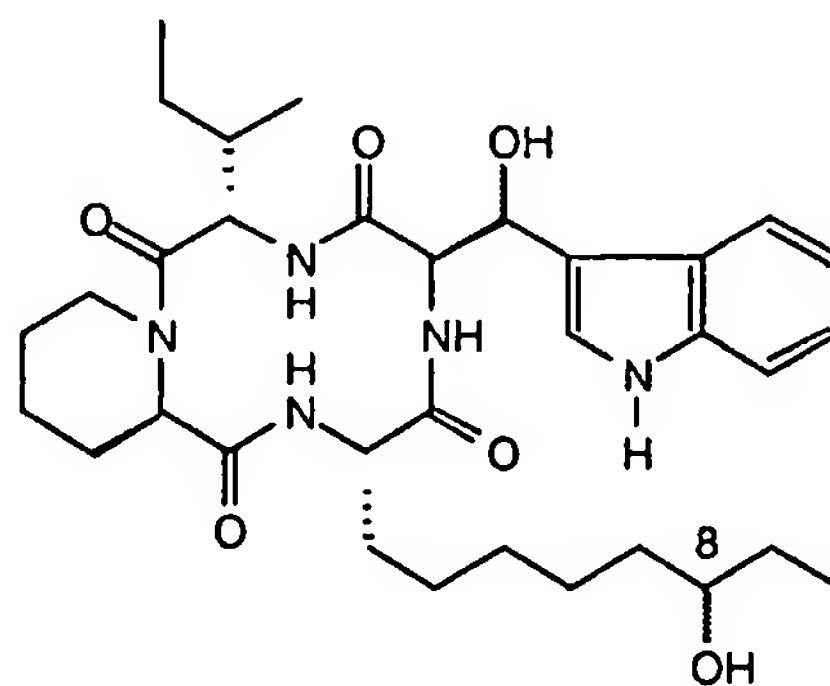


Example 110 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 6mg 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile and 52 μ L *n*Bu₃SnH was added to 31mg of a ~1:1 mixture of *cyclo*(N-(4-iodo-*n*-butyl)-beta-oxo-D-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) and *cyclo*(N-(4-iodo-*n*-butyl)-beta-oxo-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 0.8mL toluene. Nitrogen was bubbled through the solution for 5min and it was then heated to 100°C for 2h. The solution was cooled to RT, concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between hexanes:MeCN (1:3). The MeCN layer was washed (3x) with hexanes and the MeCN layer concentrated under reduced pressure. Example 110 was characterized by ¹H NMR without purification. TLC: R_f = 0.66 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

EXAMPLES 111A AND 111B



Ex. 111a



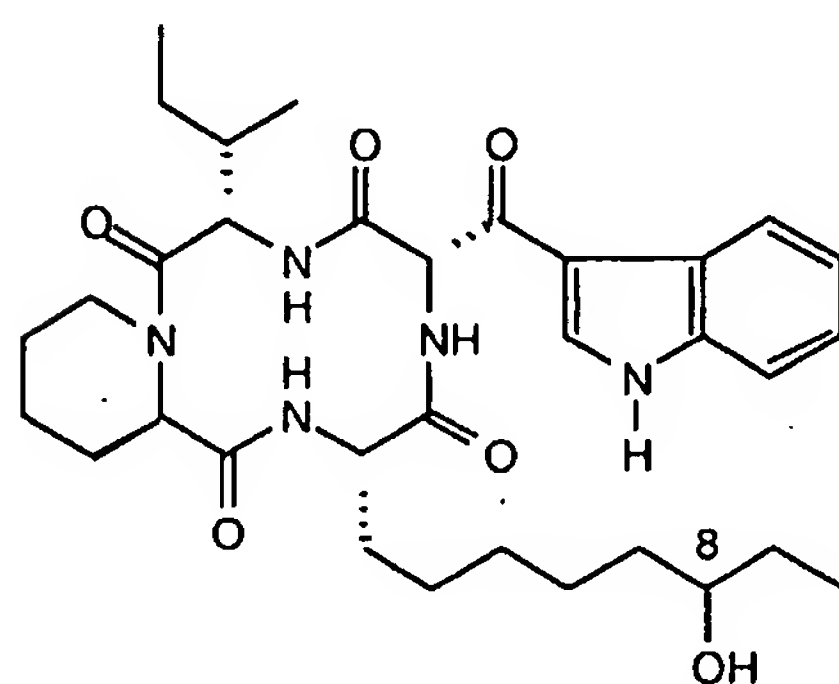
Ex. 111b

Examples 111a and 111b were prepared by adding 1mg NaBH₄ to 3mg beta-oxo-N-desmethoxy apicidin in 0.25mL EtOH at 0°C. After 2.5h at RT and 10h

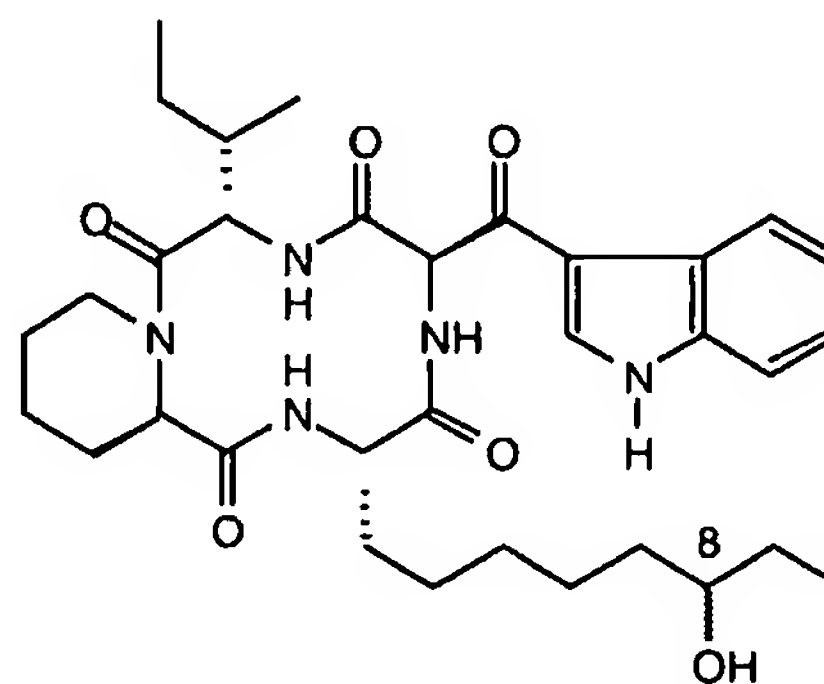
at 0°C, the solution was poured into saturated NH₄Cl, extracted with 3:1 EtOAc:*i*PrOH and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following RP-HPLC using gradient elution (2:3 to 1:1 MeCN:H₂O), a mixture of pure Example 111a and 111b were obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 594 (M⁺-H₂O) for both isomers].

5 TLC: R_f = 0.50 for D-Trp isomer and 0.28 for L-Trp isomer (1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). HPLC: *t_R* = 3.9min for D-Trp isomer and 3.5min for L-Trp isomer (1:1 MeCH:H₂O, 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-C8).

EXAMPLES 112A AND 112B



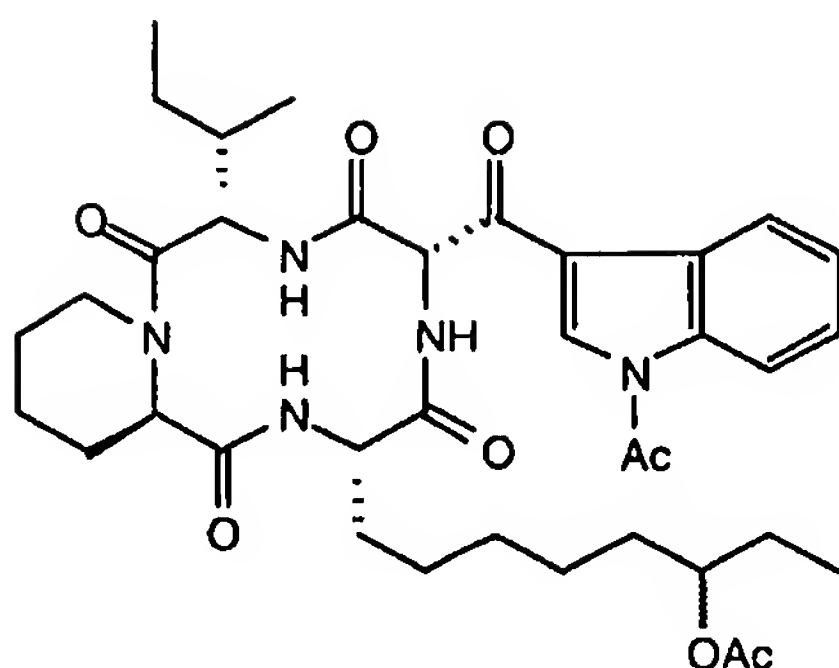
Ex. 112a



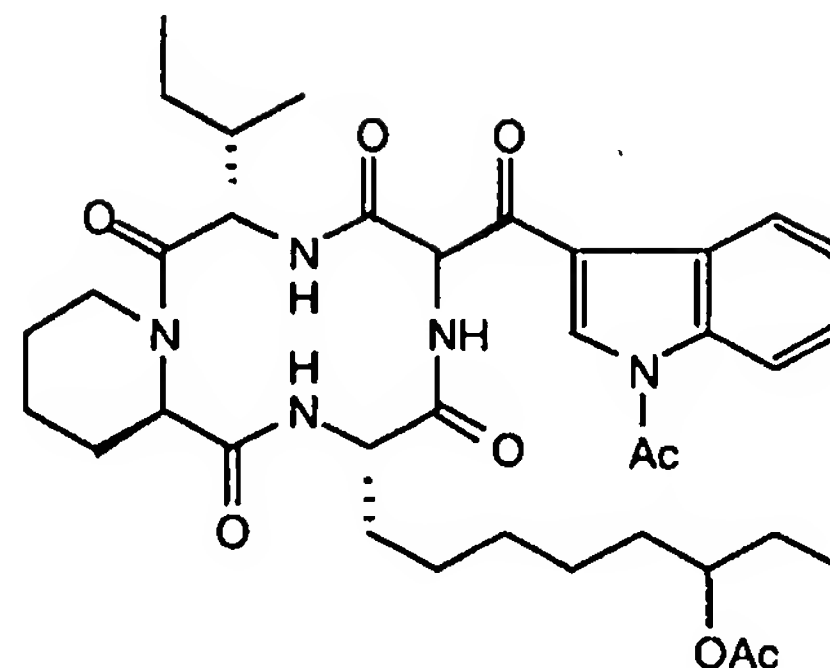
Ex.112b

Examples 112a and 112b were prepared by adding 5.8mg CeCl₃•6H₂O to 10mg *cyclo*(beta-oxo-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) at RT in 0.2mL MeOH. After 5min, the solution was cooled to 0°C and 0.6mg NaBH₄ was added. The solution was poured into saturated NH₄Cl, extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following RP-HPLC using 1:1 MeCN:H₂O as eluant, a pure mixture of 0.7mg Example 112a and 1.3mg Example 112b was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 609 (M⁺+1) for each isomer].

EXAMPLES 113A AND 113B



Ex. 113a



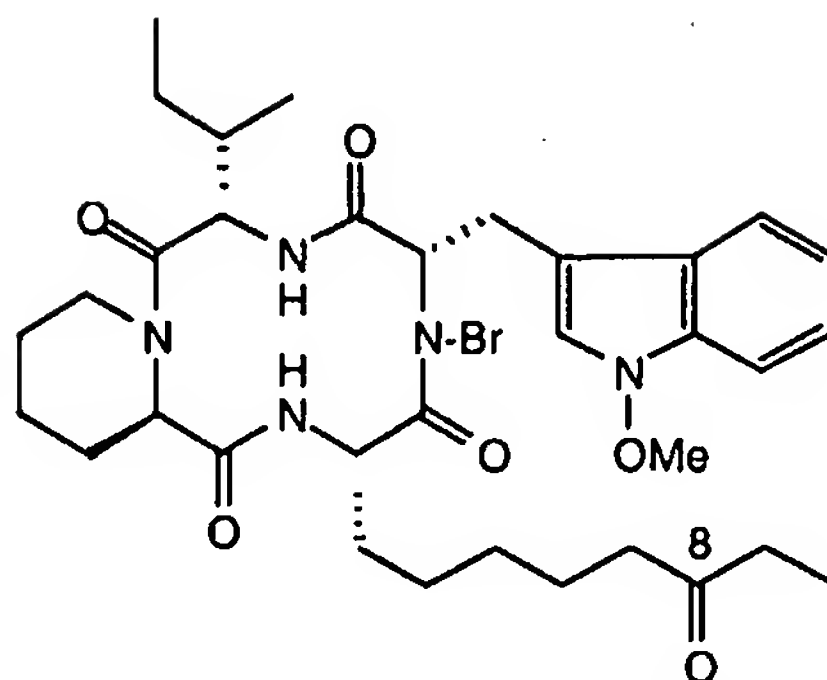
Ex. 113b

5

Examples 113a and 113b were prepared by adding 14mg DMAP and 0.533mL Ac₂O to 700mg *cyclo*(beta-oxo-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-hydroxy-decanoyl) in 115mL dichloroethane at RT. After 8h, the mixture was poured into saturated NH₄Cl, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following preparative chromatotron (4μm plate) on silica gel using 2:8 to 4:6 acetone:hexanes gradient elution as eluant, 8mg of a mixture of Examples 113a and 113b was obtained. Pure epimeric products were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS. D-Trp isomer: yield: 140mg; TLC: R_f = 0.71 (1:1 acetone:hexanes); MS [m/z: 694.4 (M⁺+1)]. L-Trp isomer: yield: 110mg; TLC: R_f = 0.57 (1:1 acetone:hexanes); MS [m/z: 694.5 (M⁺+1)].

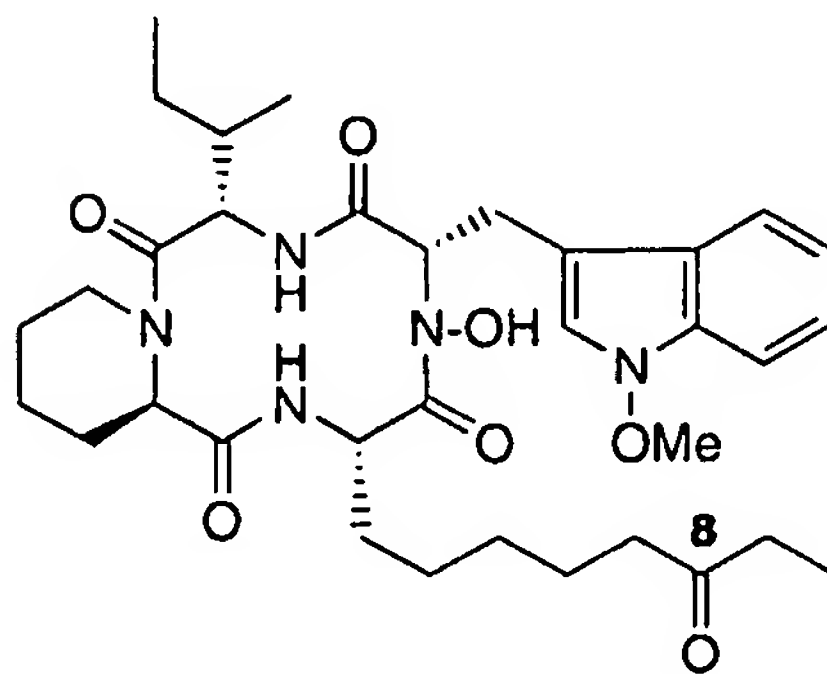
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EXAMPLE 114

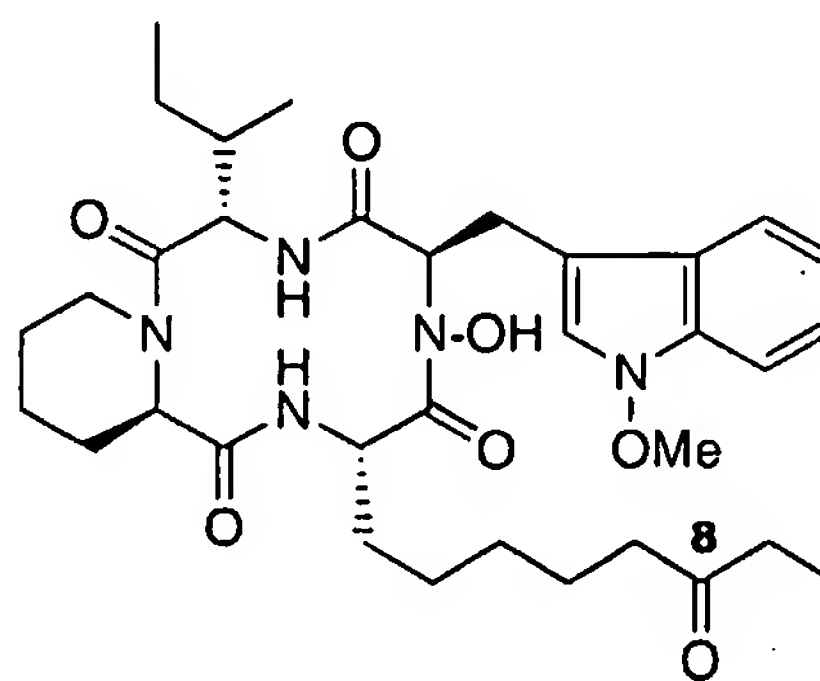


Example 114 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 28.5mg N-bromosuccinamide and 1.2mg benzoyl peroxide was added to 100mg apicidin in 5.3mL CCl₄. Nitrogen then was bubbled through the solution for 5min. The solution was refluxed for 15min and then cooled to RT. Following PTLC on silica gel (3 x 1000μm plates) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ (one development) followed by 4:6 acetone:hexanes (two developments) as eluant, 62mg pure Example 114 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 704 (M⁺+1)]. RP-HPLC: *t_R* = 5.02 min (apicidin: *t_R* = 4.82min), 6:4 MeCN:H₂O, 1.5mL/min.

EXAMPLES 115A AND 115B



Ex. 115a



Ex. 115b

Example 115a (mobile product A) and Example 115b (polar product B) were prepared by the following methods E and F.

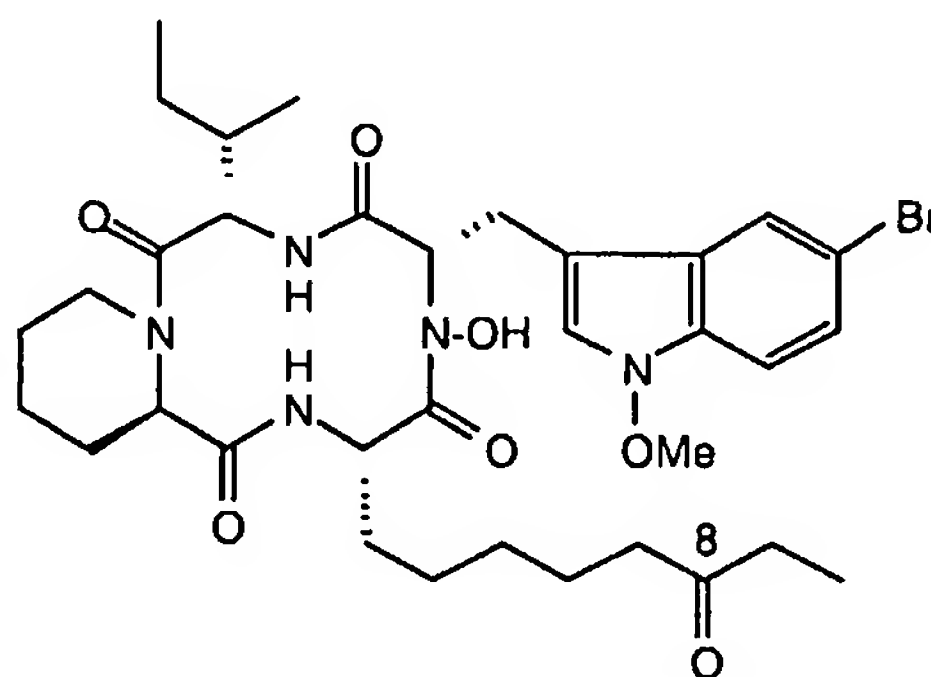
Method E

At 0°C, 10mg Example 114 was added to 4mg AgBF₄ in 250μL 3:1 DMSO:CH₂Cl₂. After aging for 10min (at this point, TLC showed the disappearance of the starting bromide), 10μL Et₃N was added and the solution aged for an additional hour. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water. The mixture was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 250μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant, a pure mixture of Examples 115a and 115b was obtained which were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 640 (M⁺+1) for both isomers]. TLC: R_f= 0.48 Example 115a (mobile product A) and 0.41 Example 115b (polar product B), 1:1 acetone:hexanes.

Method F

At RT, 12mg NaHCO₃ was added to 43mg apicidin in CH₂Cl₂, followed by 18mg 85% MCPBA. The resulting solution was vigorously stirred for 12h. The solution was then poured into saturated NaHCO₃(aq), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 250μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes, pure Example 115a was obtained which was identical in all respects to Example 115a, mobile product A, from Method E above.

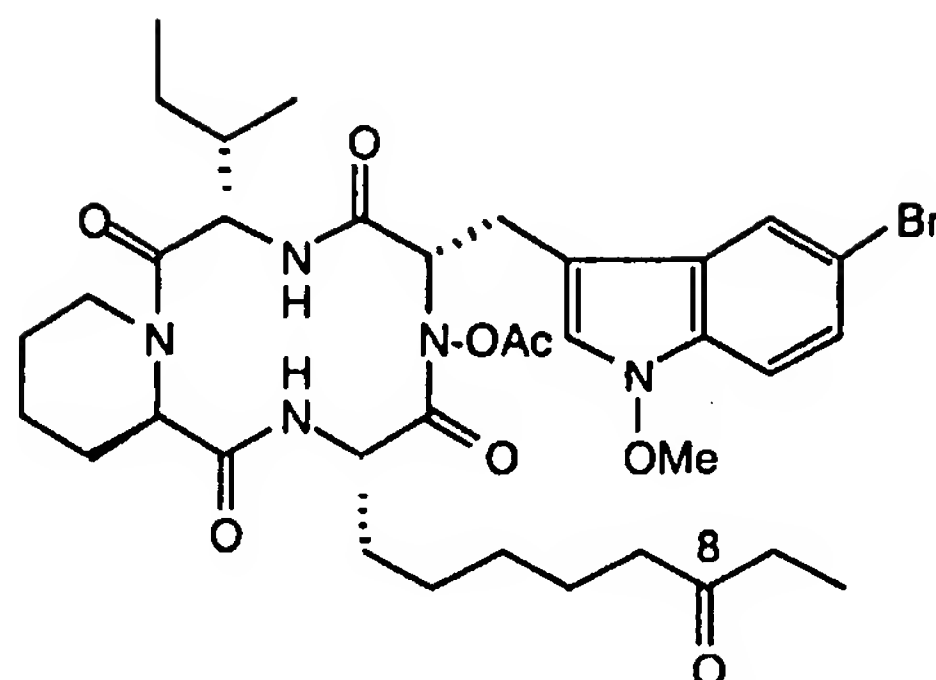
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EXAMPLE 116

Example 116 was prepared by following the general procedure of Example 115a, method E. Starting with 10mg of Example 114, 4mg of Example 116 was prepared which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 718.6 (M⁺+1)].

25

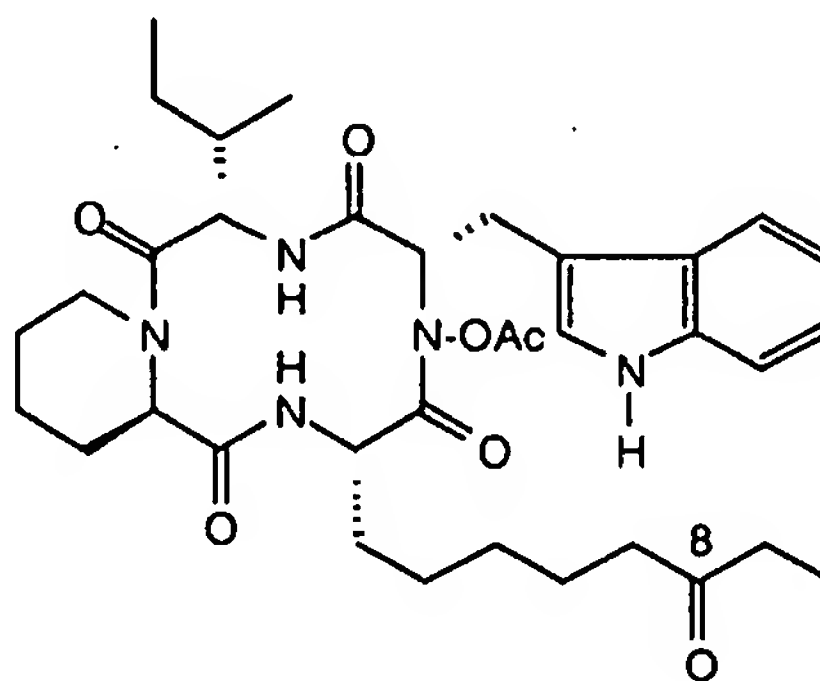
EXAMPLE 117



Example 117 was prepared by adding 4 μ L Ac₂O to 5.4mg of Example 115b at RT in 375 μ L ClCH₂CH₂Cl, followed by the addition of 0.3mg DMAP. After
 5 1.5h, the volatiles were removed under a stream of nitrogen. Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 250 μ m plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant, 6mg pure Example 117 which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 762 (M⁺+1)].

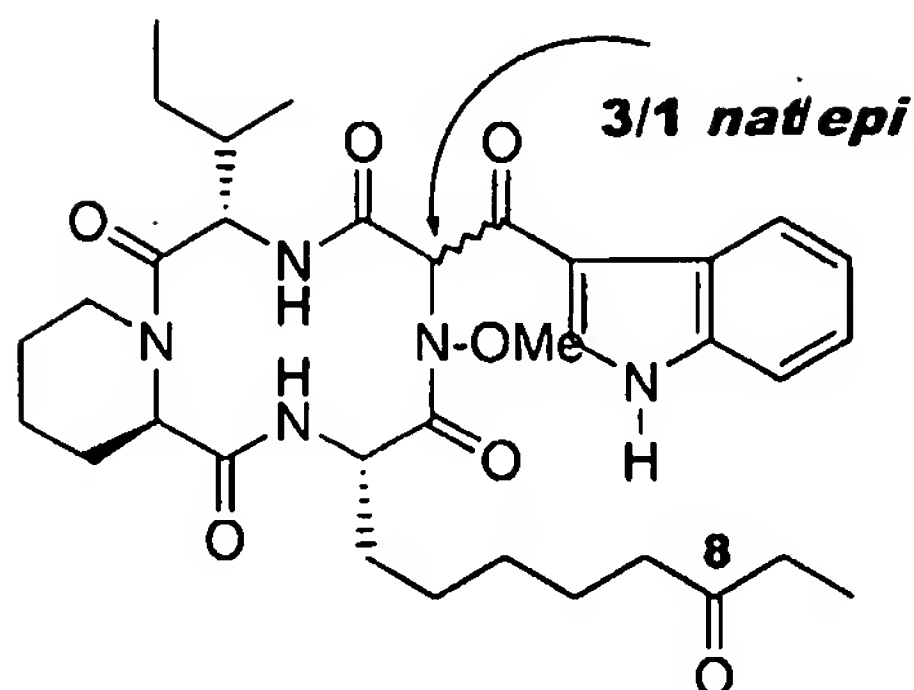
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EXAMPLE 118



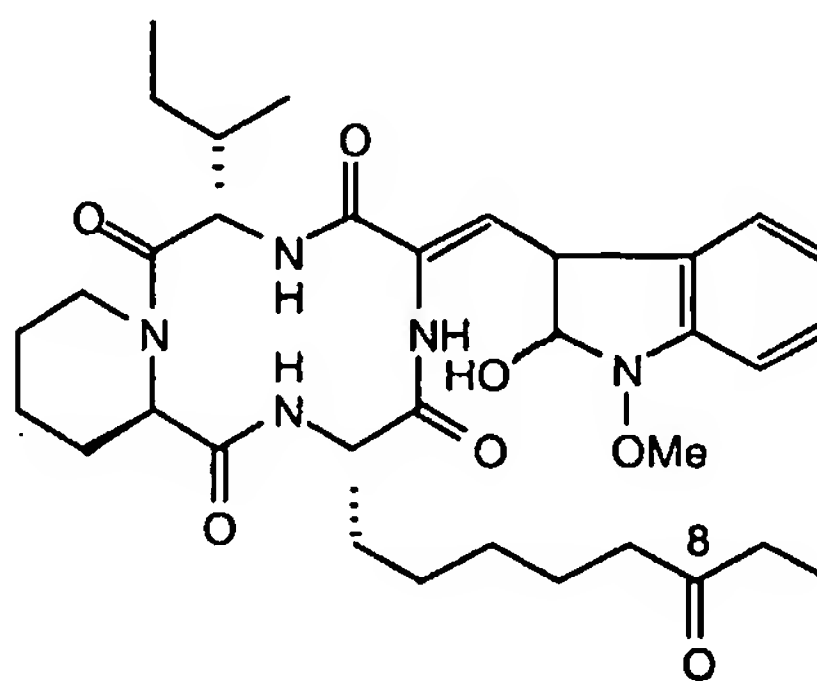
Example 118 was prepared by the following procedure. To 5mg of
 Example 117 at RT in 1mL CH₂Cl₂ was added 1mg Pd(OH)₂ and a hydrogen
 atmosphere was established (balloon pressure). After aging for 2h, the solution was
 15 filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:9:90 NH₄:MeOH:CHCl₃, 3.5mg pure Example 118 was obtained
 which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 652 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 119



- Example 119 was prepared by the following procedure. To 25mg beta-oxo-N-desmethoxy-apicidin at RT in 1.5mL MeOH was added 15μL pyridine followed by the addition of 126mg Pb(OAc)₄. After aging for 48h, the solution was cooled to 0°C and saturated Na₂S₂O₃(aq) was added. The solution was poured into saturated NH₄Cl(aq):brine (1:1), extracted with *i*PrOH:CHCl₃ (3:7) and dried with Na₂SO₄. The solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.
- Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:9:90 NH₄:MeOH:CHCl₃, 36mg pure Example 119 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 638 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 120



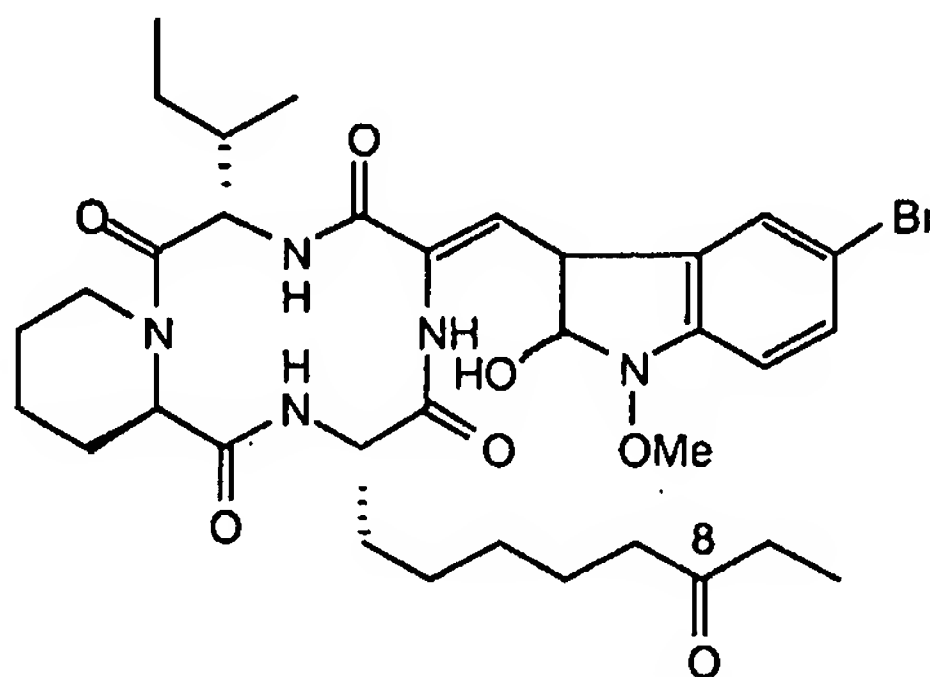
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Example 120 was prepared by the following procedure. To 81mg of Example 114 in 6mL THF:H₂O at RT was added 141mg basic Al₂O₃ and 191mg Ag₂CO₃. The solution was warmed to 50°C for 5h, then cooled to RT. The mixture

was partitioned between water and CH₂Cl₂, the layers separated, the organic layer dried with Na₂SO₄ and then filtered through Celite. Following PTLC (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, pure Example 120 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 640.5 (M⁺+1)].

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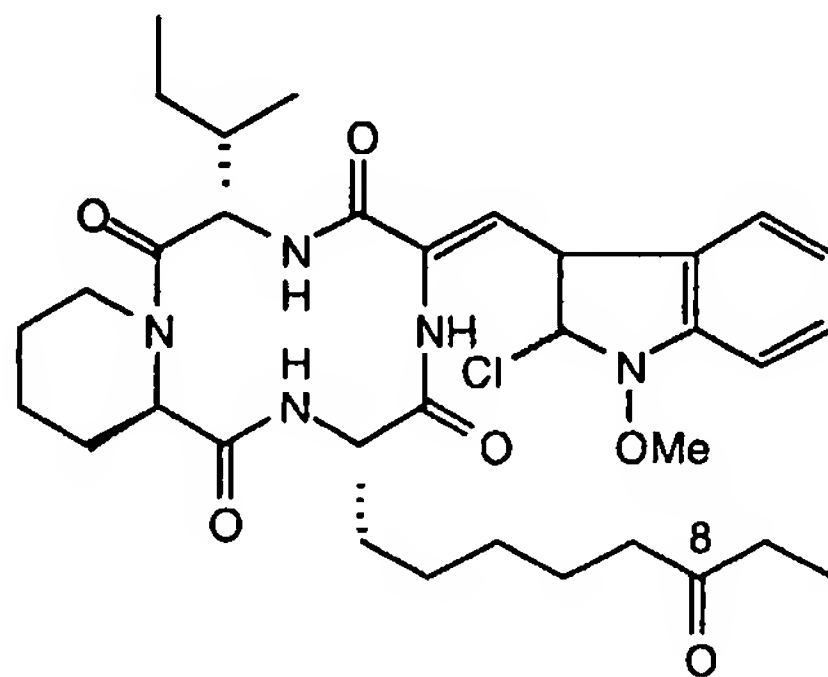
EXAMPLE 121



Example 121 was prepared by following the general procedure of Example 120, and utilizing the dibromide Example 126 as the starting material. The product thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 720 (M⁺+1)].

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EXAMPLE 122



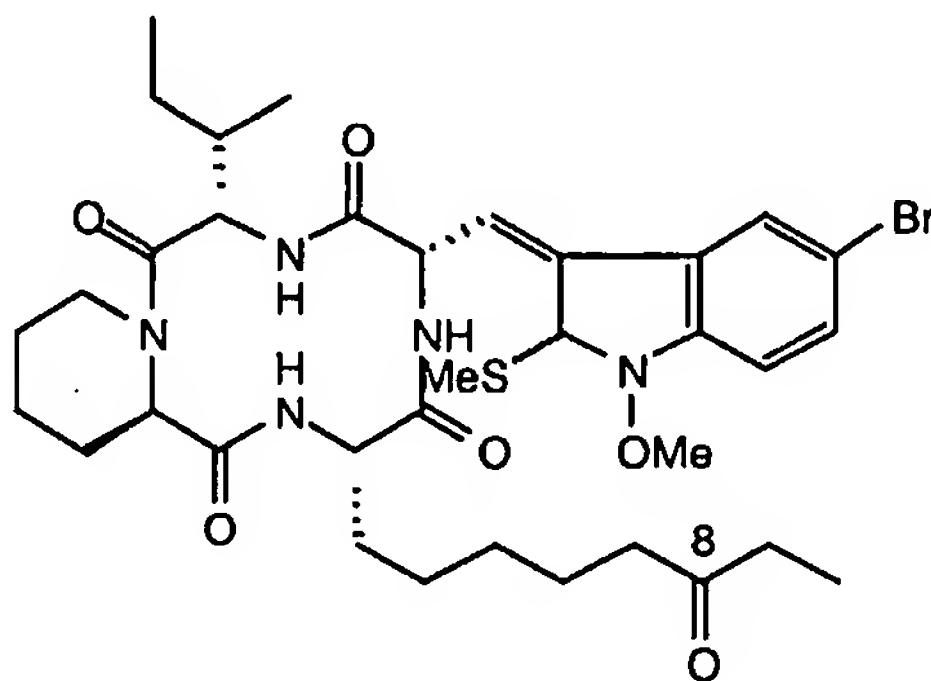
Example 122 was prepared by the following procedure. To 200μL CH₂Cl₂ at -78°C was added 6μL oxalyl chloride (2M solution in CH₂Cl₂) followed by the addition of 2μL DMSO. After 5min, 3.3mg of Example 120 (as a solution in 50μL CH₂Cl₂) was added to the DMSO/oxalyl chloride solution. After aging for 15min, 14μL Et₃N was added and the solution was warmed to 0°C. The reaction was

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then quenched by the addition of water, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 500 μm plate) using 1:3:96 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$ as eluant, pure Example 122 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 658 (M^++1)].

5

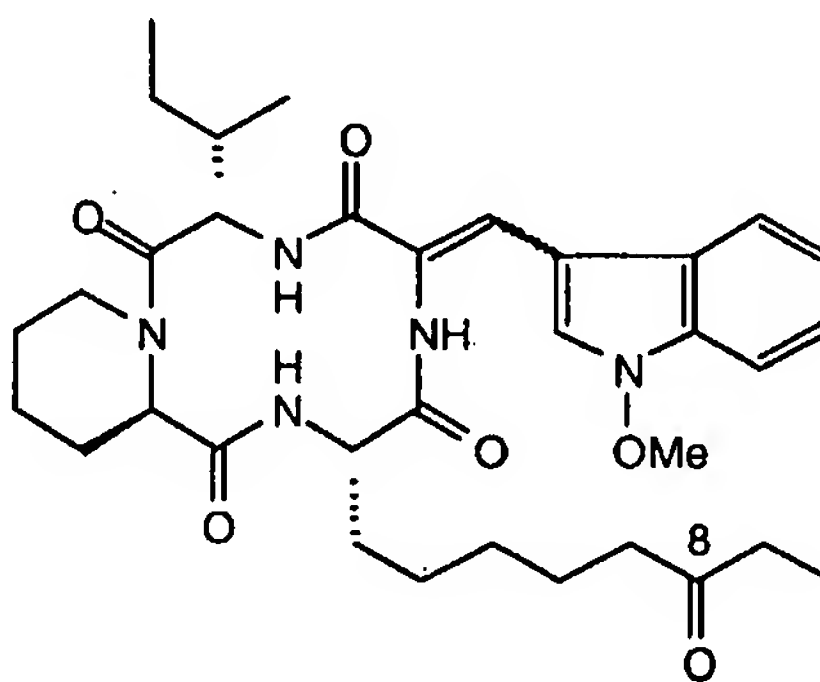
EXAMPLE 123



Example 123 was prepared by mixing 28mg of Example 126 in 1.5mL DMF at RT with 13mg NaSMe. The mixture was then warmed to 50°C. After 1h, the solution was poured into water, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Following PTLC purification on silica gel (1 x 250 μm plate) using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant (two developments). Pure Example 123 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 748 (M^++1)].

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EXAMPLE 124

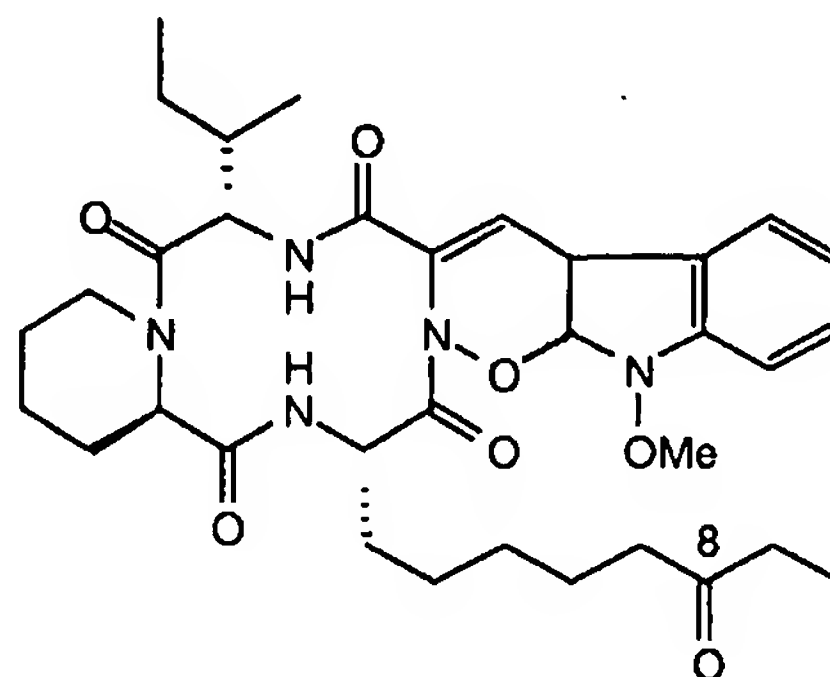


Example 124 was prepared by adding 5.4mg KSAC to 11mg of Example 114 in 260 μL DMF at 0°C. After aging the solution for 48h, it was warmed

to RT and aged an additional 20h. The solution was poured into water, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Following PTLC on silica gel using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant, the product thus obtained was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 622 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$)].

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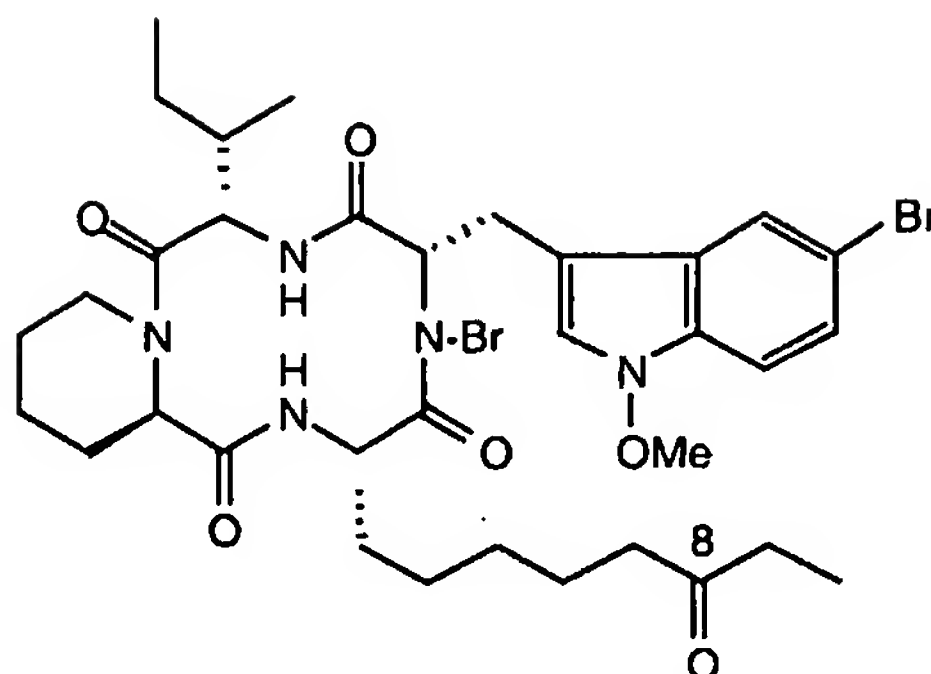
EXAMPLE 125



Example 125 was prepared by adding 5mg DDQ to 5mg of Example 115a (mobile product A) at RT in 200 μL THF. The resulting solution was warmed to 65°C. After aging for 20h, an additional 5mg DDQ was added. After an additional 6h, the volatiles were removed at ambient temperature under reduced pressure. Methylene chloride was added, the solution was filtered and the filtrate was loaded onto a preparative TLC plate (1 x 250 μm plate, silica gel). Following PTLC purification using 4:6 acetone:hexanes as eluant, the pure Example 125 thus obtained was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 608.6 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$)].

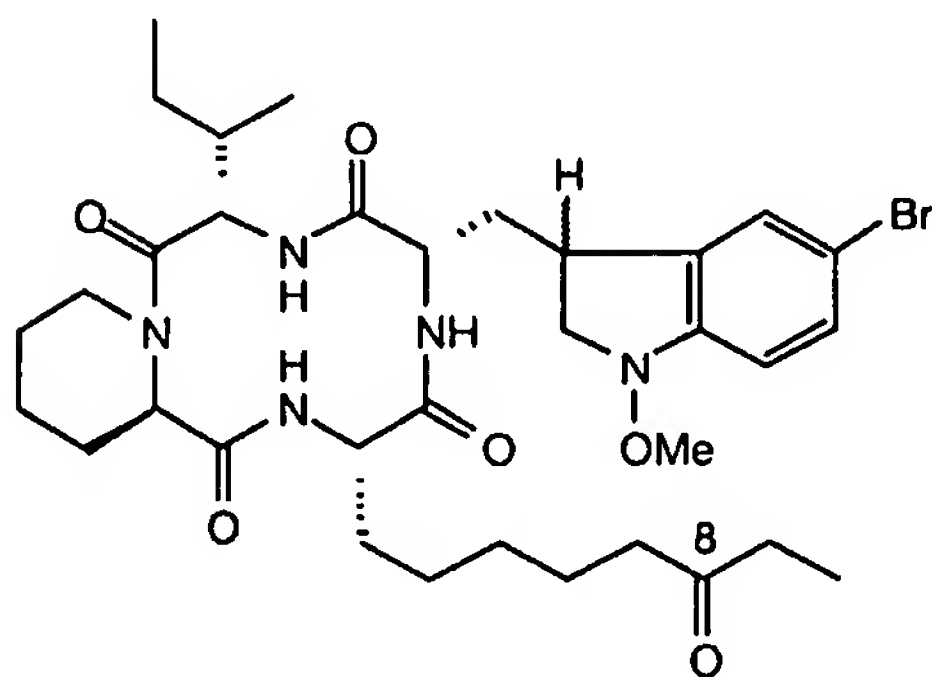
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EXAMPLE 126



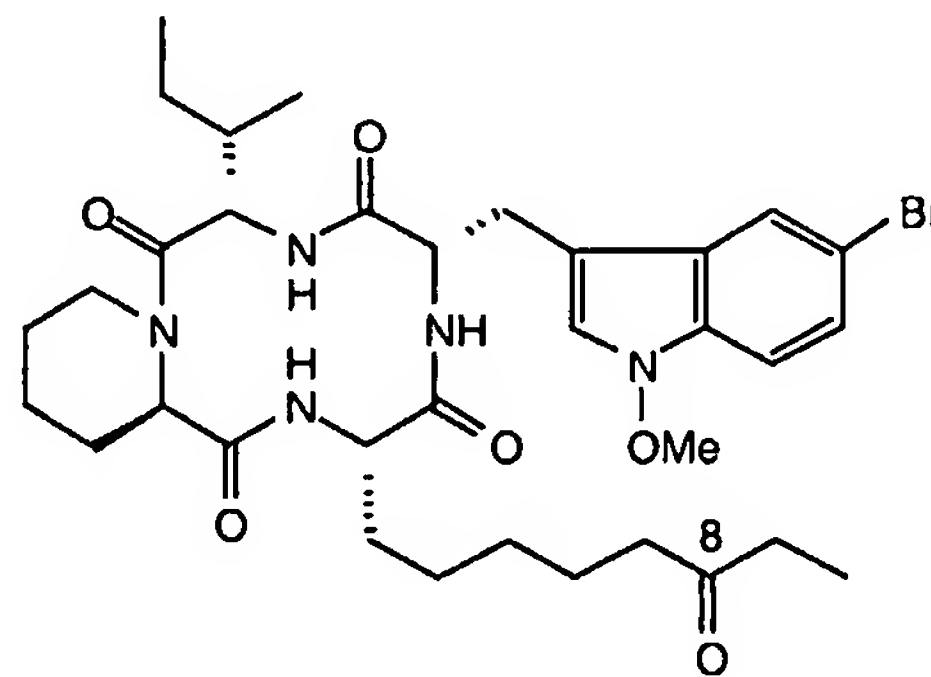
Example 126 was prepared by the following procedure. At RT, 86mg N-bromosuccinamide was added to 100mg apicidin in 5.3mL CCl₄, followed by the addition of 1.2mg benzoyl peroxide. The resulting solution was purged with vigorous nitrogen bubbling for 5min. The solution was heated to reflux for 45min and then cooled to RT. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and pure Example 126 was obtained following PTLC purification on silica gel (1500μm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant. The dibromide Example 126 product thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 780 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.49 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). HPLC: t_R = 10.02min, 1mL/min, 6:4 MeCN:H₂O, Zorbax™ RX-8).

EXAMPLES 127A AND 127B



Mobile product A

Ex. 127a



Polar product B

Ex. 127b

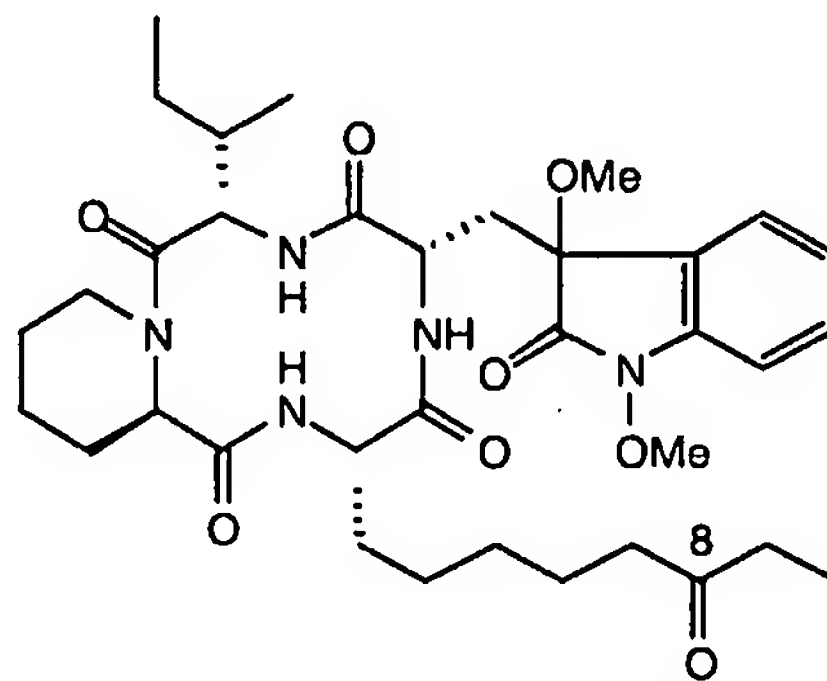
Examples 127a and 127b were prepared by adding 0.32mL DMF, and 0.32mL 1:1 saturated $\text{NaHCO}_3:\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to 10mg of Example 126, followed by the addition of 4.5mg $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$. The milky white solution thus formed was aged at RT for 24h. Then, 2mL Acetonitrile was added, and the solids were removed by
5 filtration. This yielded 1mg pure Example 127a (mobile product A) and 4mg pure Example 127b (polar product B) following RP-HPLC using 1:1 MeCN: H_2O as eluant. Both products were characterized by ^1H NMR and MS.

Example 127a, mobile product A: MS: $[\text{m/z}: 704 (\text{M}^++1)]$; TLC: $R_f = 0.75$ (1:1 acetone:hexanes); HPLC: $t_R = 8\text{min}$, 2mL/min, 1:1 MeCN: H_2O ,
10 ZorbaxTM RX-8).

Example 127b, polar product B: MS: $[\text{m/z}: 702 (\text{M}^++1)]$; TLC: $R_f = 0.60$ (1:1 acetone:hexanes); HPLC: $t_R = 7\text{min}$, 2mL/min, 1:1 MeCN: H_2O , ZorbaxTM RX-8).

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EXAMPLE 128

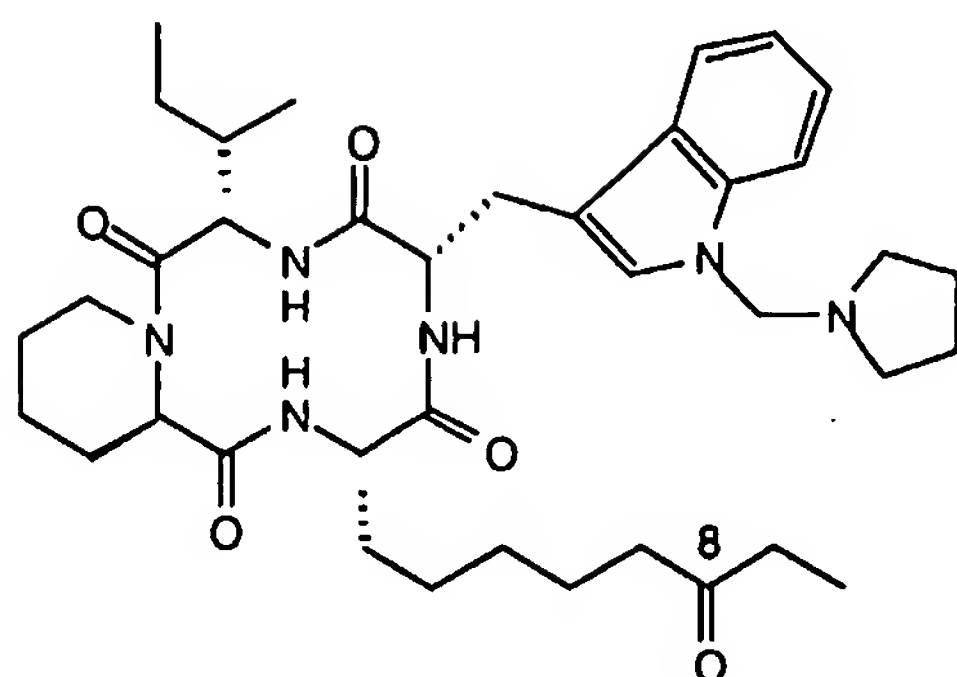


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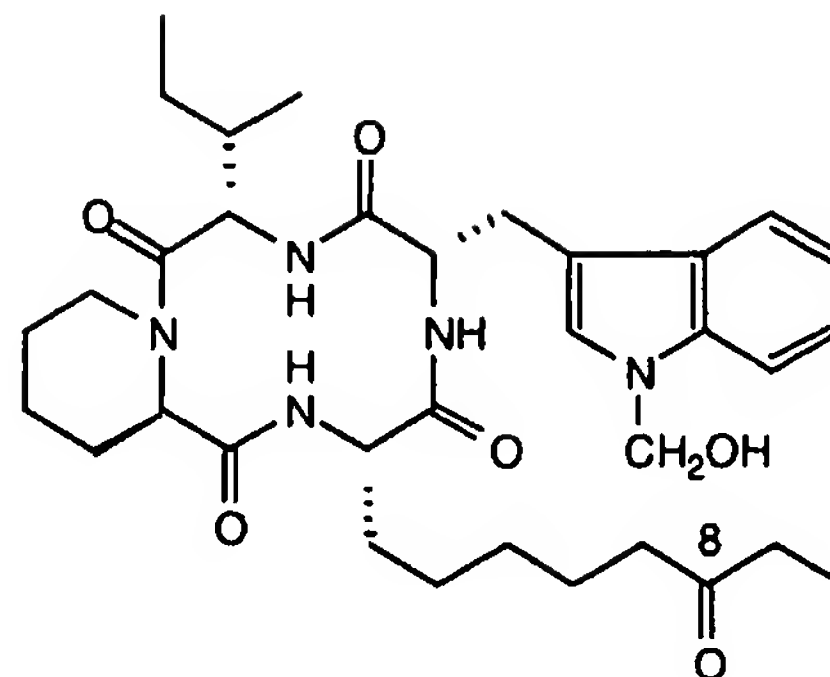
Example 128 was prepared by the following procedure. At 0°C, 6mg N-bromosuccinamide was added to 13mg apicidin in 1mL CH_2Cl_2 and 0.5mL MeOH. After 4min, 1mL saturated $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{aq})$ was added, followed by 1mL brine.
The solution was extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Partially purified
product was obtained following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1500 μm plate) using 1:2
acetone:hexanes as eluant. Pure Example 128 was subsequently obtained following
flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:2 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The Example
128 thus obtained was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS $[\text{m/z}: 670.4 (\text{M}^++1)]$.

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EXAMPLES 129A AND 129B



Ex. 129a

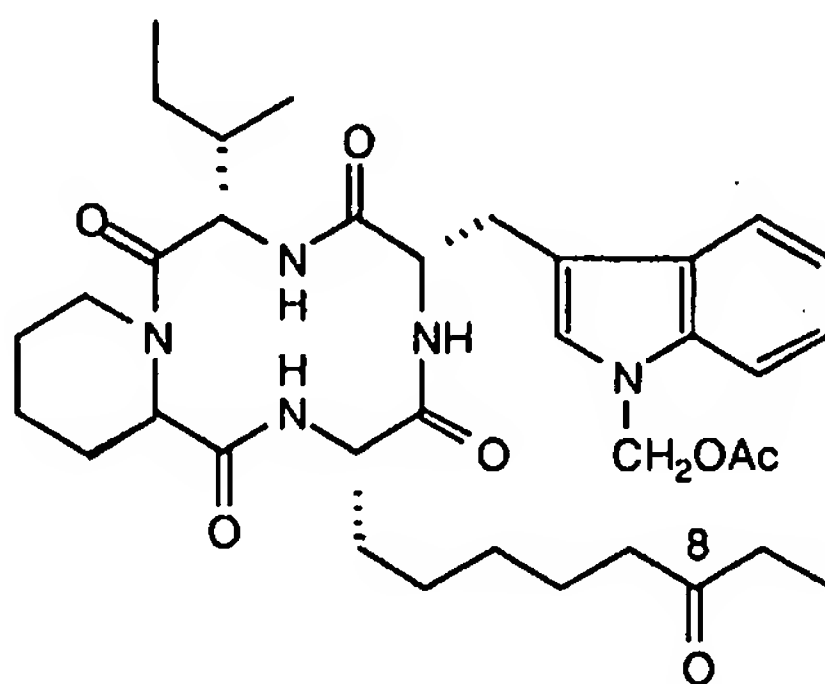


Ex. 129b

- 5 Examples 129a and 129b were prepared by the following procedure.
 To 10mg N-desmethoxy apicidin at RT in 0.1mL DMF was added 3μL 37%
 formaldehyde(aq) and 3μL pyrrolidine. After 48h, the reaction was quenched with
 saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄. Pure 2mg of the
 pyrrolidino Example 129a (*R_f*= 0.2) and 2mg of the hydroxymethyl Example 129b
 10 (*R_f*= 0.1) was obtained following PTLC (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃, *R_f*= 0.2) as
 eluant. The pure products were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 624 (*M*⁺+1)
 for the pyrrolidino Example 129a and 677 (*M*+1) for the hydroxymethyl Example
 129b].

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EXAMPLE 130

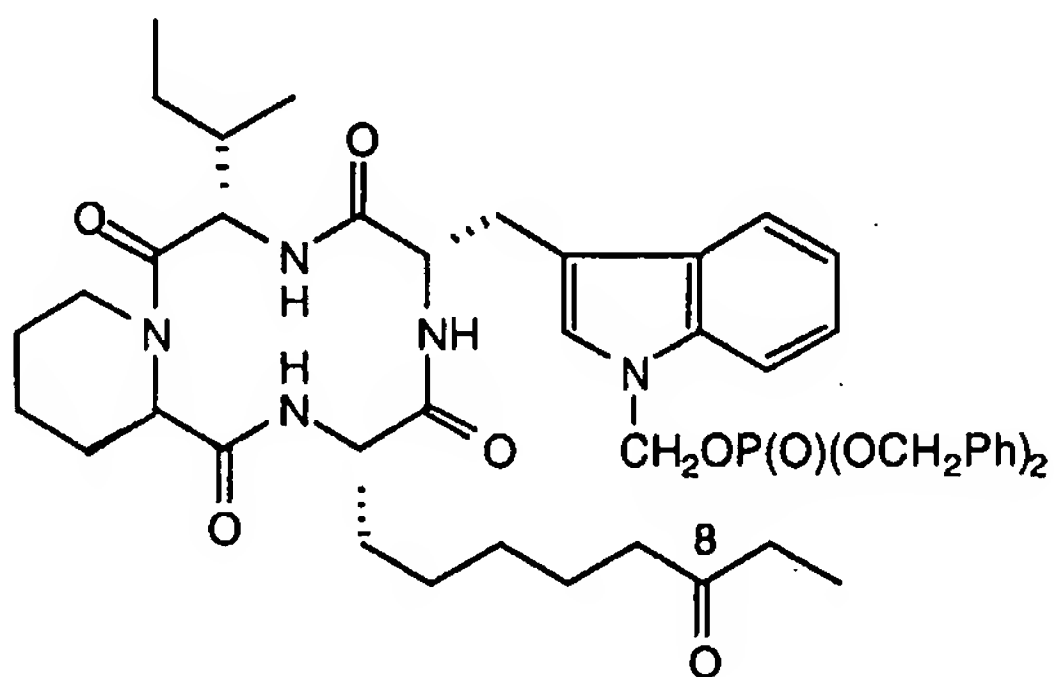


Example 130 was prepared by the following procedure. To 5mg N-desmethoxy-N-hydroxymethyl apicidin in 0.16mL pyridine at RT was added 0.63mL

acetyl chloride and one crystal of DMAP. After 12h, the reaction was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl , extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Following RP-HPLC using a linear gradient of 4:6 to 1:0 MeCN:H₂O as eluant, pure Example 130 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 666 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$)].

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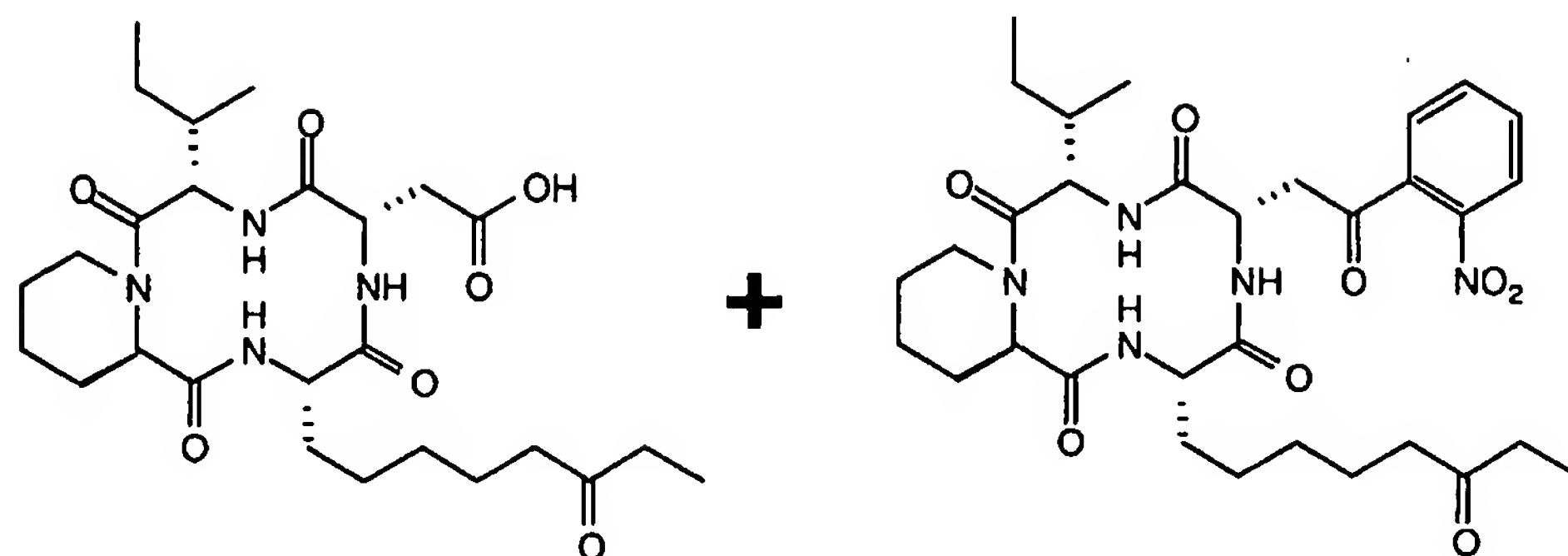
EXAMPLE 131



Example 131 was prepared by the following procedure. To 9mg N-desmethoxy-N-hydroxymethyl apicidin in CH_2Cl_2 at 0°C was added $13\mu\text{L}$ $\text{EtN}(\text{iPr})_2$ followed by the addition of $43\mu\text{L}$ $(\text{PhCH}_2\text{O})_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{Cl}$. After 30min at 0°C , 0.4mg DMAP was added and the solution was aged for 1.5h at 0°C , followed by 2.5h at RT. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Following preparative RP-HPLC using a linear gradient of 4:6 \pm 1:0 MeCN:H₂O as eluant, 0.3mg pure Example 131 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 884 ($\text{M} + 1$)].

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EXAMPLES 132A AND 132B



Ex. 132a

Ex. 132b

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Examples 132a and 132b were prepared by the following methods G, H and I.

Method G

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To 100mg apicidin in 4mL MeCN and 3mL CH₂Cl₂ at RT was added 800mg NaIO₄ in 10mL water, followed by the addition of 10mg RuCl₃. The solution was then aged overnight. The solution was poured into brine, acidified with glacial acetic acid and filtered to remove particulates. The solids were rinsed with CH₂Cl₂ and the solution was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Pure 52mg carboxylic acid Example 132a was obtained following preparative RP-HPLC using gradient elution (1:4 to 1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 50min linear ramp). Example 132a obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 523.2 (M⁺+1)]. Also obtained from this reaction was the nitrophenylketone apicidin analog, Example 132b, which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 628.2 (M⁺+1)].

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Method H

To a solution containing 0.3mg RuCl₃·xH₂O and 50mg N-desmethoxy apicidin in 2mL 1:1 MeCN:CCl₄ was added 324mg NaIO₄ (as a solution in 1mL H₂O). After 45h, the resulting green solution was partitioned between 1:1 brine:saturated NH₄Cl and 3:7 iPrOH:CHCl₃. The organic layer then was dried with

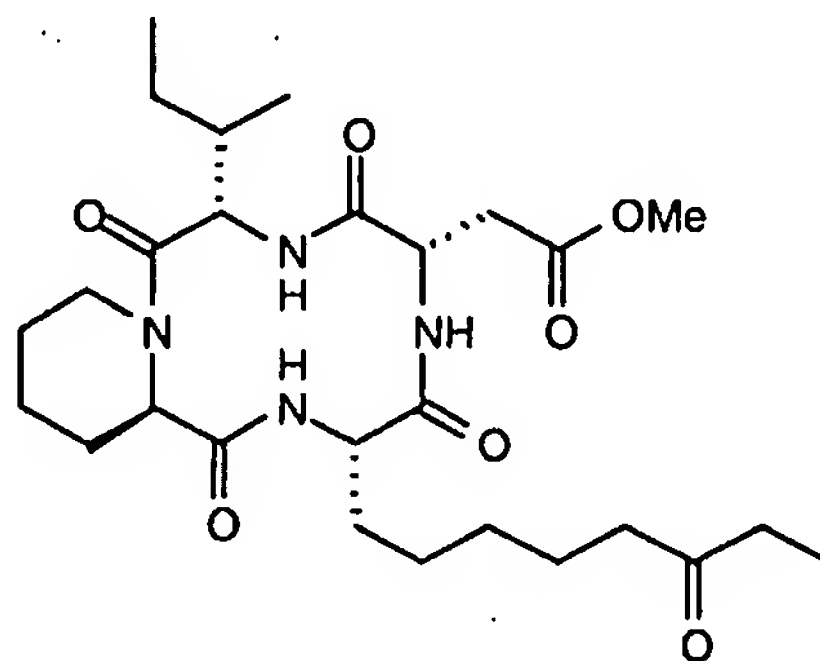
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Na₂SO₄. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 60mg crude product.

Method I

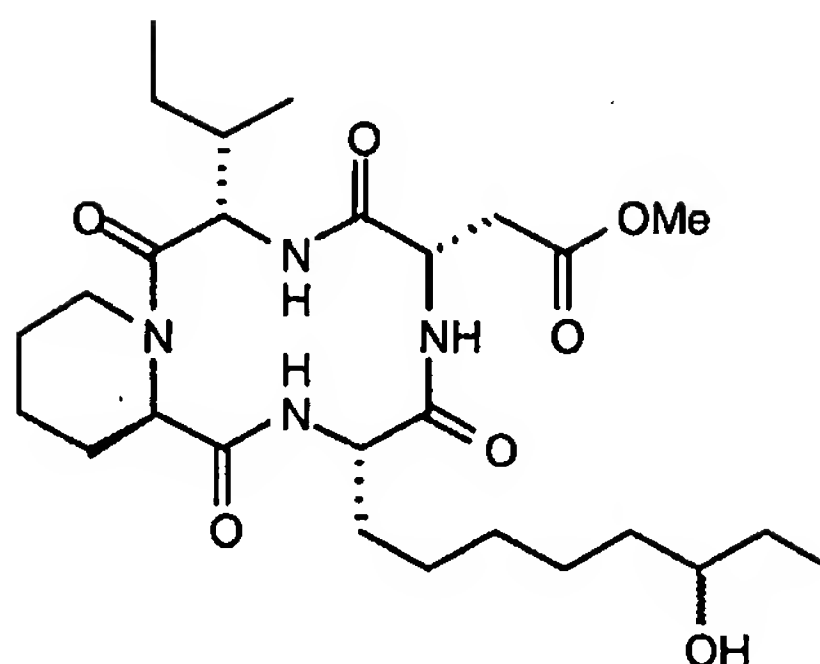
- 5 To 9mg *cyclo*(L-Asp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl), methyl ester in 1mL 3:1:1 THF:MeOH:H₂O at 0 °C was added 50μL 1M LiOH. After 1h at 0°C, followed by 2 days at RT, the solution was filtered through a reversed-phase plug (0.5 g C-18) with MeOH as eluant, concentrated under reduced pressure, and purified without workup by RP-HPLC using gradient elution (10min ramp from 5:95 MeCN:H₂O to 25:75 MeCN:H₂O, then 60min ramp to 100% MeCN).
- 10

EXAMPLE 133



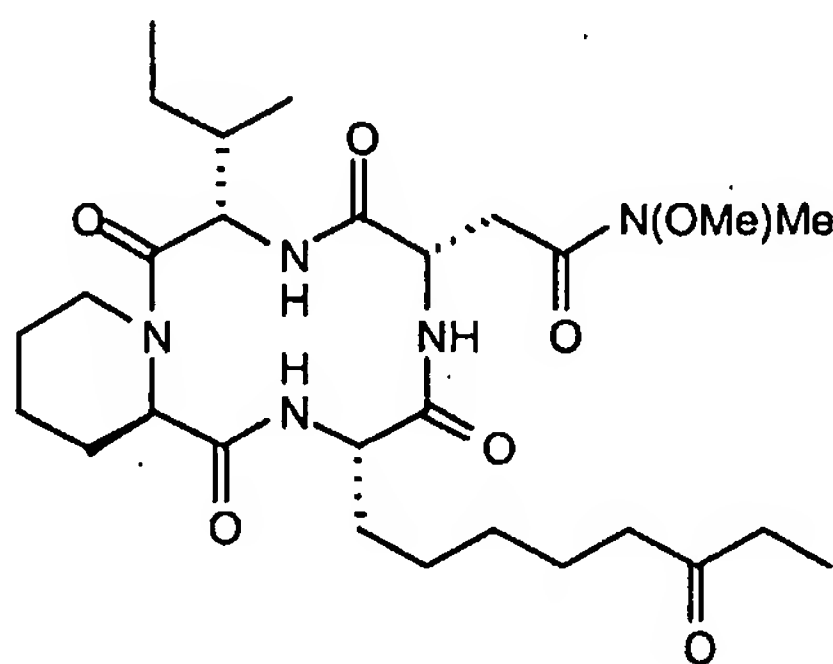
- Example 133 was prepared by adding 1mL Me₃SiCH=N₂ (0.5M solution in hexanes) to 12mg of the carboxylic acid product of Example 132a in 4mL 2:1 MeOH:Et₂O at RT. After 20min, the solution became homogenous and 0.25mL glacial acetic acid was added. The solution was poured into brine, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. The solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Pure Example 133 was obtained following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1000μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The methyl ester Example 133 thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 537.5 (M⁺+1)].
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- 20

EXAMPLE 134



Example 134 was prepared by adding 9.6mg NaBH₄ to 120mg of Example 133 in 7mL THF at 0°C. After aging for 3h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl(aq), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC using 4:6 acetone:hexanes (*R_f* = 0.53) as eluant, 117mg of pure Example 134 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR.

EXAMPLE 135



Example 135 was prepared by the following methods J and K.

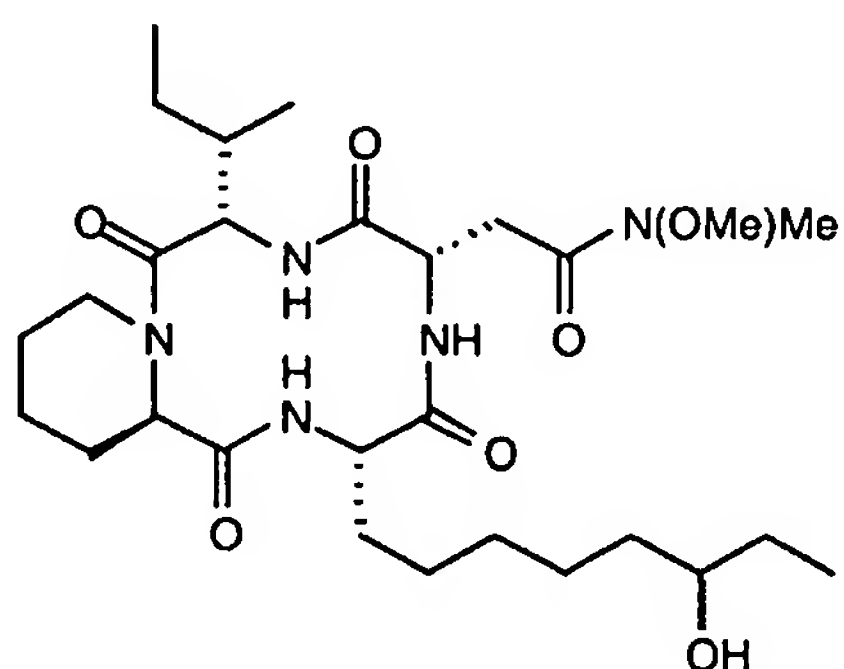
Method J

To 50mg of Example 132a in 2mL CH₂Cl₂ at RT was added sequentially 14μL Et₃N followed by 8μL MeSO₂Cl. After aging for 2h, 18mg solid HCl•HN(OMe)Me was added. After an additional hour, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:2:97 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 1.9mg pure Example 135 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS.

Method K

To 20mg of Example 132a in 1mL THF at -78°C was added 10.6mg HCl•HN(OMe)Me followed by the dropwise addition of 112μL *i*PrMgBr (2M solution in THF). The resulting solution was slowly allowed to warm to 4°C and was aged for 12h. The reaction was quenched by addition of 1mL saturated NH₄Cl(aq), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:2:97 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 11mg pure Example 135 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS.

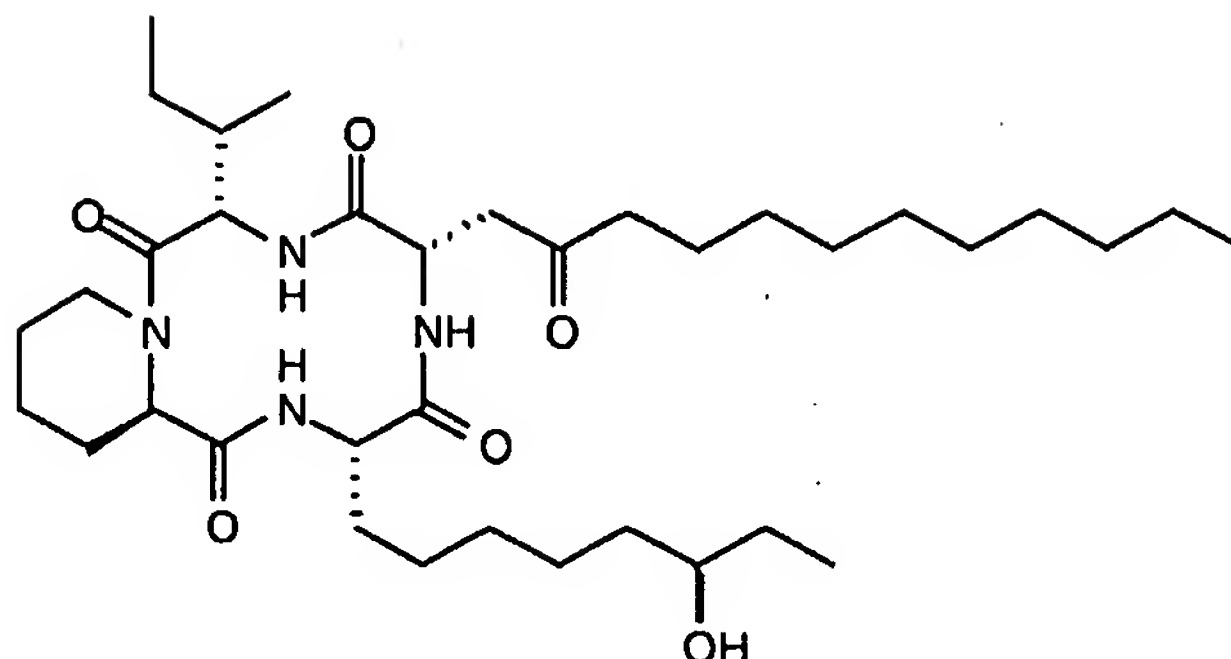
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EXAMPLE 136

Example 136 was prepared from 117mg of Example 134 using Method K as described in Example 135. This resulted in 76mg of Example 136 (*R_f* = 0.46, 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃) which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 568 (M+1)].

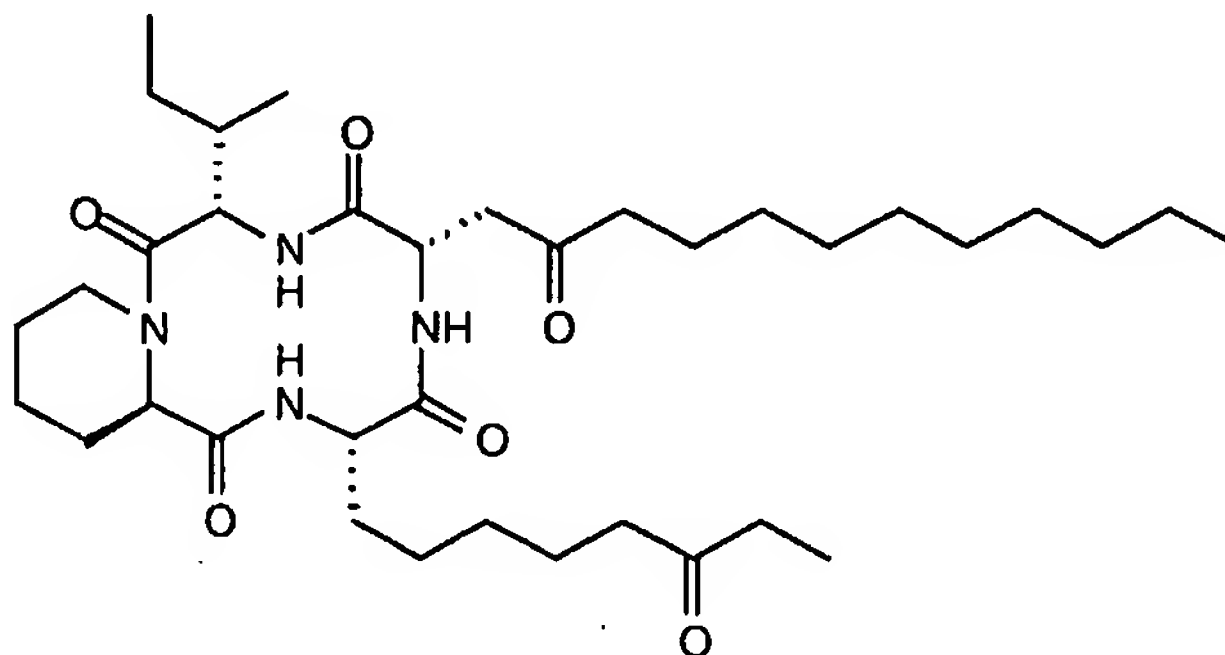
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EXAMPLE 137



Example 137 was prepared by the following procedure. To 11mg
cyclo(N-O-methyl-N-methyl-L-Asp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-hydroxy-decanoyl) in
 5 0.39mL THF and 80μL HMPA at 0°C was added 388 μL *n*-C₁₀H₂₁MgBr (1M in
 Et₂O). The solution was warmed immediately to RT and aged for 12h. The solution
 was poured into saturated NH₄Cl(aq), partitioned with THF and dried with Na₂SO₄.
 Following PTLC (1 x 500μm plate) on silica gel using 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃
 as eluant, 2.5mg pure Example 137 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H
 10 NMR and MS [*m/z*: 649 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 138



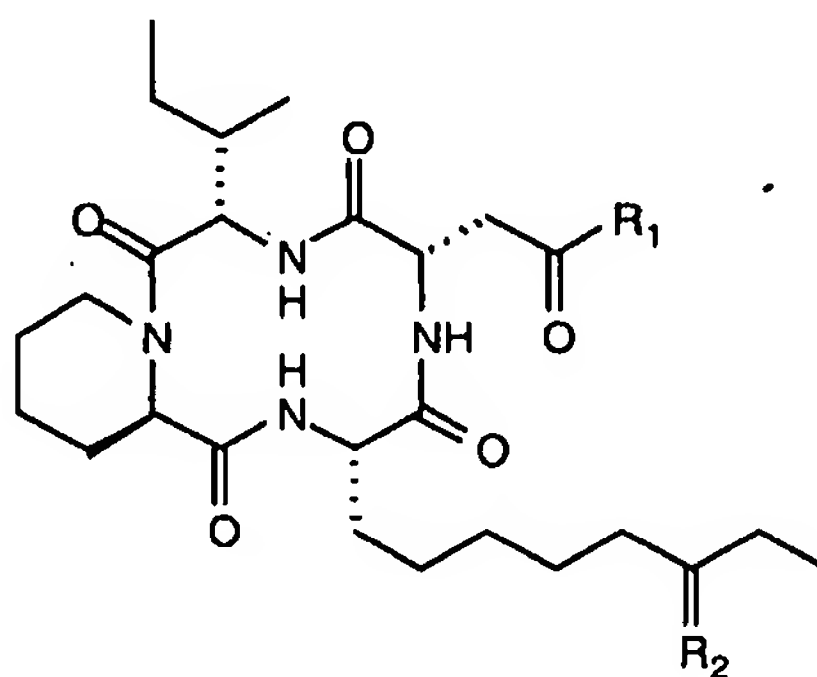
Example 138 was prepared by adding 5μL pyridine to 2mg of Example
 15 137 in 0.35mL CH₂Cl₂ at 23°C, followed by the addition of 7mg Dess-Martin
 periodinane. After 1.5h, the solution was poured into 1:1 saturated NaHCO₃:10%
 NaHSO₃, aged for 10min, then extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and dried with Na₂SO₄.
 Following PTLC (1 x 250μm plate) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃

as eluant, 1.5mg pure Example 138 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 647 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLES 139A-139J

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Following the general procedures described in Examples 137 and 138, and utilizing the appropriate starting compounds and reactants - particularly the appropriate nucleophile for the R_1 group - which would be clear to one in the art, the following compounds were prepared:

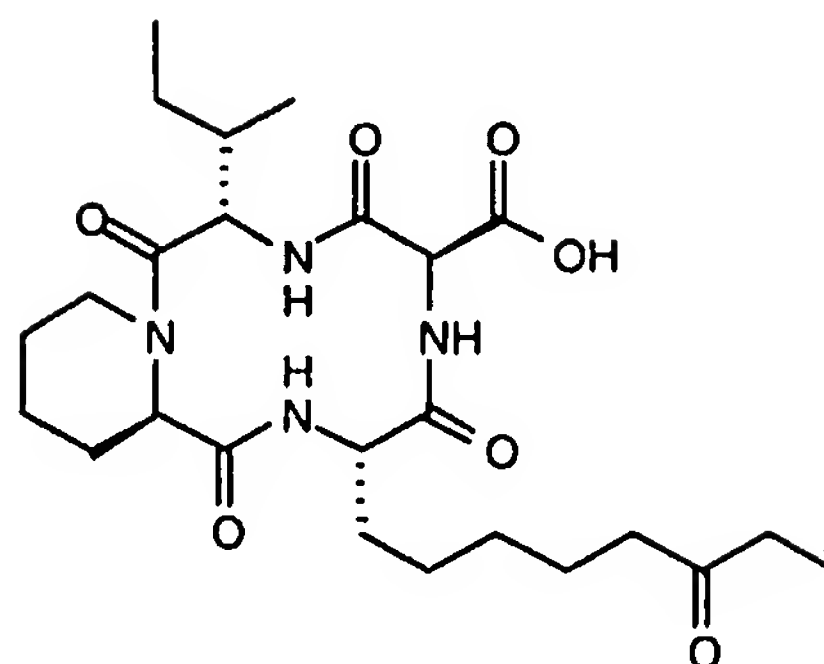


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Table 7

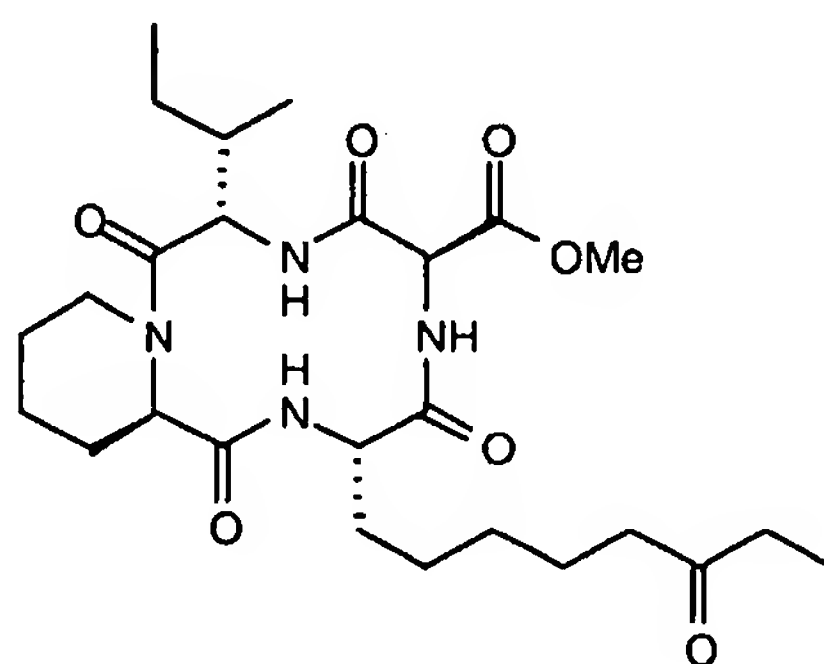
Example	R ₁ Group	R ₂ Group	Mass Spec
139a	CH ₂ Ph	H, OH	599 ($M^+ + 1$)
139b	CH ₂ Ph	=O	597 ($M^+ + 1$)
139c	1-naphthyl	H, OH	635 ($M^+ + 1$)
139d	1-naphthyl	=O	633 ($M^+ + 1$)
139g	5-(N-methyl-indolyl)	H, OH	638 ($M^+ + 1$)
139h	5-(N-methyl-indolyl)	=O	636 ($M^+ + 1$)
139i	<i>t</i> Bu	H, OH	565 ($M^+ + 1$)
139j	<i>t</i> Bu	=O	563 ($M^+ + 1$)

EXAMPLE 140



Example 140 was prepared by the following procedure. To 100mg *cyclo*(beta-oxo-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) at RT in 6mL 1:1:1
 5 MeCN:CCl₄:H₂O was added 0.7mg RuCl₃•2H₂O followed by the addition of 634mg NaIO₄ (as a sonicated solution in 2mL H₂O). After 30h, the resulting tan-white heterogeneous solution was partitioned between 1:1 brine:saturated NH₄Cl and 3:7 *i*PrOH:CHCl₃. The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 100mg of Example 140. The crude product was
 10 characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 526 (M⁺+NH₄)] with no additional purification.

EXAMPLE 141

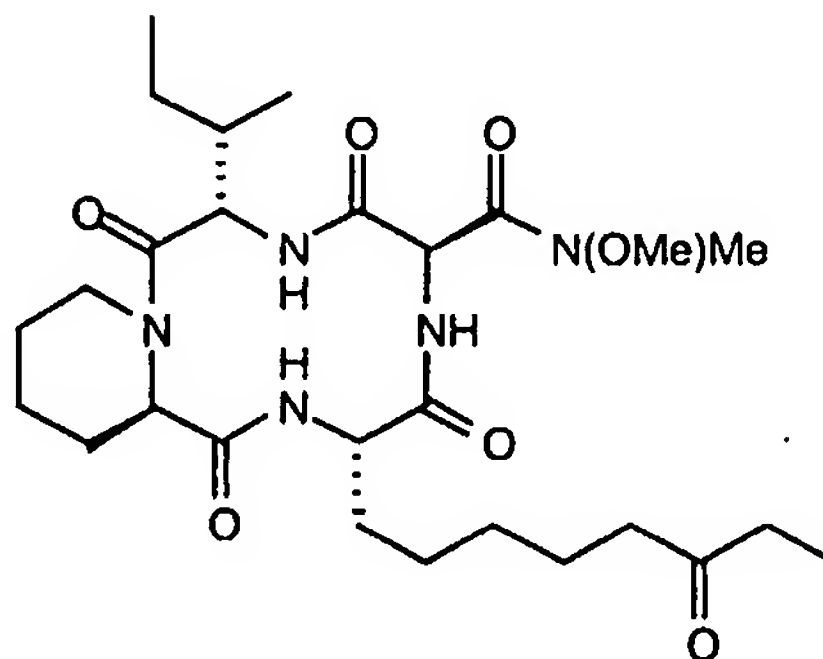


15 Example 141 was prepared by the following procedure. To 80mg *cyclo*(D-2-amino-2-carboxy-ethanoyl-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 3.3mL 2:1 MeOH:Et₂O at RT was added 1mL TMSCHN₂ (2M in hexanes). After 1.5h, glacial HOAc was added dropwise until foaming ceased and the solution was partitioned between 1:1 brine:saturated NH₄Cl and CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was

dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC (1 x 1500μm plate) on silica gel using 3:97 HOAc:EtOAc as eluant, 28mg pure Example 141 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 540 (M⁺+NH₄)].

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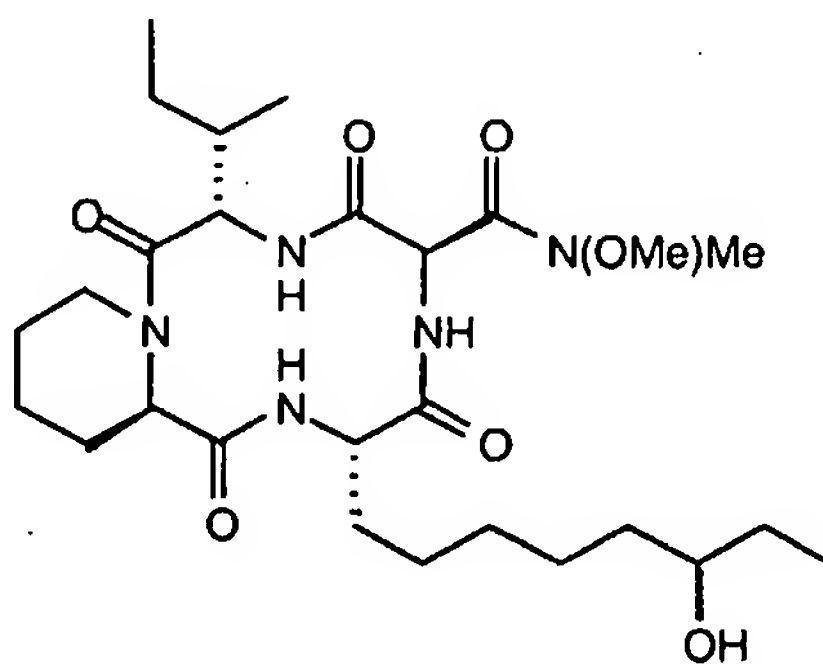
EXAMPLE 142



Example 142 was prepared by the following procedure. To 26.5mg of Example 140 in 2mL CH₂Cl₂ at RT was added 51mg HCl•HN(OMe)Me and 13mg DMAP, followed by the addition of 46mg BOP. After aging for 8h at RT, the solution was warmed to 40°C for 12h. Following removal of volatiles, 2mg pure Example 142 was obtained following PTLC on silica gel using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The product was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 552 (M⁺+1)].

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EXAMPLE 143

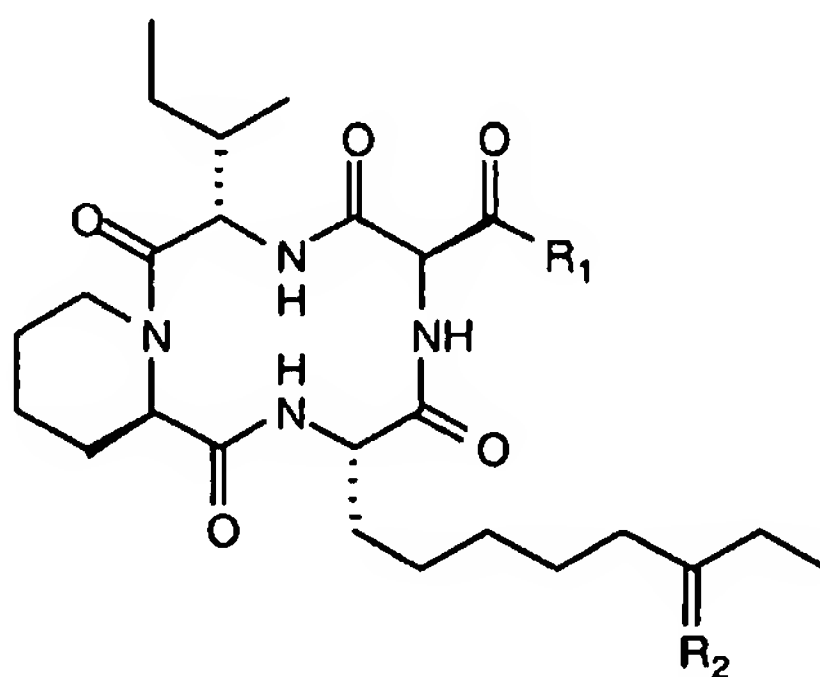


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Example 143 was prepared by starting with Example 141. First, the side chain carbonyl of Example 141 was reduced as described in Example 134. The resulting intermediate compound was then treated by the procedure described in Example 135. The pure Example 143 thus obtained was characterized by ¹H NMR.

EXAMPLES 144A-144G

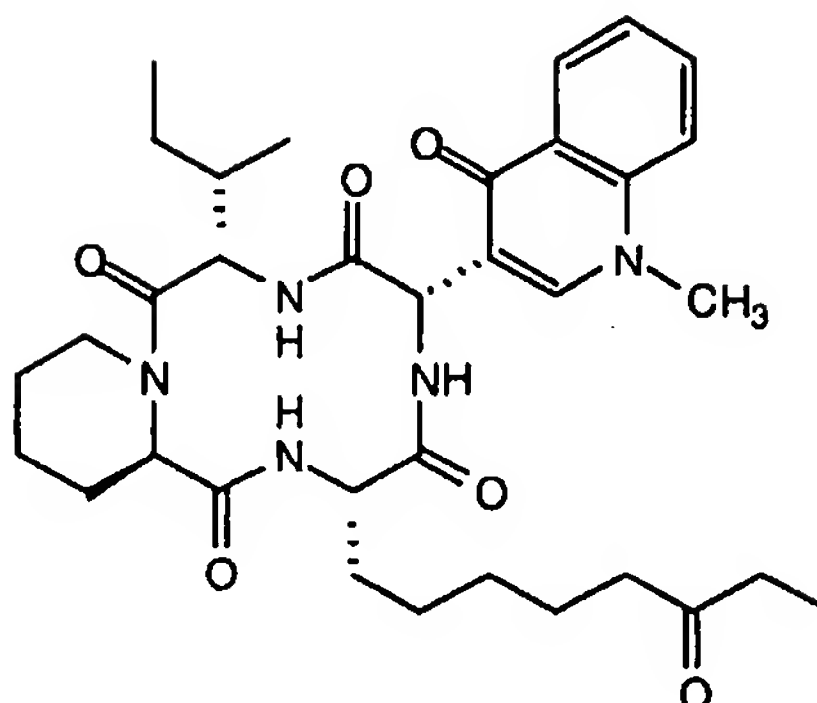
Following the general procedures described above in Examples 142
 5 and 143 (procedure of Example 142 was utilized for Example 144g, while the
 procedure of Example 143 was utilized for the other Examples 144a-144f), and using
 the appropriate materials which would be clear to one in the art, the following
 compounds were prepared:



10 Table 8

Example	R ₁ Group	R ₂ Group	Mass Spec
144a	CH ₂ Ph	H, OH	602 (M ⁺ +NH ₄)
144b	CH ₂ Ph	=O	600 (M ⁺ +NH ₄)
144c	<i>i</i> Pr	H, OH	537 (M ⁺ +1)
144d	<i>i</i> Pr	=O	552 (M ⁺ +NH ₄)
144e	5-(N-methylindolyl)	H, OH	624 (M ⁺ +1)
144f	5-(N-methylindolyl)	=O	622 (M ⁺ +1)
144g	CH ₂ Ph	PhCH ₂ -, OH	689 (M ⁺ +1)

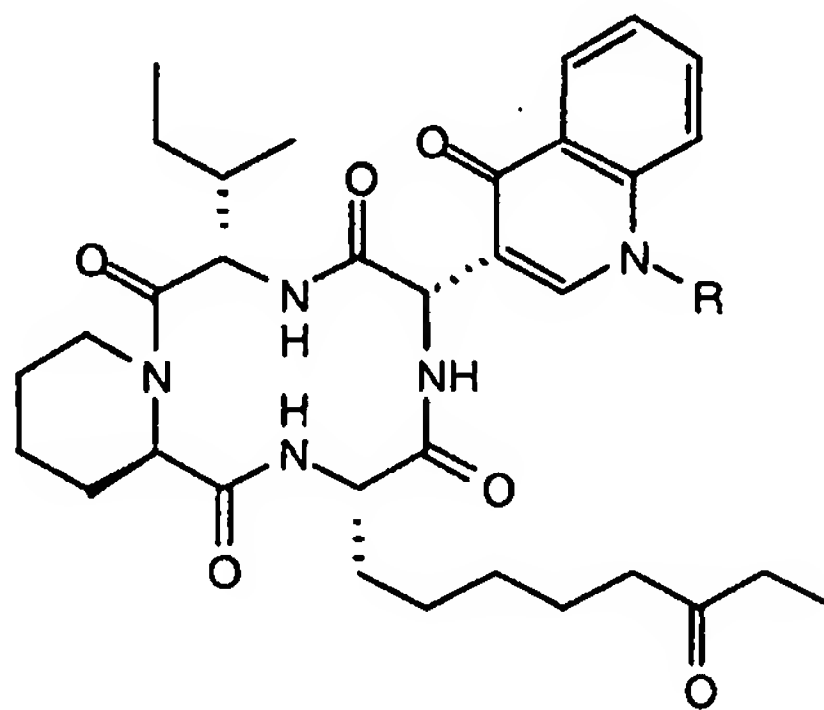
EXAMPLE 145



Example 145 was prepared by the following procedure. To 10mg N-desmethoxy-N-methyl apicidin in 2.5mL CH₂Cl₂ at -78°C was bubbled O₃ until the solution turned light blue. The resulting solution was stirred for 10min and then N₂ was bubbled through the solution for 5min. Next, 250μL Dimethylsulfide was added, the solution then warmed slowly to RT and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was dissolved in 1:1 THF:*t*BuOH at 0°C, followed by the addition of 3.7mg *t*BuOK. After 2h at 0°C, the solution was poured into 1:1 water:saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, pure Example 145 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 622.7 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.15 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃).

EXAMPLES 146A-146F

Following the general ozonolysis procedure described for Example 145, the following compounds were prepared:

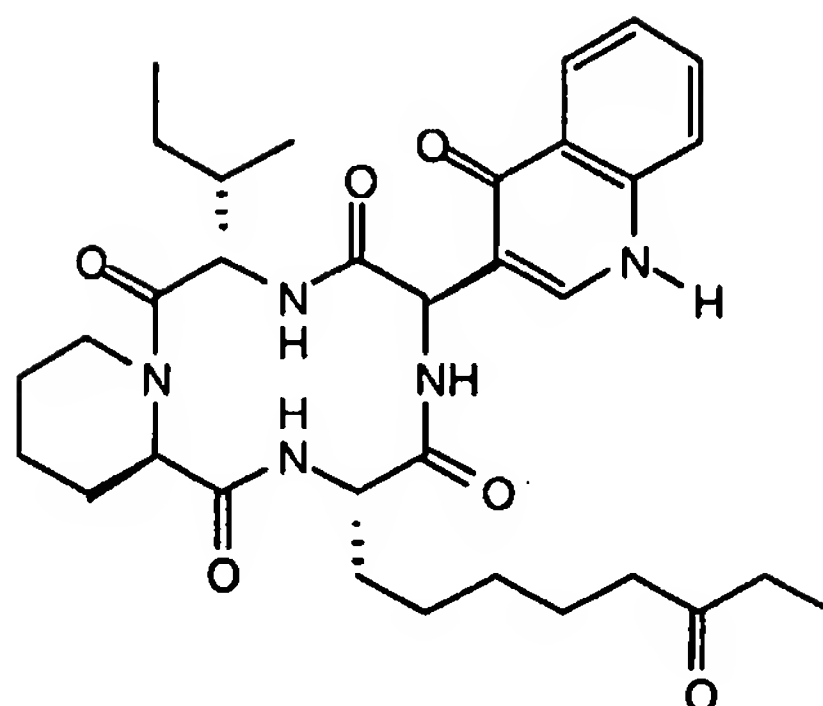


5

Table 9

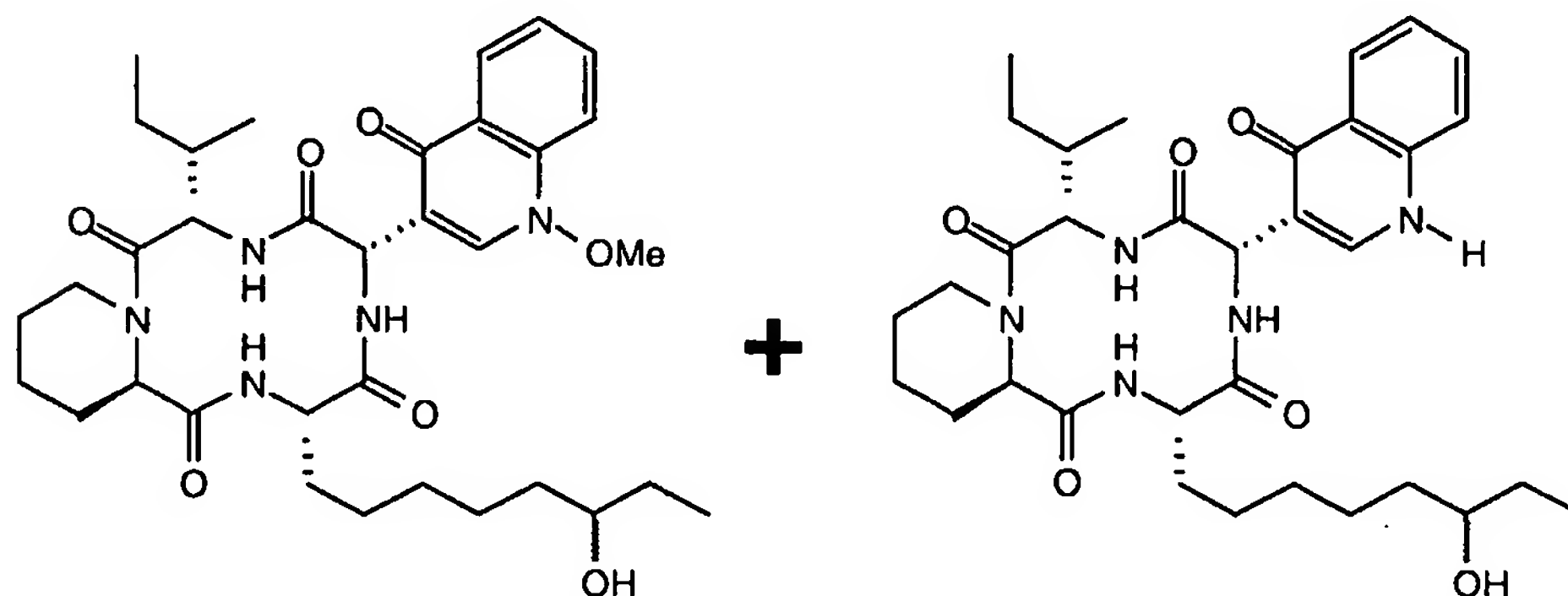
Example	R Group	Starting Compound	Mass Spec
145	Me	Ex. 69	622.7 ($M^+ + 1$)
146a	H	Apicidin	608.3 ($M^+ + 1$)
146b	OMe	Apicidin	638.3 ($M^+ + 1$)
146c	Et	Ex. 74a	636.8 ($M^+ + 1$)
146d	<i>n</i> Pr	Ex. 74b	650.3 ($M^+ + 1$)
146e	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	Ex. 70	680.7 ($M^+ + 1$)
146f	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	Ex. 79	666.6 ($M^+ + 1$)

EXAMPLE 147



Example 147 was prepared by the following procedure. To 10mg
cyclo(L-2-amino-2-(3'-(quinol-4'-onyl))-ethanoyl-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-
 5 decanoyl) in 1mL ClCH₂CH₂Cl at RT was added 4mg DMAP and 19μL TEA,
 followed by the addition of 5μL MeSO₂Cl. After 15min at RT, the solution was
 poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄.
 Following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:1 acetone:hexanes
 as eluant, pure Example 147 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and
 10 MS [m/z: 608.5 (M⁺+1)]. TLC: R_f = 0.43 (1:1 acetone:hexanes).

EXAMPLES 148A AND 148B



15

Ex. 148a

Ex. 148b

Examples 148a and 148b were prepared by adding 3mg NaBH₄ to
 20mg *cyclo*(L-2-amino-2-(3'-(N-O-methyl-quinol-4'-onyl))-ethanoyl-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-

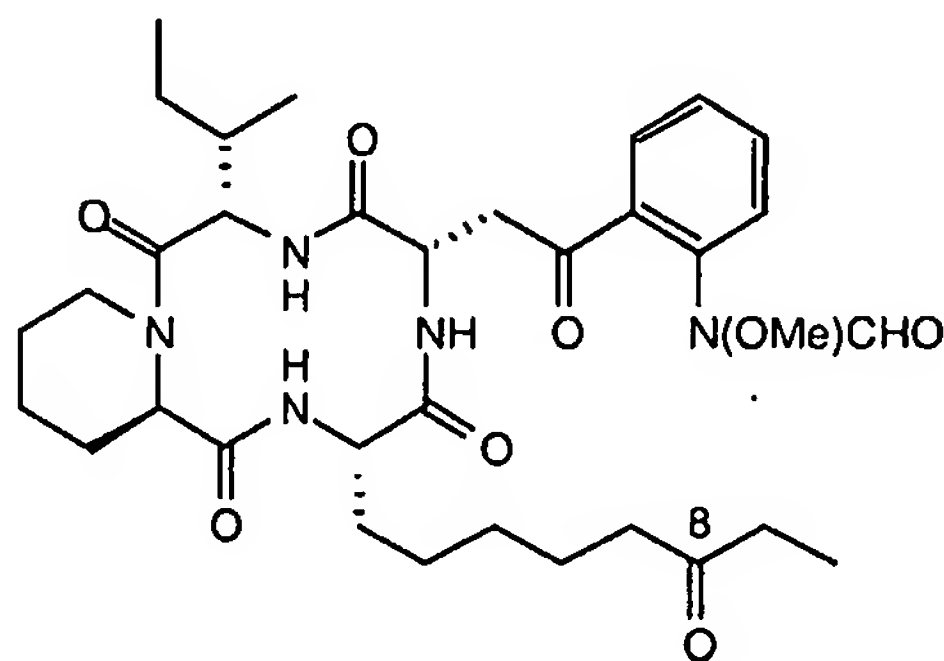
2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 5mL MeOH at 0°C. Then the cooling bath was removed promptly. After 20min, acetone was added to quench the reaction and the solution was poured into saturated NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Initial purification was accomplished following flash chromatography on silica gel
 5 using 1:1 acetone:hexanes as eluant. At this juncture, it was noted that the resulting product was approximately 1:1 mixture of two compounds with similar TLC R_f values (product A: 0.39 and Product B: 0.28 in 1:1 acetone:hexanes). Repurification by preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) yielded two pure products which were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 640.6 (M⁺+1) for Example 148a and
 10 610.5 (M⁺+1) for Example 148b].

Example 148a: *cyclo*(L-2-amino-2-(3'-(N-O-methyl-quinol-4'-onyl))-ethanoyl-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-hydroxy-decanoyl); TLC: R_f = 0.55 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃); HPLC: t_R = 7.17min (1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.0mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

15 Example 148b: *cyclo*(L-2-amino-2-(3'-quinol-4'-onyl)-ethanoyl-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-hydroxy-decanoyl); TLC: R_f = 0.18 (1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃); HPLC: t_R = 5.86min (1:1 MeCN:H₂O, 1.0mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8).

20

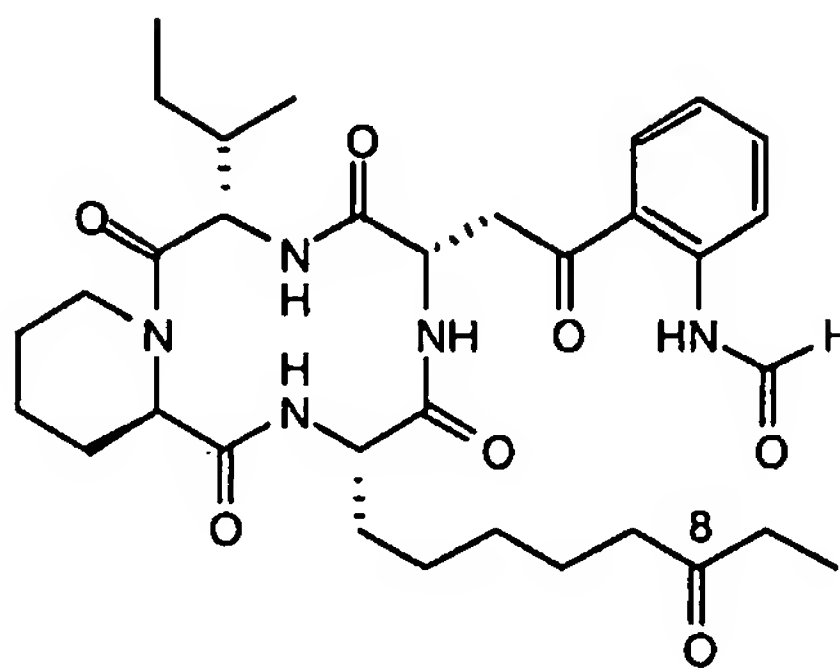
EXAMPLE 149



Example 149 was prepared by the following procedure. Ozone was bubbled through 25mg apicidin in 2.5mL CH₂Cl₂ at -78°C until the resulting solution remained pale blue. After 10min, the solution was purged with a vigorous stream of
 25 nitrogen, followed by the addition of 1mL Me₂S. Then the solution was warmed to RT. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and pure Example 149 was obtained following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 2000μm plate) using 1:2 acetone:hexanes

as eluant. The pure Example 149 thus obtained was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 662.5 ($M^+ + \text{Li}$)].

EXAMPLE 150

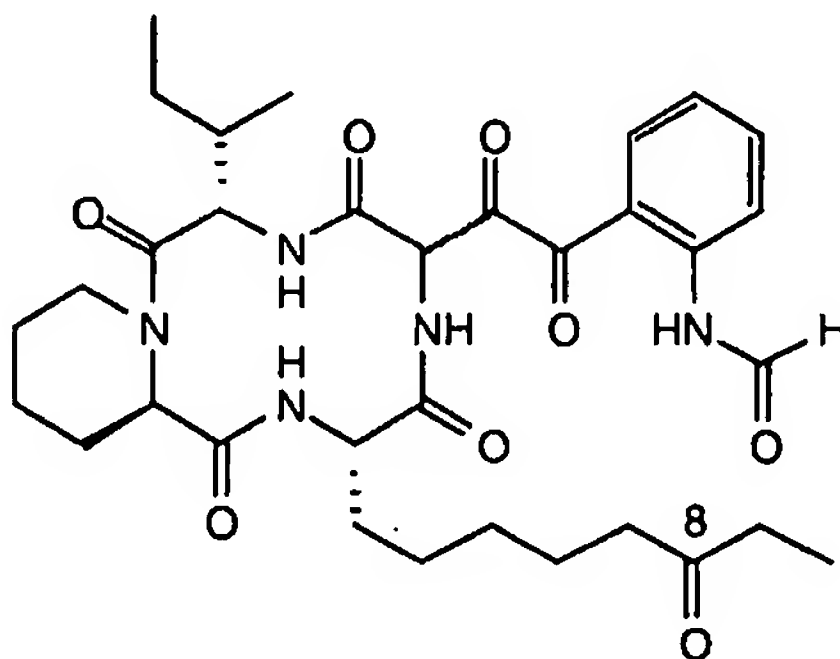


5

Example 150 was prepared by the following procedure. Ozone was bubbled through a solution of 470mg N-desmethoxy-apicidin in 40mL CH_2Cl_2 at -78°C for about 10min until a blue color persisted. Then the solution was purged with a vigorous stream on nitrogen, followed by the addition of 1mL Dimethylsulfide. The resulting solution was allowed to warm to RT and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Following flash chromatography on silica gel using gradient elution (2:3 to 1:1 acetone:hexanes), 320mg pure Example 150 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 626 ($M^+ + 1$)].

10

EXAMPLE 151

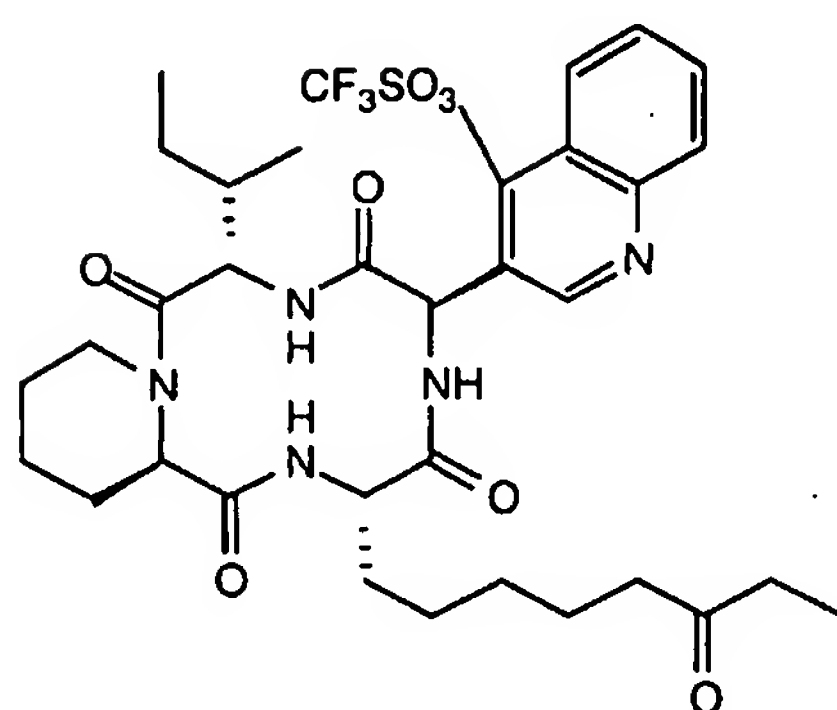


15

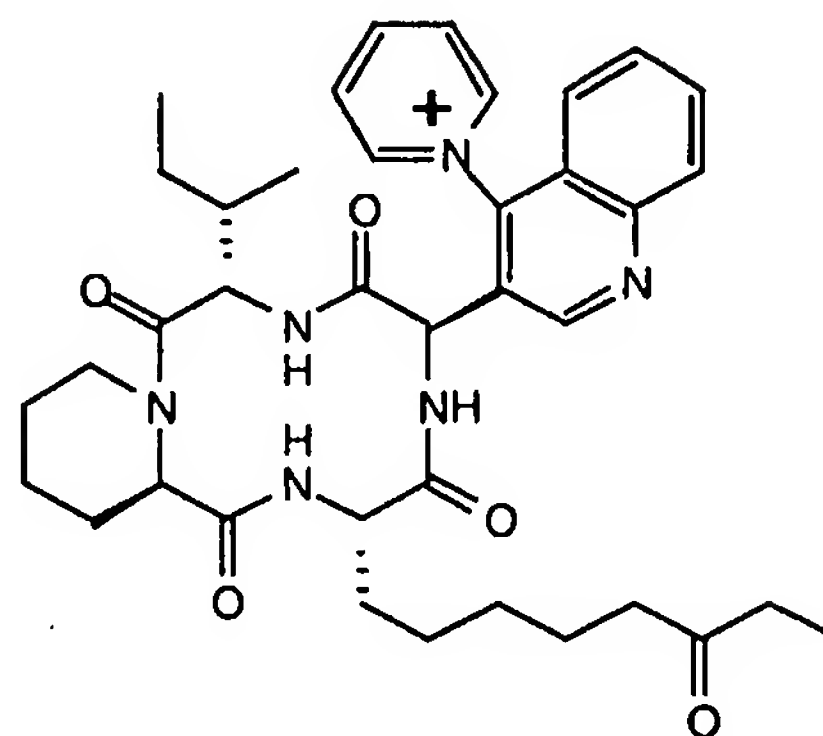
Example 151 was prepared similarly to the procedure described for Example 150 utilizing beta-oxo-N-desmethoxy-apicidin as the starting material.

Example 151 thus obtained was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 640 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLES 152A AND 152B



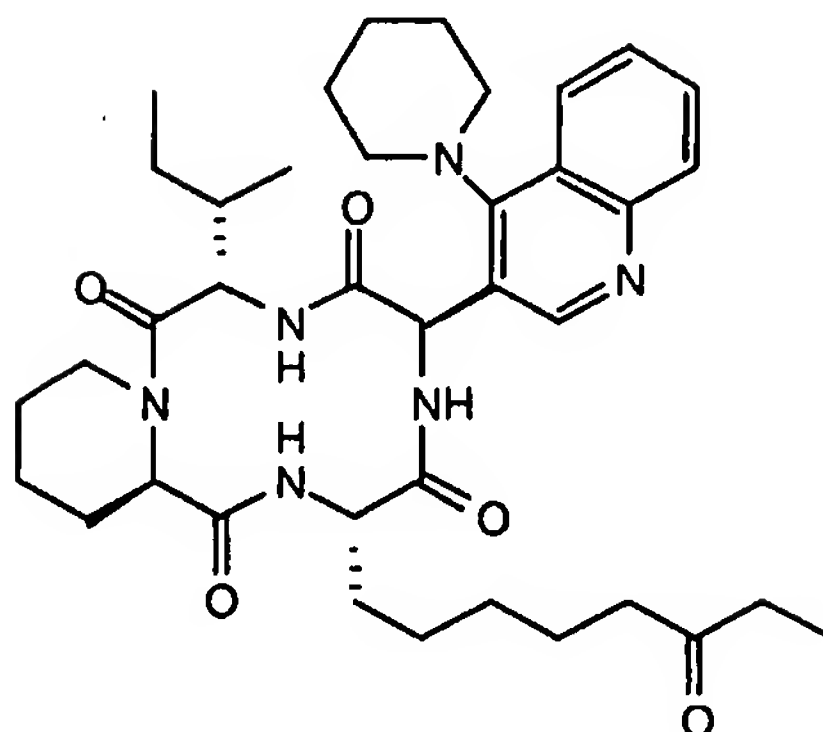
Ex. 152a



Ex. 152b

Examples 152a and 152b were prepared by adding 30 μL pyridine to 43mg *cyclo*(L-2-amino-2-(3'-quinol-4'-onyl)-ethanoyl-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 1.2mL CH_2Cl_2 . The mixture was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. To the resulting solution was added 14 μL $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2\text{O}$. After 40min, the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude pyridinium salt thus obtained was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 740 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLE 153



Example 153 was prepared by the following methods L and M.

5

Method L

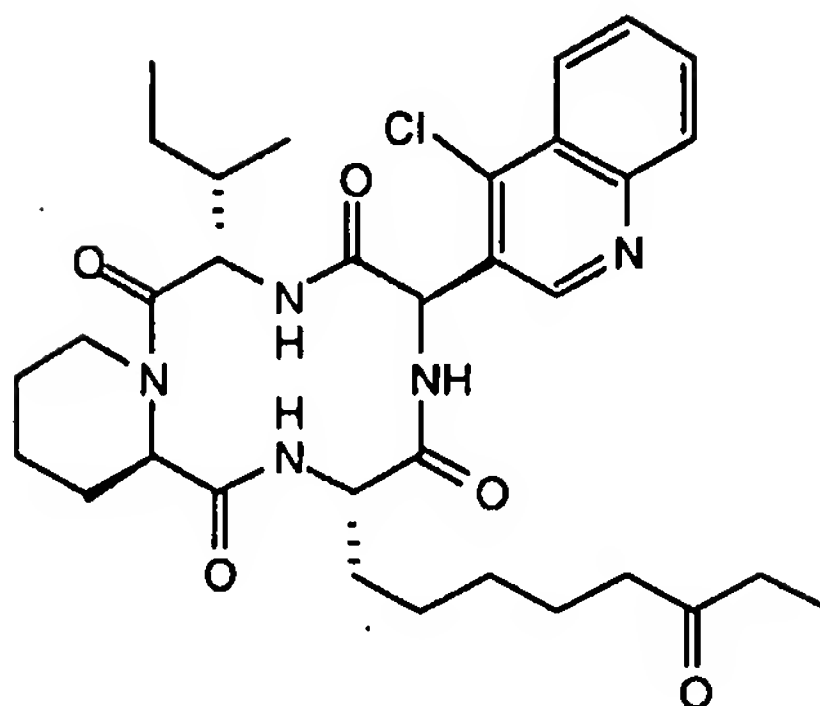
To 52mg crude *cyclo*(L-2-amino-2-(3'-(4'-pyridium-quinolyl))-ethanoyl-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 4mL CH₂Cl₂ at RT was added 1mg 20% Pd(OH)₂ Degussa catalyst. A hydrogen atmosphere (balloon pressure) was established. After 12h, the catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite using acetone as eluant. Following PTLC (1 x 1000 μm plate) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 28mg pure Example 153 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 675 (M⁺+1)].

15 **Method M**

To 20mg *cyclo*(L-2-amino-2-(3'-quinol-4'-onyl)-ethanoyl-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 0.6mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C was added 8mg 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methyl-pyridine followed by 7μL (CF₃SO₂)₂O. After 3.5h, 7μL piperidine was added, the solution was aged for 2.5h and then was warmed to RT for 12h. Following PTLC without workup (1 x 500μm plate) on silica gel using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 6mg pure Example 153 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 675 (M⁺+1)].

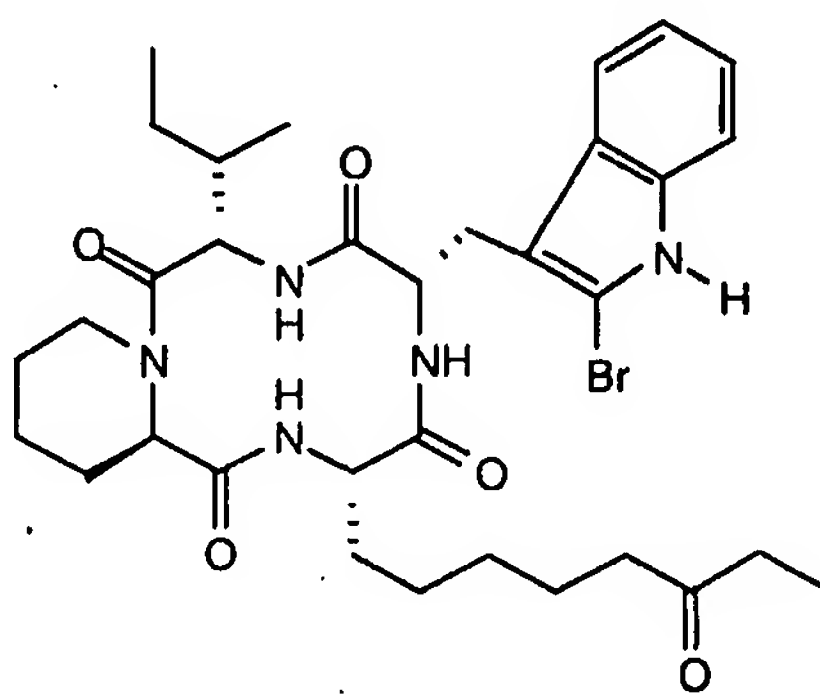
20

EXAMPLE 154



Example 154 was prepared by the following procedure. At 23°C, 13mg of Example 146a was placed in 360μL DMF. Then 5.3mg 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methyl-pyridine was added followed by 6.9mg 2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride. After aging for 6h, 2.7mg LiCl was added and the solution was warmed to 60°C for 12h. The reaction was cooled to RT, quenched by the addition of water, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:9:90 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 5mg pure Example 154 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 626 (M⁺+1)].

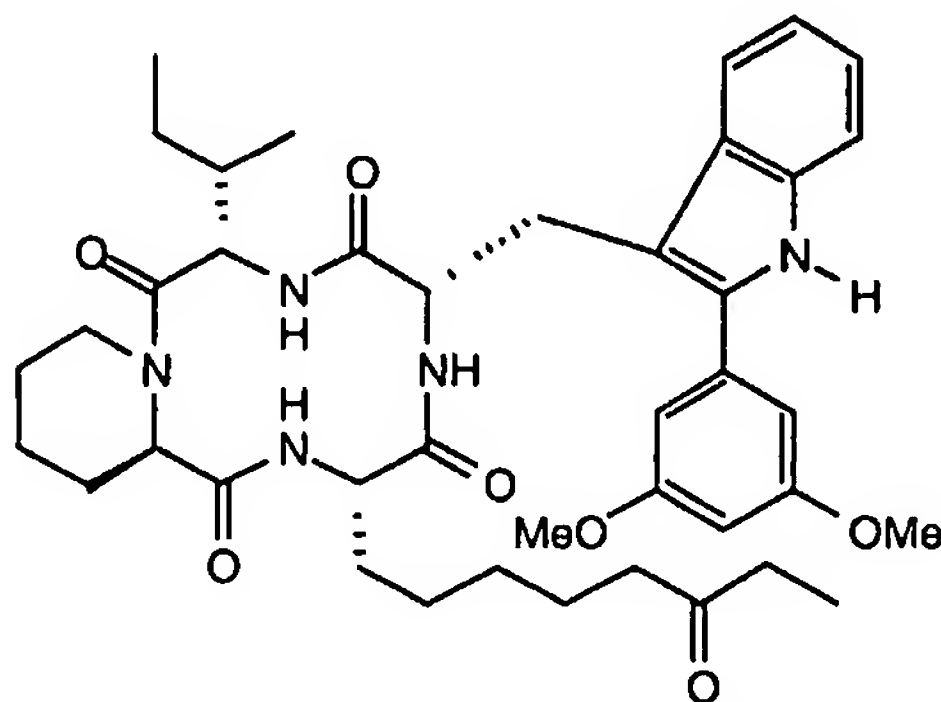
EXAMPLE 155



Example 155 was prepared by mixing 1.2g N-Desmethoxy-apicidin, 360mg N-bromosuccinamide and 15mg benzoyl peroxide in 70mL CCl₄. The resulting mixture was heated to 80°C for 15min. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified in two batches by RP-HPLC

using 4:6 MeCN:H₂O as eluant to yield 400mg pure Example 155 which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 674 (M⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 156



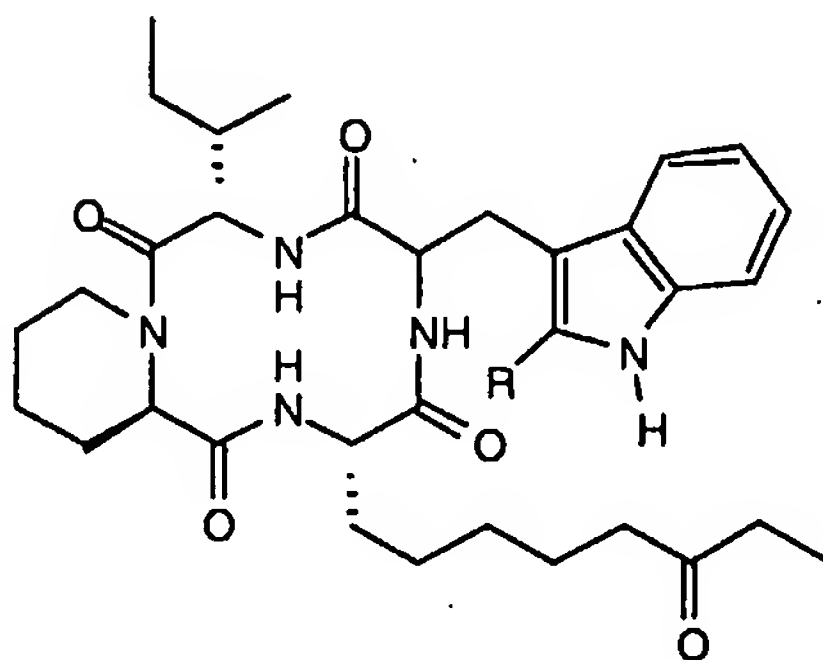
5

Example 156 was prepared by dissolving 100mg *cyclo*(2-bromo-L-Trp-L-Ile-D-Pip-L-2-amino-8-oxo-decanoyl) in 3mL dioxane and 3mL EtOH. Then 63mg LiCl, 270mg (3,5-diMeO)PhB(OH)₂ and 1.5mL 1M NaHCO₃ was added. To the resulting mixture was added 17mg Pd(PPh₃)₄ and the resulting solution was heated in sequence to 90°C for 90min, 100°C for 15min and 80°C for 12h. The solution was poured into 1:1 saturated NaHCO₃:brine, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following preparative TLC on silica gel (1 x 500μm plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant (four developments), 67 pure Example 156 was obtained which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [m/z: 730 (M⁺+1)].

15

EXAMPLES 157A-157D

Examples 157a-157d were prepared following the procedure described in Example 156.

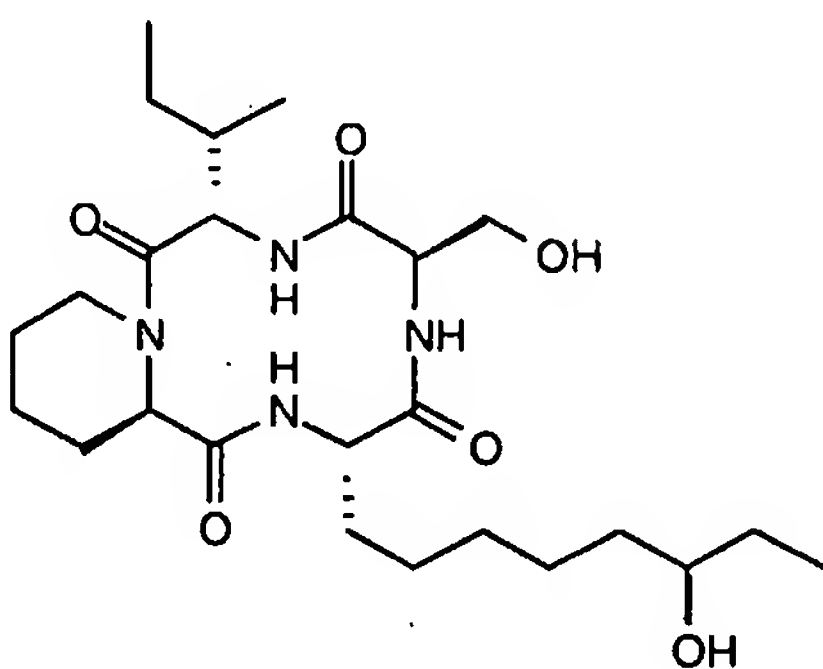


5

Table 10

Example	R Group	Mass Spec
156	Ph(3,5-OMe)	730 ($M^+ + 1$)
157a	2-naphthyl	720 ($M^+ + 1$)
157b	5-(N-methylindolyl)	723 ($M^+ + 1$)
157c	1-naphthyl	720 ($M^+ + 1$)
157d	Ph	687 ($M^+ + NH_4$)

EXAMPLE 158



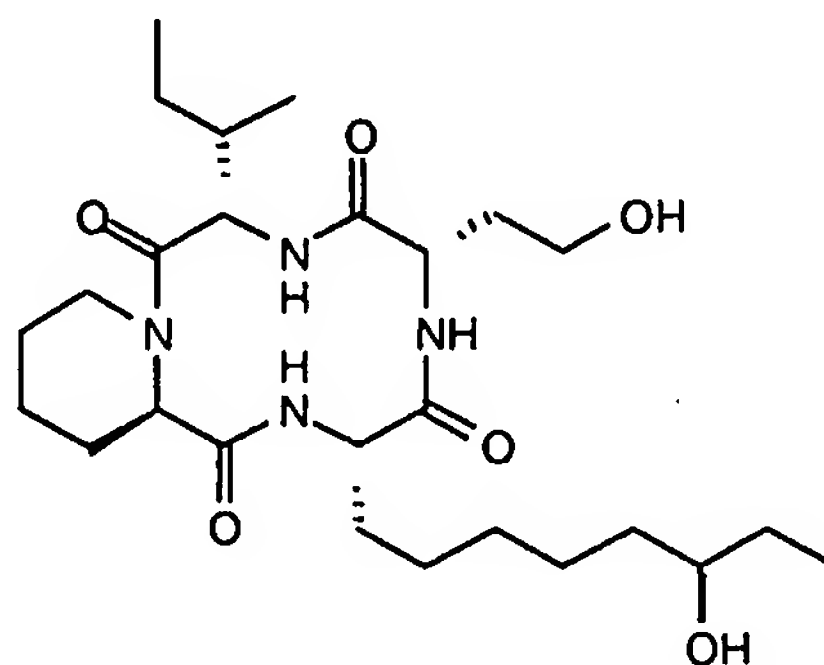
10

Example 158 was prepared by adding 9mg NaBH₄ to 100mg of Example 141 in 6mL THF at 0°C. After 2h, the reaction was quenched by the

addition of acetone followed by the addition of saturated $\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{aq})$, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . This yielded 10mg pure diol Example 158 ($R_f = 0.37$) following PTLC on silica gel using 3:7 acetone:hexanes as eluant. The product thus obtained was characterized by ^1H NMR.

5

EXAMPLE 159



Example 159 was prepared by the following methods N and O.

10 **Method N:**

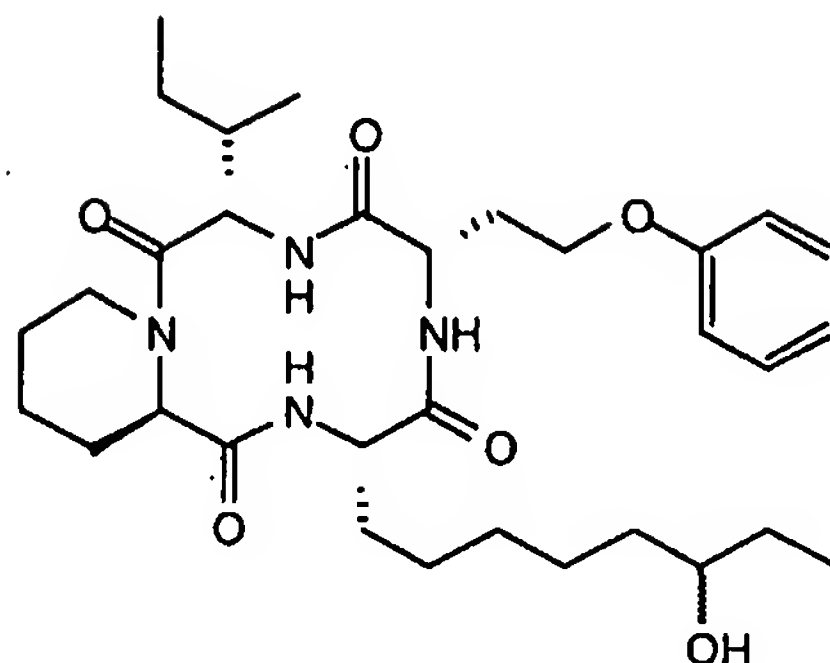
To 100mg of Example 133 in 3.5mL THF at 0°C was added 11.6mg LiBH_4 . After aging for 4h at 0°C , the reaction was warmed to RT. After an additional 2h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of acetone followed by the addition of saturated brine(aq), extracted with 3:7 *i*PrOH: CHCl_3 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Following PTLC on silica gel using 1:3:96 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$ as eluant, 60mg pure diol Example 159 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 511 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$)].

20 **Method O**

To 250mg of Example 133 in 11mL THF at 0°C was added 2.65mL DIBAL-H (1M solution in toluene). After aging for 4h at 0°C , the reaction was quenched by the addition of acetone followed by the addition of saturated brine, extracted with 3:7 *i*PrOH: CHCl_3 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Following flash chromatography on silica gel using 1:3:96 to 1:9:90 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$ gradient elution, 100mg pure diol Example 159 ($R_f = 0.41$, 1:9:90 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$) was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR.

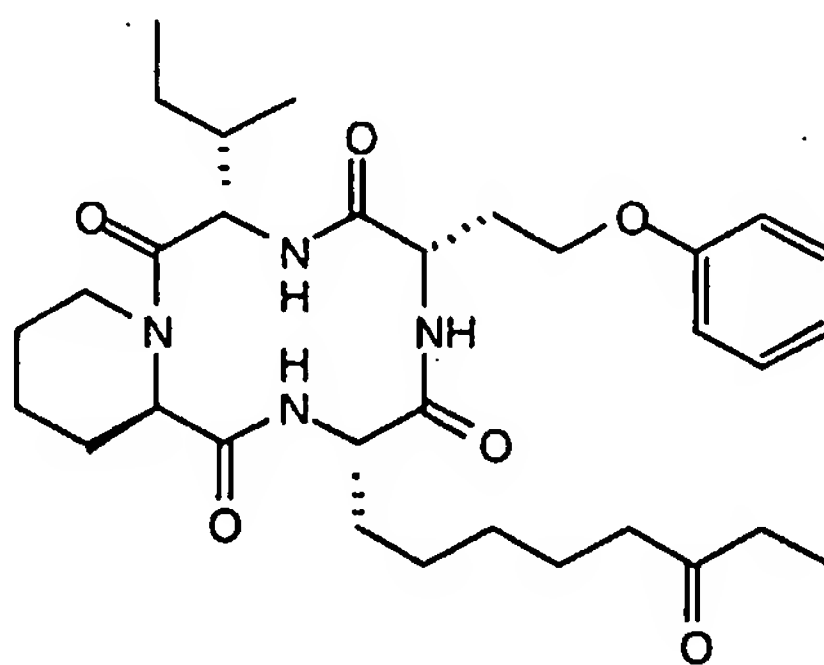
25

EXAMPLE 160



Example 160 was prepared by the following procedure. To 27mg
 5 Ph₃Bi dissolved in 1mL CH₂Cl₂ at RT was added 0.5μL CH₃CO₃H. After 10min, a
 Ph₃Bi/CH₃CO₃H solution resulted. To the solution, 22mg of Example 159 was
 added as a solution in 1mL CH₂Cl₂, followed by the addition of 3.5mg Cu(OAc)₂.
 The resulting solution was then warmed to 60°C for 3h. After cooling to RT, the
 reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO₃(aq), extracted with 3:7
 10 *i*PrOH:CHCl₃ and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC on silica gel using 4:6
 acetone:hexanes (*R_f*= 0.66) as eluant, 4mg pure Example 160 was obtained which
 was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS [*m/z*: 587 (*M*⁺+1)].

EXAMPLE 161



15

Example 161 was prepared by oxidizing 3mg of Example 160 using
 Dess-Martin reagent similarly to the general procedure described in Example 138.
 This resulted in 2mg Example 161, which was characterized by ¹H NMR and MS
 [*m/z*: 585 (*M*⁺+1)].

EXAMPLES 162A AND 162B

Following the general procedure for Examples 160 and 161, the
5 following Examples 162a and 162b were prepared and characterized by NMR and
MS:

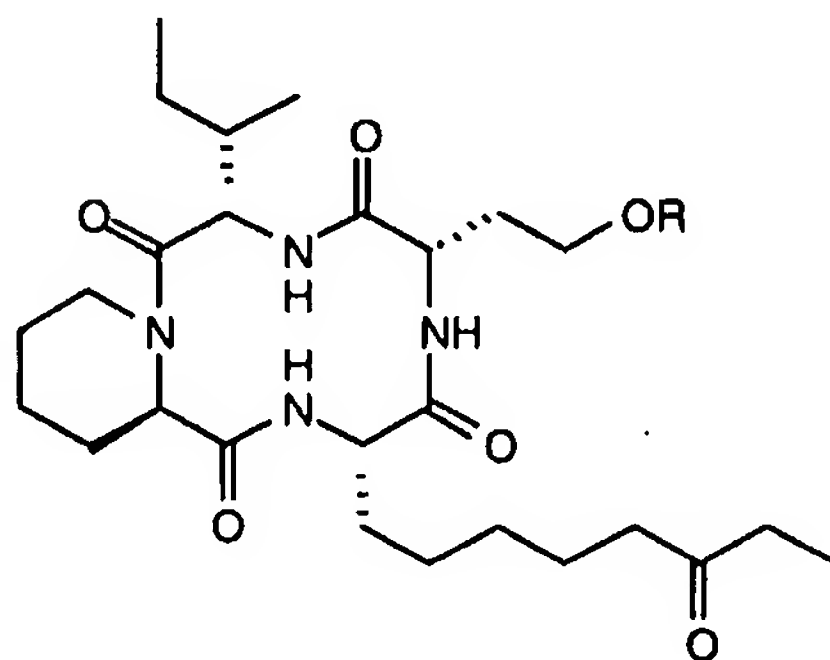
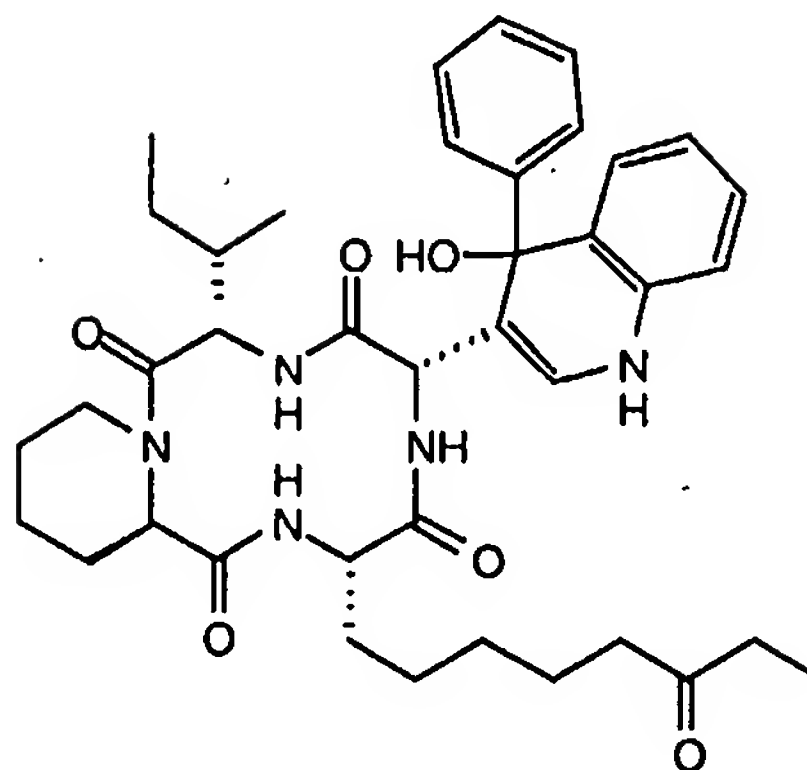


Table 12

Example	R Group	Mass Spec
161	Ph	585 (M ⁺ +1)
162a	Ph(4-OPh)	-----
162b	Ph(4-F)	-----

EXAMPLE 163



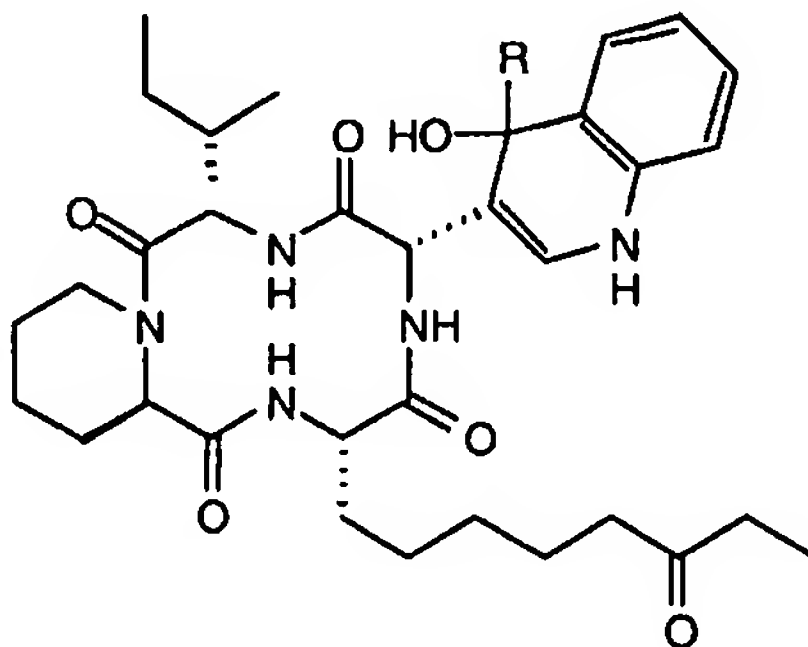
Example 163 was prepared by the following procedure. To 68mg of Example 148a in 6mL THF at RT was added 2mL PhMgBr (2M solution in THF).

- 5 After aging at RT for 20h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{aq})$, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and dried with Na_2SO_4 . Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1500 μm plate) using 1:9:90 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$ as eluant, 18.9 mg pure intermediate compound having a side chain alcohol ($R_f = 0.49$, 1:9:90 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$) was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR. The
- 10 side chain alcohol of the intermediate was then oxidized using Dess-Martin reagent as described in Example 138. Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 500 μm plate) using 1:9:90 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$ as eluant, 13mg pure Example 163 was obtained ($R_f = 0.66$, 1:9:90 $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}:\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$) which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 684 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$)].

15

EXAMPLES 164A AND 164B

Following the general procedure for Example 163, the following Examples 164a and 164b were prepared:

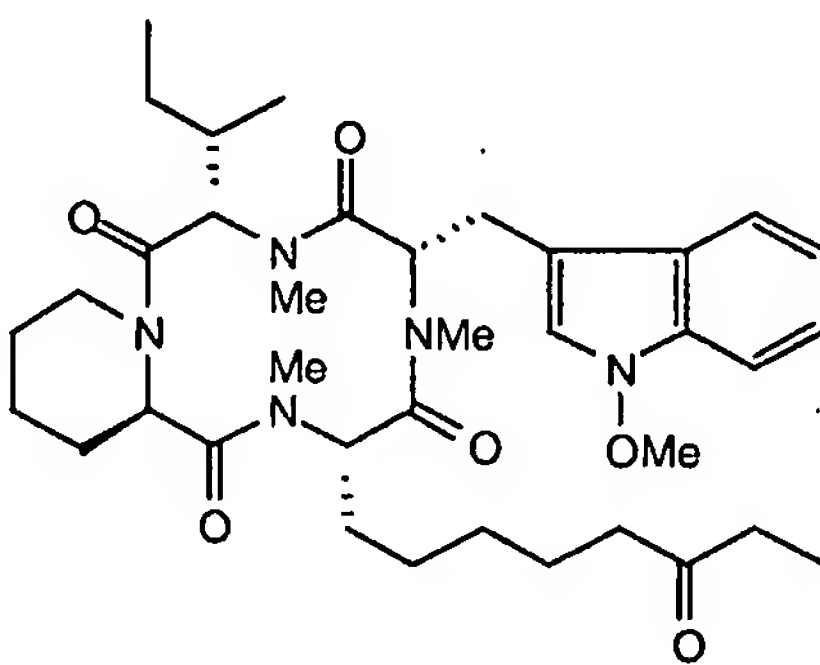


5

Table 13

Example	R Group	Mass Spec
163	Ph	684 ($M^+ + 1$)
164a	Ph(4- <i>t</i> Bu)	757.8 ($M^+ + NH_4$)
164b	CH ₂ Ph	698 ($M^+ + 1$)

EXAMPLE 165



10

Example 165 was prepared by the following procedure. To 20mg apicidin in 321 μ L DMF at RT was added 16 μ L MeI followed by the addition of 3.8mg NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil). After 20h, water was added and the solution extracted with EtOAc and dried with Na₂SO₄. Following PTLC on silica gel (1 x 1000 μ m plate) using 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃ as eluant, 9.9mg pure

Example 165 was obtained which was characterized by ^1H NMR and MS [m/z : 666 ($M^+ + 1$)].

EXAMPLES 166A-166C

5

Examples 166a-166c were prepared similarly to the procedure described in Example 165. Apicidin was treated with benzyl bromide, in place of the methyl iodide in Example 165, to yield a mixture of mono-, di- and tri-benzylated derivatives. The three compounds, Examples 166a-166c, thus obtained were
 10 characterized by ^1H NMR and MS. The regiochemistry of the mono- and di-benzylated derivatives was not established.

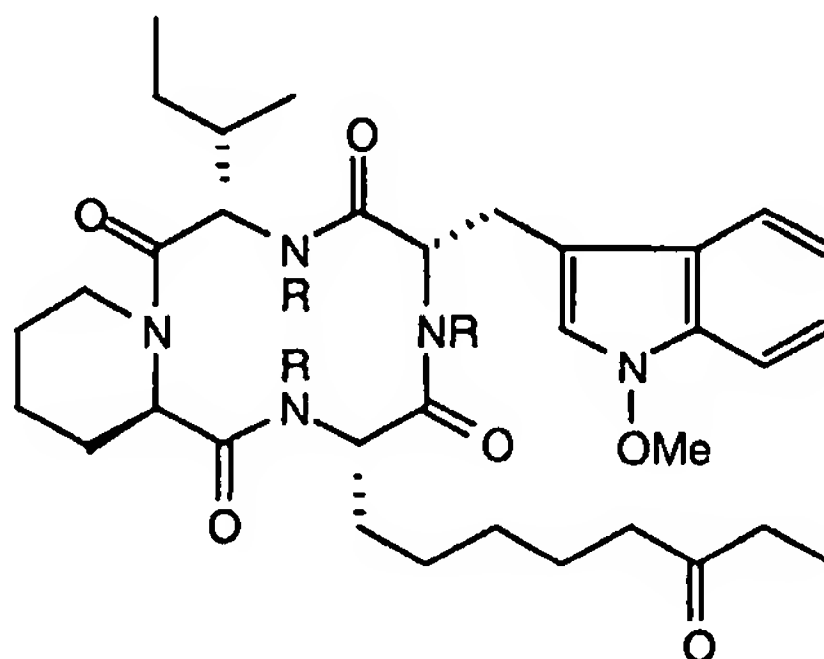
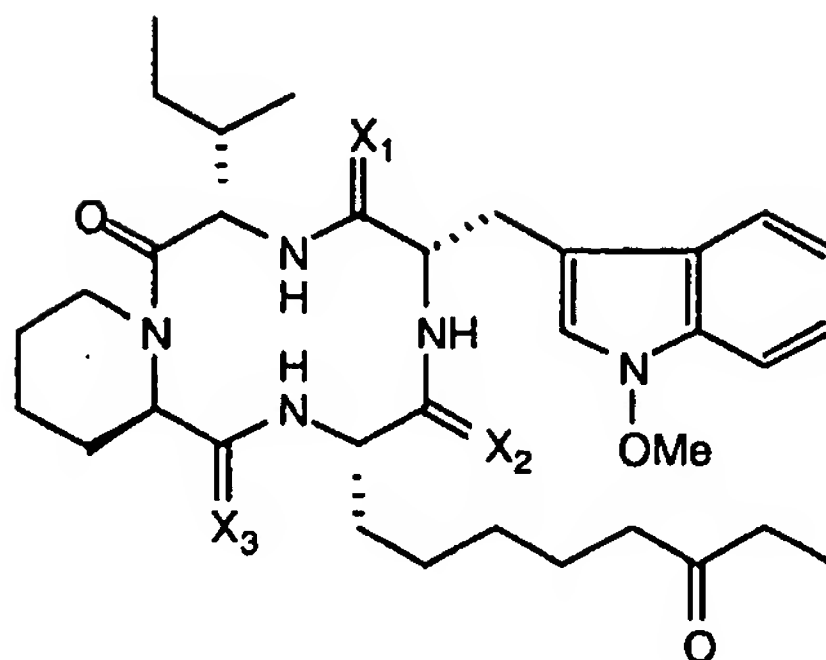


Table 14

Example	R Groups	Mass Spec
166a	Mono-benzylated	714 ($M^+ + 1$)
166b	Di-benzylated	804 ($M^+ + 1$)
166c	Tri-benzylated	894 ($M^+ + 1$)

15

EXAMPLES 167A-167D



Examples 167a-167d were prepared by the following procedure. To
 5 10mg apicidin in 2mL toluene was added 13mg Lawesson's reagent. The resulting
 solution was heated at 80°C for 25min and then cooled to RT. The entire solution was
 loaded directly onto a silica gel flash chromatography column and purified by gradient
 elution (100 % CHCl₃, one column, followed by 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃
 elution) to yield two fractions: monothiono Example 167a (Fraction One - Product A,
 10 *R_f* = 0.83, 1:3:96 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃) and impure bis- and tris-thiono Examples
 167b-167d (Fraction Two – Products B, C, and D, *R_f* = 0.68, 1:3:96
 NH₄OH:MeOH:CHCl₃). Fraction Two was further purified by preparative RP-HPLC
 using gradient elution (2:3 MeCN:H₂O to 100% MeCN, 70min linear gradient). The
 products thus obtained were characterized by ¹H NMR and MS. The following
 15 retention times were obtained for the four products during the preparative RP-HPLC
 run:

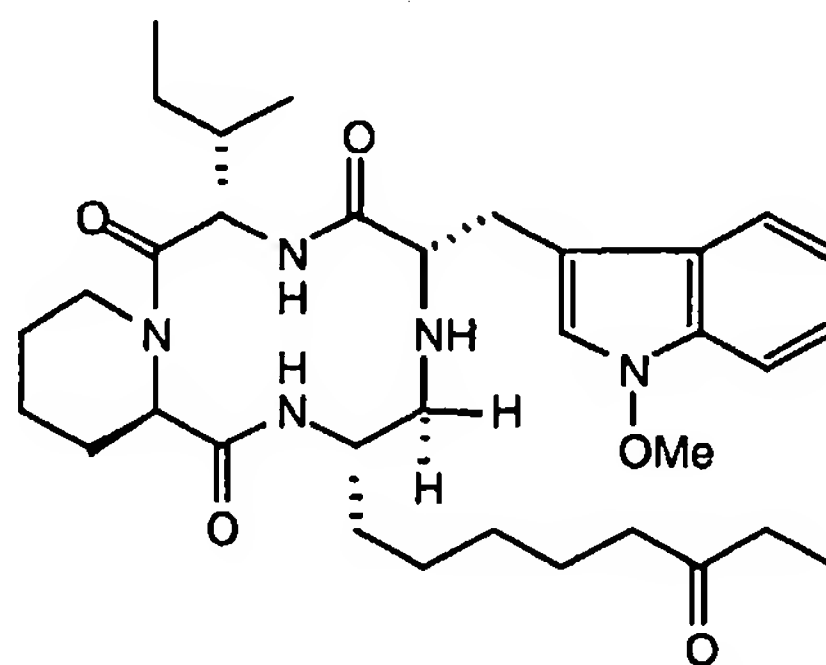
t_R = 34.2min (product A – Example 167a); 39.9min (product B –
 Example 167b); 45.6min (product C – Example 167c); 48.8min (product D – Example
 167d); (2:3 MeCN:H₂O to 100% MeCN, 70min linear gradient).

20

Table 15

Example	Product	X1	X2	X3	Mass Spec
167a	Product A	S	O	O	640.3 ($M^+ + 1$)
167b	Product B	S	S	O	656.3 ($M^+ + 1$)
167c	Product C	S	O	S	656.3 ($M^+ + 1$)
167d	Product D	S	S	S	672.3 ($M^+ + 1$)

EXAMPLE 168

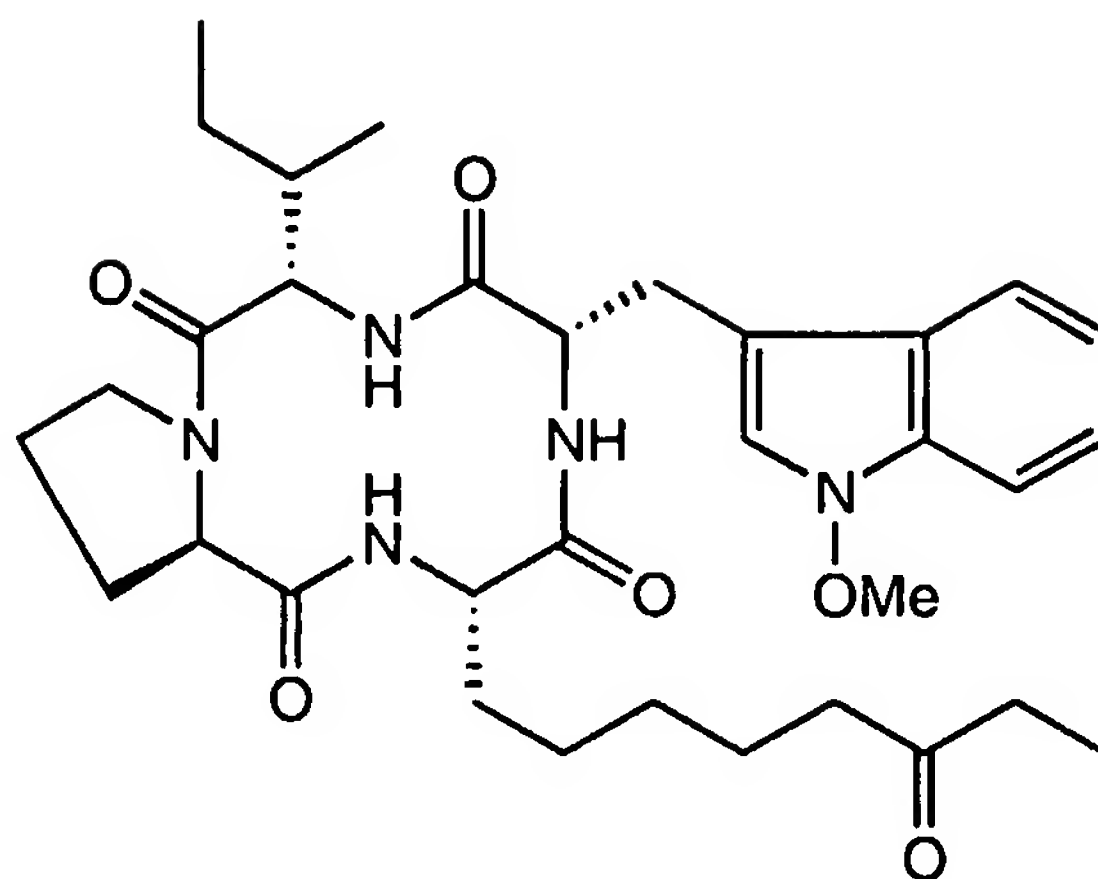


5

Example 168 was prepared by adding 0.160mL $BH_3 \cdot THF$ (1M solution in THF) to 10mg apicidin in 2mL THF at 0°C. After 30min, the resulting solution was warmed to RT and aged for 12h. At this point, after 12.5h total, the solution was heated to 60°C for 30min, then cooled to RT. Then, 1mL methanol was added, followed by the addition of 0.15mL $Me_2NCH_2CH_2OH$, and the solution was stirred for 2h. The stirred solution was poured into saturated brine, extracted with EtOAc, and dried with Na_2SO_4 . The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was filtered through a 1.5inch pad of silica gel using 1:3:96 $NH_4OH/MeOH/CHCl_3$ as eluant to remove baseline contaminants. The filtered solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and pure product was obtained following preparative RP-HPLC using 1/3 MeCN/ H_2O isocratic for 20 min, followed by a 60min linear gradient to 100% MeCN. The pure Example 168 thus obtained was characterized by 1H NMR and MS [m/z : 612.4 ($M^+ + 1$)]. HPLC: t_R = 6.69min, 1/1 MeCN: H_2O , 1.5mL/min, Zorbax™ RX-8 column. TLC: R_f = 0.50, 1:3:96 $NH_4OH:MeOH:CHCl_3$.

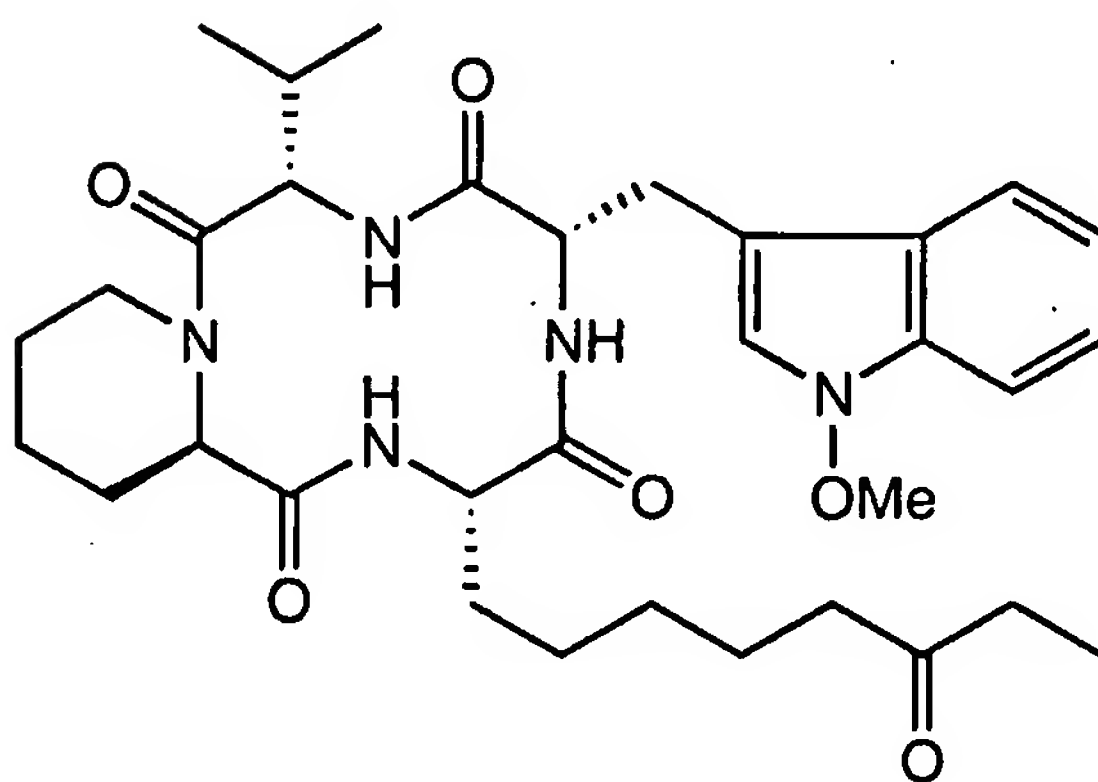
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EXAMPLES 169 AND 170



Ex. 169

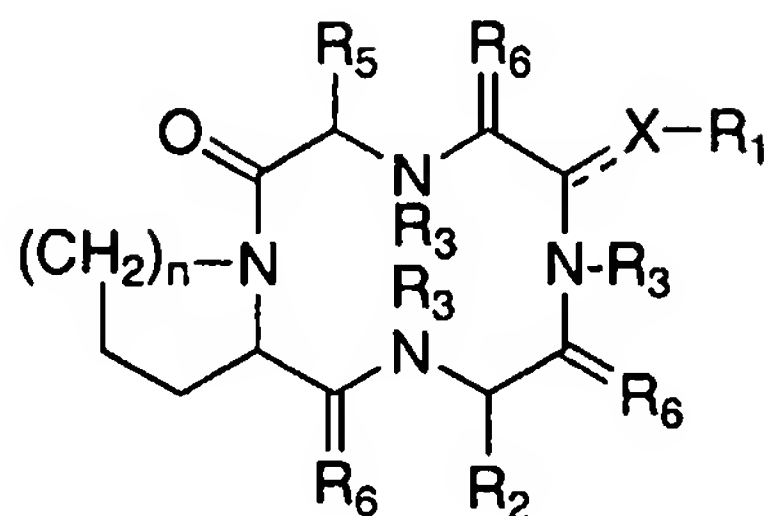
5



Ex. 170

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound having a Formula I:



I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

X is (1) $-\text{CH}_2-$,
 (2) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$,
 (3) $-\text{CH}(\text{OR}^a)-$,
 (4) $=\text{CH}-$, or
 (5) not present;

n is (1) one, or
 (2) two;

R₁ is (1) R₇,
 (2) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_7$,
 (3) CN,
 (4) CO_2R^b ,
 (5) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{R}^c$,
 (6) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (7) NHCO_2R^b ,
 (8) $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (9) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OR}^a$,
 (10) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OCO}_2\text{R}^b$,
 (11) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (12) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (13) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{SO}_2\text{R}^b$,

- (14) OS(O)_{ni}R⁷,
- (19) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R⁷, wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
- (20) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{ni}R^a (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- (21) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- (22) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is

oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent;

- R₂ is
- (1) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkyl,
 - (2) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkenyl,
 - (3) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkynyl, or
 - (4) (CH₂)_{nii}-O-(CH₂)_{mii} wherein nii, mii = 0 to 7,
- wherein the optional substituents on the C₂-C₁₂alkyl, C₂-C₁₂alkenyl, and C₂-C₁₂alkynyl are 1 to 8 groups and each group independently is
- (a) CO₂R^a,
 - (b) C(O)R^b,
 - (c) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 - (d) C(O)NR^cR^d,
 - (e) C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d,
 - (f) C(O)NR^cSO₂R₇,
 - (g) C₃-C₈cycloalkyl,
 - (h) C₂-C₅alkenyl,
 - (i) cyano,
 - (j) =NOR^a,
 - (k) =NNR^bR^c,
 - (l) =NNR^bS(O)_{ni}R₇,
 - (m) N(OR^b)C(O)NR^bR^c,
 - (n) N(OR^b)C(O)R₇,
 - (o) NHC(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 - (p) NR^cCO₂R^b,
 - (q) NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d,
 - (r) NR^cC(S)NR^cR^d,
 - (s) NR^cC(O)R₇,
 - (t) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R₇,
 - (u) NR^cCH₂CO₂R^a,
 - (v) NR^cC(S)R₇,
 - (x) NR^cC(O)CH₂OH,
 - (y) NR^cC(O)CH₂SH,
 - (z) NR^cCH₂CO₂R^a,

- 5 (aa) $\text{NR}^c\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{R}_7$,
 (bb) $\text{NR}^c\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OR}^a)\text{R}_7$,
 (cc) NY^1Y^2 , wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are independently
 H or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$ alkyl,
 (dd) NO_2 ,
 (ee) $\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^b$,
 (ff) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$ alkanoylamino,
 (gg) OR^a ,
 (hh) $\text{OS}(\text{O})_{\text{ni}}\text{R}_7$,
 10 (ii) oxo,
 (jj) OCO_2R^b ,
 (kk) $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (ll) $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OR}^a)_2$,
 (mm) $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OR}^a)\text{R}_7$,
 15 (nn) $\text{SC}(\text{O})\text{R}_7$,
 (oo) $\text{S}(\text{O})_{\text{ni}}\text{R}_7$,
 (pp) SR_7 ,
 (qq) $\text{S}(\text{O})_{\text{ni}}\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (rr) $\text{NR}^c\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$,
 20 (ss) diazo,
 (tt) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ perfluoroalkyl,
 (uu) $\text{B}(\text{O})(\text{OR}^a)\text{OR}^a$,
 (xx) halogen,
 (yy) aryl($\text{C}_0\text{-C}_5$ alkyl), wherein the aryl is optionally
 25 substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each
 group independently is R^f , or
 (xx) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing from
 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or
 nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3
 30 groups, wherein each group independently is R^f , and the heterocycle
 may be saturated or partly unsaturated;

R_3 each independently is

- (1) hydrogen,
 (2) halogen,

- (3) OR^a,
 (4) C₁-C₄alkyl, or
 (5) C₁-C₄aryl;
 R₅ is (1) isopropyl, or
 5 (2) sec-butyl;
 R₆ each independently is
 (1) O,
 (2) S, or
 (3) H;
 10 R₇ is (1) hydrogen,
 (2) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₀alkyl,
 (3) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₀alkenyl,
 (4) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₀alkynyl,
 (5) optionally substituted C₃-C₈cycloalkyl,
 15 (6) optionally substituted C₅-C₈cycloalkenyl,
 (7) optionally substituted aryl,
 wherein the optional substituents on the C₂-C₁₀alkyl, C₂-C₁₀alkenyl,
 C₂-C₁₀alkynyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, C₅-C₈cycloalkenyl and aryl are 1 to
 4 groups, and each group independently is
 20 (a) C₁-C₅alkyl,
 (b) X¹-C₁-C₁₀alkyl, wherein X¹ is O or S(O)_{ni},
 (c) C₃-C₈cycloalkyl,
 (d) hydroxy,
 (e) halogen,
 25 (f) cyano,
 (g) carboxy,
 (h) NY¹Y², wherein Y¹ and Y² are independently
 H or C₁-C₁₀alkyl,
 (i) nitro,
 30 (j) C₁-C₁₀alkanoylamino,
 (k) aroyl amino wherein the aroyl is optionally
 substituted with 1 to 3 groups wherein each group independently is
 R^{f1}, wherein R^{f1} is defined by any of the definitions below for R^f
 except for (14), (26), (27), and (32),

- (l) oxo,
(m) aryl C₀-C₅alkyl wherein the aryl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^{f1},
- 5 (q) C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl,
(r) N(OR^b)C(O)R₇', wherein R₇' is any of the above definitions of R₇ from (1) to (7)(n), and below of R₇ from (8) to (12), or
(s) NR^cC(O)R₇',
- 10 (8) a 5- to 10-membered heterocycle containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen and the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, each group independently is R^{f1}, and the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated,
- 15 (9) a benzene ring fused to a 5- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen and the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, each group independently is R^{f1}, and the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated,
- 20 (10) a 5- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 5- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom in either heterocyclic ring independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen and the second heterocyclic ring is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, each group independently is R^{f1}, and each heterocycle independently may be saturated or partly unsaturated,
- 25 (11) a benzene ring fused to a C₃-C₈cycloalkyl ring, wherein the cycloalkyl is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups each independently being R^{f1}, and the cycloalkyl ring may be saturated or partly unsaturated, or
- 30 (12) a 5- to 10-membered heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, the heterocyclic ring is fused to a C₃-C₈cycloalkyl ring, wherein the cycloalkyl ring is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups

each independently being R^{f1} , and the cycloalkyl ring may be saturated or partly unsaturated,

- R^a is
- (1) hydrogen,
 - (2) optionally substituted C_1 - C_{10} alkyl,
 - 5 (3) optionally substituted C_3 - C_{10} alkenyl,
 - (4) optionally substituted C_3 - C_{10} alkynyl,
 - (5) optionally substituted C_1 - C_{10} alkanoyl,
 - (6) optionally substituted C_3 - C_{10} alkenoyl,
 - (7) optionally substituted C_3 - C_{10} alkynoyl,
 - 10 (8) optionally substituted aroyl,
 - (9) optionally substituted aryl,
 - (10) optionally substituted C_3 - C_7 cycloalkanoyl,
 - (11) optionally substituted C_5 - C_7 cycloalkenoyl,
 - (12) optionally substituted C_1 - C_{10} alkylsulfonyl,
 - 15 (13) optionally substituted C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl,
 - (14) optionally substituted C_5 - C_8 cycloalkenyl,
- wherein the optional substituents on the C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_3 - C_{10} alkenyl, C_3 - C_{10} alkynyl, C_1 - C_{10} alkanoyl, C_3 - C_{10} alkenoyl, C_3 - C_{10} alkynoyl, aroyl, aryl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkanoyl, C_5 - C_8 cycloalkenyl, C_1 - C_{10} alkylsulfonyl, C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl and C_5 - C_8 cycloalkenyl are from 1 to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, aryl C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, NR^xR^x , CO_2R^b , $CONR^cR^d$, or halogen,
- (15) C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl,
 - 25 (16) arylsulfonyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, nitro, halogen or cyano,
 - (17) a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen,
 - 30 wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, wherein each group independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_1 - C_5 alkenyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, amino, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, and wherein the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated, or
 - (18) $OP(O)(OR^b)_2$;

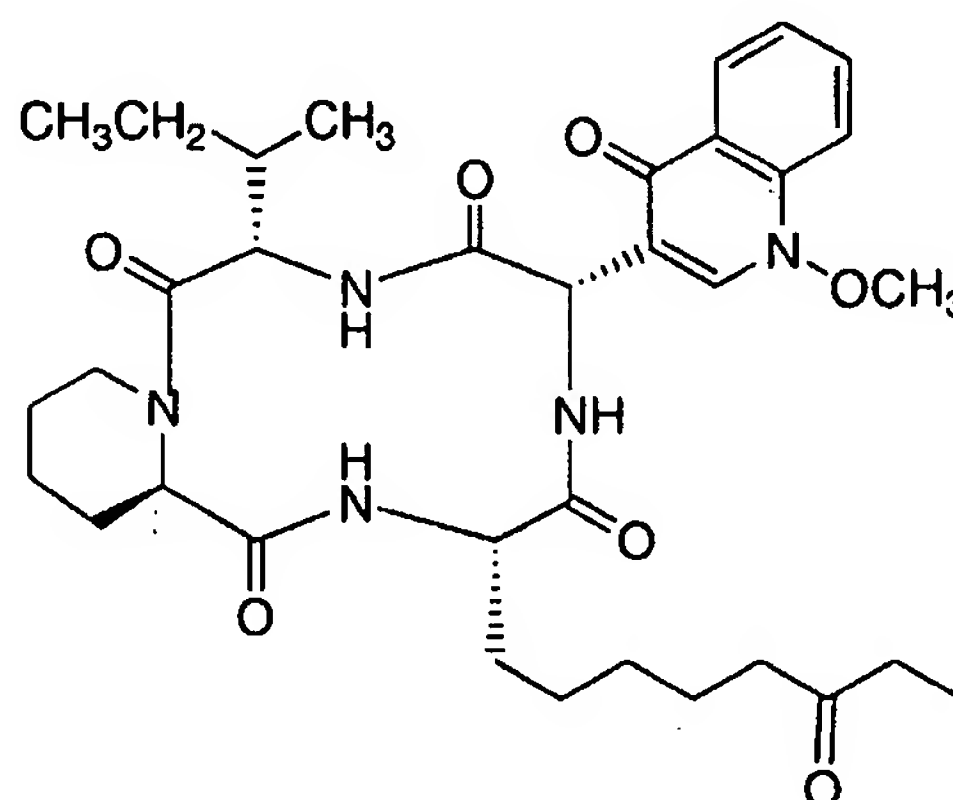
- R^b is
- (1) H,
 - (2) optionally substituted aryl,
 - (3) optionally substituted C₁-C₁₀alkyl,
 - (4) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₀alkenyl,
 - (5) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₀alkynyl,
 - (6) optionally substituted C₃-C₁₅cycloalkyl,
 - (7) optionally substituted C₅-C₁₀cycloalkenyl, or
 - (8) optionally substituted 5- to 10-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen,
- wherein the optional substituents on the aryl, C₁-C₁₀alkyl, C₃-C₁₀alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀alkynyl, C₃-C₁₅cycloalkyl, C₅-C₁₀cycloalkenyl, or 5- to 10-membered heterocycle are from 1 to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is
- (a) hydroxy,
 - (b) C₁-C₆alkyl,
 - (c) oxo,
 - (d) SO₂NR^xR^x,
 - (e) aryl C₁-C₆alkoxy,
 - (f) hydroxy C₁-C₆alkyl,
 - (g) C₁-C₁₂alkoxy,
 - (h) hydroxy C₁-C₆alkoxy,
 - (i) amino C₁-C₆alkoxy,
 - (j) cyano,
 - (k) mercapto,
 - (l) (C₁-C₆alkyl)-S(O)_{ni}-(C₀-C₆alkyl),
 - (m) C₃-C₇cycloalkyl optionally substituted with 1 to 4 groups, wherein each group independently is R^e,
 - (n) C₅-C₇cycloalkenyl,
 - (o) halogen,
 - (p) C₁-C₅alkanoyloxy,
 - (q) C(O)NR^xR^x,
 - (r) CO₂Rⁱ,
 - (s) formyl,

- (t) $-NR^xR^x$,
- (u) 5 to 9-membered heterocycle, which may be saturated or partially unsaturated, containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, and the heterocycle is optionally substituted with 1 to 5 groups, wherein each group independently is R^e ,
- (vi) optionally substituted aryl, wherein the optional substituents are 1,2-methylenedioxy or 1 to 5 groups, wherein each group independently is R^e ,
- (x) optionally substituted aryl C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, wherein the optional substituents are 1,2-methylenedioxy or 1 to 5 groups, wherein each group independently is R^e , or
- (y) C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl;
- R^c and R^d are independently selected from R^b ; or R^c and R^d together with the N to which they are attached form a 3- to 10-membered ring containing 0 to 2 additional heteroatoms, each additional heteroatom independently being oxygen, nitrogen, or $(O)_{n1}$ substituted sulfur, wherein the ring is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^g , hydroxy, thioxy, or oxo;
- R^e is
- (1) halogen,
 - (2) C_1 - C_7 alkyl,
 - (3) C_1 - C_3 perfluoroalkyl,
 - (4) $-S(O)_mR^i$,
 - (5) cyano,
 - (6) nitro,
 - (7) $R^iO(CH_2)_v-$,
 - (8) $R^iCO_2(CH_2)_v-$,
 - (9) $R^iOCO(CH_2)_v$,
 - (10) optionally substituted aryl wherein the optional substituents are from 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, or hydroxy,
 - (11) $SO_2NR^xR^x$,
 - (12) CO_2R^x , or
 - (13) NR^xR^x ;

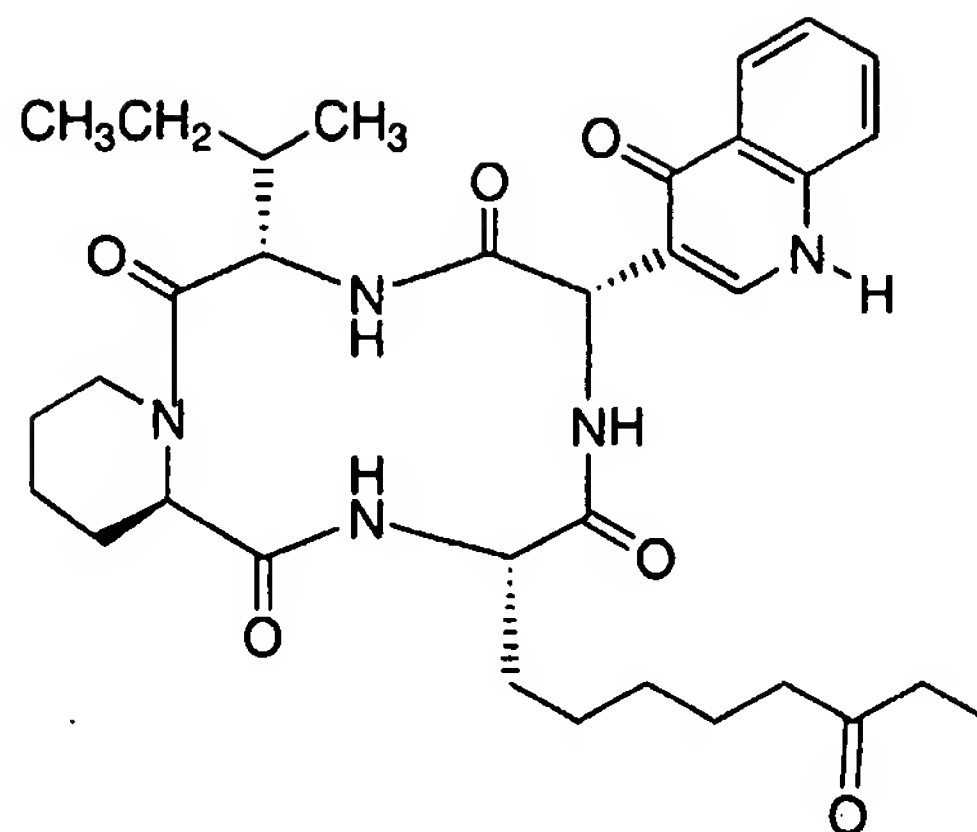
- R^f is
- (1) C_1 - C_4 alkyl,
 - (2) X^1 - C_1 - C_4 alkyl, wherein X^1 is O or $S(O)_{mi}$,
 - (3) C_2 - C_4 alkenyl,
 - (4) C_2 - C_4 alkynyl,
 - 5 (5) C_1 - C_3 perfluoroalkyl,
 - (6) NY^3Y^4 , wherein Y^3 and Y^4 are each independently hydrogen, C_1 - C_5 alkyl, or SO_2R^b ,
 - (7) hydroxy,
 - (8) halogen,
 - 10 (9) C_1 - C_5 alkanoyl amino,
 - (18) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) CO_2R^a ,
 - (19) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $C(O)NR^bR^c$,
 - (20) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) NY^5Y^6 wherein Y^5 and Y^6 together with the N to which they are attached form a 3- to 7-membered ring containing 0 to 2 additional heteroatoms, wherein the additional heteroatoms independently are oxygen, nitrogen, or $(O)_{mi}$ substituted sulfur, wherein the ring is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^e or oxo,
 - 15 (13) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) NO_2 ,
 - (14) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $C(O)R^7$,
 - (15) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) CN ,
 - (16) oxo,
 - (17) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $C(O)N(OR^b)R^c$,
 - 20 (18) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $C(O)NR^cR^d$,
 - (19) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $NHC(O)OR^b$,
 - (20) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $NHC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 - (21) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) OR^a ,
 - (22) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) OCO_2R^b ,
 - 25 (23) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $OC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 - (24) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d$,
 - (25) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $C(O)NR^cSO_2R^b$,
 - (26) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $OS(O)_{ni}R^7$,
 - 30 (27) $(C_0$ - C_4 alkyl) $NR^bS(O)_{ni}R^7$,

- (28) C₀-C₄alkyl halogen,
 (29) (C₀-C₄alkyl) SR^a,
 (30) P(O)(OR^a)₂,
 (33) C₀-C₄alkyl azide,
 5 (34) C₀-C₄aryl substituted with from 1 to 4 groups, wherein each group independently is S(O)₂R⁷, or
 (33) C₀-C₄aryl where the aryl group is optionally substituted from 1 to 4 groups, wherein each group independently is CO₂R^b, C(O)NR^cR^d, NO₂, halogen, OC(O)R^a, OR^a or C₁-C₄alkyl;
- 10 R^g and R^h together with the N to which they are attached form a 3- to 7-membered ring containing 0 to 2 additional heteroatoms, wherein each additional heteroatom independently is oxygen, nitrogen, or (O)_{mj} substituted sulfur, and the ring is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^e or oxo; or
- 15 R^g and R^h are each independently
- (1) hydrogen,
 (2) C₁-C₆alkyl optionally substituted with hydroxy, amino, or CO₂Rⁱ,
 (3) aryl optionally substituted with halogen, 1,2-methylenedioxy, C₁-C₇alkoxy, C₁-C₇alkyl, or C₁-C₃perfluoroalkyl,
 20 (4) aryl C₁-C₆alkyl, wherein the aryl is optionally substituted with C₁-C₃perfluoroalkyl or 1,2-methylenedioxy,
 (5) C₁-C₅alkoxycarbonyl,
 (6) C₁-C₅alkanoyl,
 25 (19) C₁-C₅alkanoyl C₁-C₆alkyl,
 (20) arylC₁-C₅alkoxycarbonyl,
 (21) aminocarbonyl,
 (22) (C₁-C₅monoalkyl)aminocarbonyl,
 (23) (C₁-C₅dialkyl)aminocarbonyl, or
 30 (24) CO₂R^b;
- Rⁱ is
- (1) hydrogen,
 (2) C₁-C₃perfluoroalkyl,
 (3) C₁-C₆alkyl, or

- (4) optionally substituted aryl C₀-C₆alkyl, wherein the aryl optional substituents are from 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is halogen, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, or hydroxy;
- R^x is a C₁-C₄alkyl;
- 5 m is 0 to 2;
mi is 0 to 2;
ni is 0 to 2;
mii is 0 to 7;
nii is 0 to 7;
- 10 v is 0 to 3; and
- excluding apicidin, N-desmethoxy apicidin and compounds represented by chemical Formula IIA and chemical Formula IIB:



IIA



IIB

5 2. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

X is (1) $-\text{CH}_2-$,
 (2) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$,
 (3) $-\text{CH}(\text{OR}^a)-$,
 10 (4) $=\text{CH}-$, or
 (5) not present; and

R₁ is (1) R₇,
 (2) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_7$,
 (3) CN,
 15 (4) CO_2R^b ,
 (5) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{R}^c$,
 (6) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (7) NHCO_2R^b ,
 (8) $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 20 (9) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OR}^a$,
 (10) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OCO}_2\text{R}^b$,
 (11) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (12) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (13) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{SO}_2\text{R}^b$,

- (21) OS(O)_{ni}R⁷,
(22) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R⁷, wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
(23) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4
heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each
group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-
C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{ni}R^a
(where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-
C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be
saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein
the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or
nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c
substituent,
(24) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic
ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by
1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-
C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono,
C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be
saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein
the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or
nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c
substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring
is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
(25) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4
heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered
heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each
heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1
to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-
C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono,
C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each
heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully
unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is
oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has
an R^c substituent.

3. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 5 | X is | (1) $-\text{CH}_2-$,
(2) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$,
(3) $-\text{CH}(\text{OR}^a)-$,
(4) $=\text{CH}-$, or
(5) not present; |
| 10 | R ₁ is | (1) R ₇ ,
(2) C(O)R ₇ ,
(3) CN,
(4) CO ₂ R ^b ,
(5) C(O)N(OR ^b)R ^c ,
(6) C(O)NR ^c R ^d ,
(7) NHCO ₂ R ^b ,
(8) NHC(O)NR ^c R ^d ,
(9) (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OR ^a ,
(10) (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OCO ₂ R ^b ,
(11) (C ₀ -C ₄ alkyl)OC(O)NR ^c R ^d ,
(12) C(O)NR ^c NR ^c R ^d ,
(25) C(O)NR ^c SO ₂ R ^b ,
(26) OS(O) _{ni} R ₇ ,
(27) NR ^b S(O) _{ni} R ₇ , wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
(28) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C ₁ -C ₅ alkyl, C ₂ -C ₅ alkenyl, C ₁ -C ₅ perfluoroalkyl, NR ^c R ^d , oxo, thiono, OR ^a , S(O) _{ni} R ^a (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R ^a , C(O)NR ^c R ^d , cyano, (C ₀ -C ₆ alkyl)aryl, CO ₂ R ^b , or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R ^c substituent,
(29) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by |
| 15 | | |
| 20 | | |
| 25 | | |
| 30 | | |

- 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- (30) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent; and
- R₂ is
- (1) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkyl,
 - (2) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkenyl,
 - (3) optionally substituted C₂-C₁₂alkynyl, or
 - (4) (CH₂)_{nii}-O-(CH₂)_{mii} wherein nii, mii = 0 to 7,
- wherein the optional substituents on the C₂-C₁₂alkyl, C₂-C₁₂alkenyl, and C₂-C₁₂alkynyl are 1 to 8 groups and each group independently is
- (a) CO₂R^a,
 - (b) C(O)R^b,
 - (c) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 - (d) C(O)NR^cR^d,
 - (e) C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d,
 - (f) C(O)NR^cSO₂R⁷,
 - (g) C₃-C₈cycloalkyl,
 - (h) C₂-C₅alkenyl,
 - (i) cyano,

- 5 (j) =NOR^a,
(k) =NNR^bR^c,
(l) =NNR^bS(O)_{ni}R₇,
(m) N(OR^b)C(O)NR^bR^c,
(n) N(OR^b)C(O)R₇,
(o) NHC(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
(p) NR^cCO₂R^b,
(q) NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d,
10 (r) NR^cC(S)NR^cR^d,
(s) NR^cC(O)R₇,
(t) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R₇,
(u) NR^cCH₂CO₂R^a,
(v) NR^cC(S)R₇,
(x) NR^cC(O)CH₂OH,
15 (y) NR^cC(O)CH₂SH,
(z) NR^cCH₂CO₂R^a,
(aa) NR^cCH₂CH(OH)R₇,
(bb) NR^cP(O)(OR^a)R₇,
20 (cc) NY¹Y², wherein Y¹ and Y² are independently
H or C₁-C₁₀alkyl,
(dd) NO₂,
(ee) N(OR^b)C(O)R^b,
(ff) C₁-C₁₀alkanoylamino,
25 (gg) OR^a,
(hh) OS(O)_{ni}R₇,
(ii) oxo,
(jj) OCO₂R^b,
(kk) OC(O)NR^cR^d,
30 (ll) P(O)(OR^a)₂,
(mm) P(O)(OR^a)R₇,
(nn) SC(O)R₇,
(oo) S(O)_{ni}R₇,
(pp) SR₇,
(qq) S(O)_{ni}NR^cR^d,

- 5 (rr) $\text{NR}^c\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{R}^a$,
 (ss) diazo,
 (tt) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5$ perfluoroalkyl,
 (uu) $\text{B}(\text{O})(\text{OR}^a)\text{OR}^a$,
 (xx) halogen,
 (yy) aryl($\text{C}_0\text{-C}_5$ alkyl), wherein the aryl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^f , or
 10 (xxi) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R^f , and the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated.
 15

4. The compound according to claim 3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 1 or 2.

20 5. The compound according to claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- X is (1) $-\text{CH}_2-$,
 (2) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, or
 (3) not present; and
 25 R_1 is (1) R_7 ,
 (2) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_7$,
 (3) CN ,
 (4) CO_2R^b ,
 (5) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{R}^c$,
 30 (6) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (7) NHCO_2R^b ,
 (8) $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
 (9) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OR}^a$,
 (10) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OCO}_2\text{R}^b$,

- (11) (C₀-C₄alkyl)OC(O)NR^cR^d,
 (12) C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d,
 (19) C(O)NR^cSO₂R^b,
 (20) OS(O)_{ni}R⁷,
 5 (21) NR^bS(O)_{ni}R⁷, wherein ni is from 0 to 2,
 (22) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4
 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each
 group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-
 C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{ni}R^a
 10 (where ni = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-
 C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be
 saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein
 the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or
 nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c
 15 substituent,
 (23) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic
 ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by
 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-
 C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono,
 20 C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be
 saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein
 the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or
 nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c
 substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring
 25 is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
 (24) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4
 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered
 heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each
 heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1
 30 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-
 C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono,
 C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each
 heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully
 unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is

oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^C substituent.

6. The compound according to claim 5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 1 or 2.

7. The compound according to claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| 10 | X is | (1) -CH ₂ -, |
| | | (2) -C(O)-, or |
| | | (3) not present; and |
| | R ₁ is | (1) R ⁷ , |
| | | (2) C(O)R ⁷ , |
| | | (15) CO ₂ R ^b , |
| 15 | | (16) C(O)N(OR ^b)R ^c , |
| | | (17) C(O)NR ^c R ^d , |
| 20 | | (18) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C ₁ -C ₅ alkyl, C ₂ -C ₅ alkenyl, C ₁ -C ₅ perfluoroalkyl, NR ^c R ^d , oxo, thiono, OR ^a , S(O) _{n_i} R ^a (where n _i = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R ^a , C(O)NR ^c R ^d , cyano, (C ₀ -C ₆ alkyl)aryl, CO ₂ R ^b , or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or |
| 25 | | nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R ^C substituent, |
| 30 | | (19) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C ₁ -C ₅ alkyl, C ₂ -C ₅ alkenyl, C ₁ -C ₅ perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR ^c R ^d , cyano, CO ₂ R ^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R ^C |

- substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- (20) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.
8. The compound according to claim 7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 1 or 2.
9. The compound according to claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:
- 20 X is (1) -CH₂-,
 (2) -C(O)-, or
 (3) not present;
- R₁ is (1) R₇,
 (9) C(O)R₇,
 25 (10) CO₂R^b,
 (11) C(O)N(OR^b)R^c,
 (12) C(O)NR^cR^d,
 (13) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{n_i}R^a (where n_i = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein

- the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- 5 (14) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein
- 10 the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- 15 (15) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono,
- 20 $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent; and
- 25 R_2 is (1) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkyl,
- (2) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl,
- (3) optionally substituted C_2 - C_{12} alkynyl, or
- (4) $(CH_2)_{nii}-O-(CH_2)_{mii}$ wherein $nii, mii = 0$ to 7,
- wherein the optional substituents on the C_2 - C_{12} alkyl, C_2 - C_{12} alkenyl, and C_2 - C_{12} alkynyl are 1 to 5 groups and each group independently is
- 30 (a) CO_2R^a ,
- (b) $C(O)R^b$,
- (c) $C(O)N(OR^b)R^c$,
- (d) $C(O)NR^cR^d$,

- 5
- (e) $C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d$,
 (f) $C(O)NR^cSO_2R_7$,
 (g) C₃-C₈cycloalkyl,
 (h) C₂-C₅alkenyl,
 (i) cyano,
 (j) $=NOR^a$,
 (k) $=NNR^bR^c$,
 (l) $=NNR^bS(O)_{ni}R_7$,
 10 (m) $N(OR^b)C(O)NR^bR^c$,
 (n) $N(OR^b)C(O)R_7$,
 (o) $NHC(O)N(OR^b)R^c$,
 (p) $NR^cCO_2R^b$,
 (q) $NR^cC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (r) $NR^cC(S)NR^cR^d$,
 15 (s) $NR^cC(O)R_7$,
 (t) $NR^bS(O)_{ni}R_7$,
 (u) $NR^cCH_2CO_2R^a$,
 (v) $NR^cC(S)R_7$,
 (x) $NR^cC(O)CH_2OH$,
 20 (y) $NR^cC(O)CH_2SH$,
 (z) $NR^cCH_2CO_2R^a$,
 (aa) $NR^cCH_2CH(OH)R_7$,
 (bb) $NR^cP(O)(OR^a)R_7$,
 (cc) NY^1Y^2 , wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are independently
 25 H or methyl,
 (dd) NO_2 ,
 (ee) $N(OR^b)C(O)R^b$,
 (ff) C₁-C₃alkanoylamino,
 (gg) OR^a ,
 30 (hh) $OS(O)_{ni}R_7$,
 (ii) oxo,
 (jj) OCO_2R^b ,
 (kk) $OC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (ll) $P(O)(OR^a)_2$,

	(mm)	P(O)(OR ^a)R ₇ ,
	(nn)	SC(O)R ₇ ,
	(oo)	S(O) _{ni} R ₇ ,
	(pp)	SR ₇ ,
5	(qq)	S(O) _{ni} NR ^c R ^d ,
	(rr)	NR ^c CH ₂ CO ₂ R ^a ,
	(ss)	diazo,
	(tt)	C ₁ -C ₅ perfluoroalkyl,
	(uu)	B(O)(OR ^a)OR ^a ,
10	(zz)	halogen,
	(aaa)	aryl(C ₀ -C ₅ alkyl), wherein the aryl is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R ^f , or
15	(xxii)	a 3- to 6-membered heterocycle containing from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is R ^f , and the heterocycle may be
20		saturated or partly unsaturated.

10. The compound according to claim 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 1 or 2.

25 11. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R₃ each independently is

	(1)	hydrogen, or
	(2)	halogen,
30	(3)	OR ^a ,
	(4)	C ₁ -C ₄ alkyl, or
	(5)	C ₁ -C ₄ aryl; and
	(1)	hydrogen,
R ^a is	(2)	optionally substituted C ₁ -C ₆ alkyl,

- 5 (8) optionally substituted C₃-C₆alkenyl,
 (9) optionally substituted C₂-C₄alkanoyl,
 (5) optionally substituted C₃-C₄alkenoyl,
 (6) optionally substituted aroyl,
 (7) optionally substituted aryl,
 (8) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkanoyl,
 (9) optionally substituted C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl,
 (10) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkyl,
 (15) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl,
 10 wherein the optional substituents on the C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₆alkenyl,
 C₂-C₄alkanoyl, C₃-C₄alkenoyl, aroyl, aryl, C₅-C₆cycloalkanoyl, C₁-
 C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₅-C₆cycloalkyl and C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl are from 1
 to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is hydroxy, methoxy,
 aryl methoxy, NR^xR^x, CO₂R^b, CONR^cR^d, or halogen,
 15 (16) CF₃,
 (17) arylsulfonyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups,
 wherein each group independently is methyl, CF₃, nitro,
 halogen or cyano, or
 (18) a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 3
 20 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is oxygen, sulfur or
 nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted
 by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is
 methyl, CF₃, NMe₂, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or
 halogen, and wherein the heterocycle may be saturated or
 25 partly unsaturated.

12. The compound according to claim 11, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R³ each independently is

- 30 (1) hydrogen,
 (2) halogen,
 (3) OR^a,
 (4) C₁-C₄alkyl, or
 (5) C₁-C₄aryl;);

- R^a is
- (1) hydrogen,
 - (2) optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl,
 - (10) optionally substituted C_3 - C_6 alkenyl,
 - (11) optionally substituted C_2 - C_4 alkanoyl,
 - 5 (5) optionally substituted C_3 - C_4 alkenoyl,
 - (6) optionally substituted aroyl,
 - (7) optionally substituted aryl,
 - (8) optionally substituted C_5 - C_6 cycloalkanoyl,
 - (9) optionally substituted C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl,
 - 10 (10) optionally substituted C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl,
 - (15) optionally substituted C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl,
- wherein the optional substituents on the C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 alkenyl, C_2 - C_4 alkanoyl, C_3 - C_4 alkenoyl, aroyl, aryl, C_5 - C_6 cycloalkanoyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl, C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl and C_5 - C_6 cycloalkenyl are from 1
- 15 to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is hydroxy, methoxy, aryl methoxy, NR^xR^x , CO_2R^b , $CONR^cR^d$, or halogen,
- (16) CF_3 ,
 - (17) arylsulfonyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups,
 - 20 wherein each group independently is methyl, CF_3 , nitro, halogen or cyano, or
 - (18) a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted
 - 25 by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is methyl, CF_3 , NMe_2 , $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, and wherein the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated.
- X is
- (1) $-CH_2-$,
 - (2) $-C(O)-$,
 - 30 (5) $=CH-$, or
 - (6) not present; and
- R_1 is
- (1) R_7 ,
 - (2) $C(O)R_7$,
 - (3) CN ,

- (4) CO_2R^b ,
- (5) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{R}^c$,
- (6) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- (7) NHCO_2R^b ,
- 5 (8) $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- (9) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OR}^a$,
- (10) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OCO}_2\text{R}^b$,
- (11) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- (12) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- 10 (19) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{SO}_2\text{R}^b$,
- (20) $\text{OS}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}_7$,
- (21) $\text{NR}^b\text{S}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}_7$, wherein n_i is from 0 to 2,
- (22) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_5\text{alkenyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{perfluoroalkyl}$, NR^cR^d , oxo, thiono, OR^a , $\text{S}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}^a$ (where $n_i = 0, 1$ or 2), $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^a$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$, cyano, $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_6\text{alkyl})\text{aryl}$, CO_2R^b , or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- 15 (23) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_5\text{alkenyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{perfluoroalkyl}$, amino, oxo, thiono, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- 25 (24) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered
- 30

heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

10

13. The compound according to 12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 1 or 2.

14. The compound according to claim 11, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R₃ each independently is

- (1) hydrogen,
- (2) halogen,
- (3) OR^a,
- (4) C₁-C₄alkyl, or
- (5) C₁-C₄aryl;);

20

R^a is

- (1) hydrogen,
 - (5) optionally substituted C₁-C₆alkyl,
 - (6) optionally substituted C₃-C₆alkenyl,
 - (7) optionally substituted C₂-C₄alkanoyl,
 - (5) optionally substituted C₃-C₄alkenoyl,
 - (6) optionally substituted aroyl,
 - (7) optionally substituted aryl,
 - (8) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkanoyl,
 - (9) optionally substituted C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl,
 - (10) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkyl,
 - (15) optionally substituted C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl,
- wherein the optional substituents on the C₁-C₆alkyl, C₃-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₄alkanoyl, C₃-C₄alkenoyl, aroyl, aryl, C₅-C₆cycloalkanoyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₅-C₆cycloalkyl and C₅-C₆cycloalkenyl are from 1

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to 10 groups, wherein each group independently is hydroxy, methoxy, aryl methoxy, NR^xR^x , CO_2R^b , CONR^cR^d , or halogen,

- (16) CF_3 ,
- 5 (17) arylsulfonyl optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is methyl, CF_3 , nitro, halogen or cyano, or
- (18) a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, wherein the heterocycle is optionally substituted by 1 to 3 groups, wherein each group independently is methyl, CF_3 , NMe_2 , $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, and wherein the heterocycle may be saturated or partly unsaturated;
- 10
- X is (1) $-\text{CH}_2-$,
- 15 (5) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$,
- (6) $=\text{CH}-$, or
- (7) not present; and
- R₁ is (1) R_7 ,
- (2) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_7$,
- 20 (21) CO_2R^b ,
- (22) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{R}^c$,
- (23) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- (24) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C_1 - C_5 alkyl, C_2 - C_5 alkenyl, C_1 - C_5 perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d , oxo, thiono, OR^a , $\text{S}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}^a$ (where $n_i = 0, 1$ or 2), $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^a$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$, cyano, (C_0 - C_6 alkyl)aryl, CO_2R^b , or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- 25
- 30 (25) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by

1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or

(26) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

20

15. The compound according to claim 14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 1 or 2.

16. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:
R₆ each independently is

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | (1) | O, |
| | (2) | S, or |
| | (3) | H; |
| 30 | X is | (1) -CH ₂ -, |
| | | (2) -C(O)-, |
| | | (5) =CH-, or |
| | | (6) not present; and |
| | R ₁ is | (1) R ₇ , |

- (2) $C(O)R_7$,
 (3) CN ,
 (4) CO_2R^b ,
 (5) $C(O)N(OR^b)R^c$,
 5 (6) $C(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (7) $NHCO_2R^b$,
 (8) $NHC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (9) $(C_0-C_4alkyl)OR^a$,
 (10) $(C_0-C_4alkyl)OCO_2R^b$,
 10 (11) $(C_0-C_4alkyl)OC(O)NR^cR^d$,
 (12) $C(O)NR^cNR^cR^d$,
 (13) $C(O)NR^cSO_2R^b$,
 (19) $OS(O)_{n_i}R_7$,
 (20) $NR^bS(O)_{n_i}R_7$, wherein n_i is from 0 to 2,
 15 (21) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4
 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each
 group independently is C_1-C_5alkyl , $C_2-C_5alkenyl$, $C_1-C_5perfluoroalkyl$, NR^cR^d , oxo, thiono, OR^a , $S(O)_{n_i}R^a$
 (where $n_i = 0, 1$ or 2), $C(O)R^a$, $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, $(C_0-C_6alkyl)aryl$, CO_2R^b , or halogen, and each group may be
 20 saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein
 the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or
 nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c
 substituent,
 25 (22) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic
 ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by
 1 to 4 groups each independently is C_1-C_5alkyl , $C_2-C_5alkenyl$, $C_1-C_5perfluoroalkyl$, amino, oxo, thiono,
 $C(O)NR^cR^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, each group may be
 30 saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein
 the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or
 nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c
 substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring
 is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or

- 5 (23) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.
- 10

15 17. The compound according to claim 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 1 or 2.

18. The compound according to claim 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

R₃ each independently is

- 20 (1) hydrogen,
(2) halogen,
(3) OR^a,
(4) C₁-C₄alkyl, or
(5) C₁-C₄aryl;

R₆ each independently is

- 25 (1) O,
(2) S, or
(3) H;

X is (1) -CH₂-,

- (2) -C(O)-,
(3) =CH-, or

(5) not present; and

R₁ is (1) R₇,

(2) C(O)R₇,

(3) CN,

- (4) CO_2R^b ,
- (5) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}^b)\text{R}^c$,
- (6) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- (7) NHCO_2R^b ,
- 5 (8) $\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- (9) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OR}^a$,
- (10) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OCO}_2\text{R}^b$,
- (11) $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- (12) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$,
- 10 (19) $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{SO}_2\text{R}^b$,
- (20) $\text{OS}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}_7$,
- (21) $\text{NR}^b\text{S}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}_7$, wherein n_i is from 0 to 2,
- (22) a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_5\text{alkenyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{perfluoroalkyl}$, NR^cR^d , oxo, thiono, OR^a , $\text{S}(\text{O})_{n_i}\text{R}^a$ (where $n_i = 0, 1$ or 2), $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^a$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$, cyano, $(\text{C}_0\text{-C}_6\text{alkyl})\text{aryl}$, CO_2R^b , or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent,
- 15 (23) a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_5\text{alkenyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_5\text{perfluoroalkyl}$, amino, oxo, thiono, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^c\text{R}^d$, cyano, CO_2R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X or to the tetrapeptide, or
- 25 (24) a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered
- 30

heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

10

19. The compound according to claim 18, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n is 1 or 2.

20. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein X is preferably -CH₂-.

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21. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein X is preferably -C(O)-.

22. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein X is preferably not present.

20

23. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R₁ is preferably a 3- to 8-membered heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, NR^cR^d, oxo, thiono, OR^a, S(O)_{n_i}R^a (where n_i = 0, 1 or 2), C(O)R^a, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, (C₀-C₆alkyl)aryl, CO₂R^b, or halogen, and each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

25
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24. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R₁ is preferably a benzene ring fused to a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups each independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl,

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amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, each group may be saturated, partly unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, wherein the heteroatoms are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, in which the nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent, and wherein the benzene/heterocycle fused ring is attached at any site to X
5 or to the tetrapeptide

25. The compound according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R₁ is preferably a 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms fused to a second 4- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring
10 with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, each heterocyclic ring independently optionally substituted by 1 to 4 groups, each group independently is C₁-C₅alkyl, C₂-C₅alkenyl, C₁-C₅perfluoroalkyl, amino, oxo, thiono, C(O)NR^cR^d, cyano, CO₂R^b or halogen, wherein each heterocycle may be saturated, partly unsaturated or fully unsaturated, and wherein each heteroatom independently is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, and the
15 nitrogen optionally has an R^c substituent.

26. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
20

27. A method for the treatment of protozoal infections comprising the step of administering, to a host in need of such treatment, a non-toxic amount of a composition according to claim 1 effective to inhibit a histone deacetylase activity of the infecting protozoa.
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28. A method for the prevention of protozoal infections comprising the step of administering to a host a non-toxic effective preventative amount of a composition according to claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/19627

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :A61K 31/395, 38/12; C07D 257/10; C07K 5/12

US CL :514/11,183; 530/321; 540/460

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 514/9, 11, 183; 530/317, 321; 540/460

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WEST, CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, DIALOG

search terms: apicidin, tetrapeptide, antiprotozoa, histone deacetylase

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,620,953 A (CANNOVA ET AL) 15 April 1997 (15/04/97), see entire document, especially the Abstract, column 1, line 49 - column 2, line 6, claims 1-4.	1-28
X	US 5,922,837 A (MEINKE ET AL) 13 July 1999 (13/07/99), see entire document, especially the Abstract, column 6, lines 32-46, column 7, lines 20-34.	1-28
X,P	EP 1 010 705 A1 (JAPAN ENERGY CORPORATION) 21 June 2000 (21/06/2000), see entire document, especially pages 43, 44, 46-48, claims 1-8.	1-26, 28

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*G* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 SEPTEMBER 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

04 OCT 2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US00/19627

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DARKIN-RATTRAY et al. Apicidin: A novel antiprotozoal agent that inhibits parasite histone deacetylase. Proceedings Of The National Academy Of Sciences USA. November 1996, Volume 93, pages 13143-13147, especially Figure 1B, compound cly-2, and page 13145, column 2, third full paragraph.	1-26, 28
A	SINGH et al. Apicidins: Novel Cyclic Tetrapeptides as Coccidiostats and Antimalarial Agents from Fusarium pallidroseum. Tetrahedron Letters. 1996, Volume 37, Number 45; pages 8077-8080.	1-28